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A History of
NORTHEAST MISSOURI

Edited by
Walter Williams

Volume 2, part 2

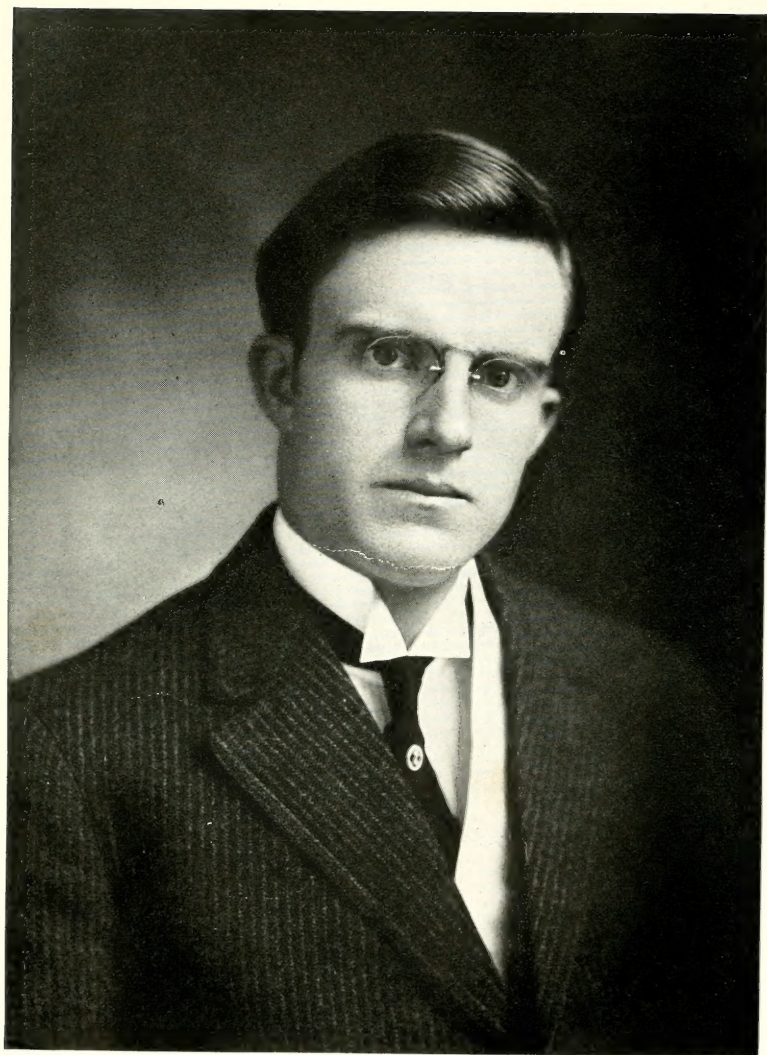
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L. J. MacQuinn

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History of Northeast Missouri

LAWRENCE I. MACQUEEN. That important institution for the higher training of girls and young women which is known as the Synodical Collège and is located at Fulton, Missouri, is the subject of a full historical account elsewhere in these pages. Its establishment, more than fifty years ago, through the efforts of Rev. William W. Robinson, D. D., and Rev. John F. Cowan, D. D., its sponsorship by the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri, as a school particularly adapted to the needs of the young daughters of that church; its development under successive presidents; its qualities of high moral atmosphere, nonsectarianism of spirit, thoroughness of intellectual attainment and practical application of knowledge—these details are fully presented in the account of the college proper, which these volumes contain. Our present interest is with the preparation and career of its present head,—president Lawrence I. MacQueen.

The ancestry and family of President MacQueen have been distinguished for two predominant characteristics: that of courage and that of religious depth and character. His paternal ancestors—who were Scotch by birth and ancestry—were emigrants to this country soon after the War of the Revolution, in which, therefore they took no part. The MacQueen family contributed to the military energy of the Civil war in the gallant service of Lieut. Alex MacQueen, who was killed at Sumter, South Carolina, in one of the closing actions of the war, known as the battle of Dingle's Mill,—so late indeed that Lee had already surrendered, although the news had not yet reached the lieutenant's troops. Lieutenant MacQueen was a paternal uncle of President MacQueen, whose maternal grandfather, Captain Robert Jones, also lost his life in the army service.

The place of Lawrence I. MacQueen's nativity was Milledgville, Georgia, and January 26, 1887 was the date of his birth. The courses of his higher education were pursued in Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky. In 1909 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He afterward pursued graduate courses in the University of Cincinnati, where in 1912 he was granted his master's degree.

Mr. MacQueen had meanwhile taken advantage of theological training in Lane Theological Seminary, and had moreover, gained valuable professional experience as the incumbent of the chair of Greek and Latin in Fredericksburg College, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. During this time successive circumstances had aroused his interest in the schools of Missouri. The president of Centre College, Dr. F. W. Hinitt, a graduate of Westminster College at Fulton, was yet more interested in that place because it was the girlhood home of Mrs. Hinitt, his wife, who was also a graduate of the Synodical College. Through him the

young man heard much of the two schools, under Presbyterian guardianship, which were conducted at Fulton. At the University of Cincinnati Mr. MacQueen came under the beneficent influence of Dr. Charles William Dabney, the president of the University of Cincinnati and formerly president of the University of Tennessee, a son of Dr. R. L. Dabney, a noted theologian of the Presbyterian church. Both these men were able accurately to gauge the strength of mind and character of Mr. MacQueen. Both were also well known in Missouri, where each commanded the highest confidence. Through their instrumentality Mr. MacQueen formed his present connection with Synodical College. He assumed the duties of the presidency in May, 1912, and has already demonstrated his forceful personality, his high standards, his judicious points of view. His guidance of the school's ideals, its faculty and its methods, promises for it a most optimistic future. The task is not a light one nor one lacking many deep and complicated problems. To keep the human and spiritual elements well blended and balanced, to keep the true poise that escapes asceticism on the one side and indulgence on the other—this is a constant study in an institution such as Synodical. That the girls and young women of the state may grow into the noblest womanhood possible to them, appreciating the glorious possibilities of life and never missing the beauty of religious values, is the desire and purpose of the synod of Missouri. They are fortunate indeed to have found for the administrative office of the school such a man as Lawrence I. MacQueen.

CHARLES S. HUSTON. Among the most prosperous financial institutions in the state of Missouri is the Baring Exchange Bank, and this prosperity is due in a large measure to the untiring effort and ability of the cashier, Charles S. Huston. Entering upon his service in the bank shortly after it was established he has grown up with it and has given the people as well as the bank the best of service. A keen financier and an honest man, no one could be better fitted to hold this position than Charles S. Huston.

Charles S. Huston was born on a farm in Scotland county, Missouri, on the second of July, 1867. He was the son of John A. and Martha Allen Huston. John A. Huston was born in Kentucky in 1811 and came to Missouri in 1841, settling in Adair county. During the 'fifties he moved to Scotland county, where he became the owner of a small farm located near Bibb Grove. Here he and his wife reared a family of twelve children, five of whom are living, the father having died in 1888. Of these children, William D. lives in Scotland county, Mrs. S. B. Gillette is a resident of Chandler, Oklahoma, Mrs. Caroline Frogge resides in Memphis, Missouri, Thomas M. in Loveland, Colorado, and Charles S. in Baring. The mother of this large family was born in Kentucky in 1820 and died on the 17th of July, 1912, aged ninety-two years.

Charles S. Huston being a country boy, received his elementary education in the country schools, but he later had the advantage of study in the Kirksville Normal College. After leaving college he became a teacher and followed this profession in the counties of Knox and Scotland. While following this profession he made many warm friends who were later invaluable to him when he launched forth on a business career. It was in 1900 that he came to Baring and went into the banking business, in which he has been engaged ever since.

The Baring Exchange Bank was founded in 1896. The capital stock is \$10,000 with a surplus of \$2,000. The deposits amount to \$150,000 and the total revenues are \$165,000. The officers of the bank are: J. H. Myers, president; C. H. Hayes, vice president; C. S. Huston, cashier and



This House was Erected in 1821 by Maj. Samuel Smiley, and was a Station on the Stage Line Between Troy and Bowling Green in the Palmy Days of Thomas H. Benton.

Miss Catherine McKendry, assistant cashier. The bank draws its patronage from a rich farming district and is doing an excellent business. It is housed in the finest bank building in the state leaving out of consideration those of the larger cities. This building, which is the property of the bank, is a two story brick building with marble trimmings and adds greatly to the beauty and prosperous appearance of the town. In size it is one hundred by one hundred and twenty-five feet in extent, and its cost amounted to fifty thousand dollars. Mr. J. H. Myers, the president, is a well-known capitalist of Kirksville, Missouri, and his belief in the land values of the surrounding country, a belief that very naturally affects the policy of the bank is shown by his ownership of two thousand acres of land. A further mention of the vice-president, C. H. Hayes, is given elsewhere in this volume.

In addition to his duties at the bank, Mr. Huston for the past two years has served as postmaster of Baring, having received his appointment in 1910. Politically he is a staunch member of the Republican party and has served his party faithfully and well whenever he has been called upon.

On the 1st of January, 1902, Mr. Huston was married to Laura Symmonds of Scotland county, and they have one child, Leona, who is now fifteen years of age.

These few words can give no true idea of the hours of patient work which Mr. Huston has given to the upbuilding of the bank, and thus adding to the feeling of stability in the surrounding country. His reward must lie in the faith which his fellow citizens place in the dependability of this financial child of his and in the trust which they place in him as an upright and conscientious business man.

SAMUEL W. SMILEY. Not only is the life of Samuel W. Smiley one well worthy the attention of the biographer, but the lives of his father and grandfather have a close and vital connection with the early events in this state. He is a grandson of that Major Smiley, whose namesake he is, who added an item of interest to the history of Lincoln county as one of her first settlers and as a conspicuous factor in the citizenship of the Auburn community during the formative period of that section of the county. He came to Missouri in the year 1814, first spending three years near O'Fallon, in St. Charles county, and later moving to the Cottle grant, also in that county, now Lincoln county, which he made one of the historic places in the county. When in 1817 he built in that locality the cabin which—until he erected a double-log, two-story mansion—served both as family domicile and as wayside inn, his was the last house but one on the Troy and Bowling Green road. The commodious old log mansion which he constructed in 1821, stood by the road on the stage line leading to all the interior of this upper country between St. Louis and North Missouri. Major Smiley's place also marked one of the stations along this historic Salt River road where horses were changed; where travelers rested and sometimes were fed; and where politicians of state-wide fame held counsel and sowed seeds of harmony or discord among the cliques that supported their respective booms. Senator Benton trod the soil of this estate in early times, and among the later historic characters whose memories cling about the spot, were John B. Henderson and Major Rollins.

This ranch of Major Smiley's was one of the old Spanish grants of several thousand acres to Tesin, who transferred it to Cottle. Mr. Smiley, who was a slave-holding frontiersman, managed it with three purposes in view—the employment of free labor, the growing of stock and the

obtaining of an income for his family. He was of old-school Virginia stock, his birthplace having been near the Kanawha salt works on the Ohio river, and the year of his nativity having been the early date of 1778. He was a man of qualifications superior to those of the ordinary citizen, trading in lands being but one feature of his business career. In Cabell county, now West Virginia, he had grown to manhood and had married there. He was a Whig and an admirer of General Harrison and Henry Clay. His chief public service was as a justice of the peace. Major Smiley was twice married, the children of his first wife having been named, married and located as follows: Cynthia became Mrs. Richard Womack, the wife of a man who was a leader in Lincoln county before the Rebellion and who was a prominent public figure; Virginia became Mrs. Daniel Emerson; George died without marriage; John married a Miss Bartlett and spent his life in the environs of Millwood; and Reuben removed to California, where he died leaving a family. The second wife of Major Samuel Smiley was Emily R. Nichols, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, whose birth had taken place in 1809. The children of this marriage were three in number. The first, David Barton Smiley (who became the father of the subject of this sketch) was named for one of the Major's political friends. William, his brother, married Eliza J. Ellis and died in Louisiana, Missouri, leaving a family. Dr. George P. Smiley, the third and youngest, who first married Ellen Flinn and after her death was united to Bee Casey, became a resident of De Soto, Missouri.

David Barton Smiley was born March 13, 1831, in the Major's frontier mansion on the "rock road," and his education was limited to the advantages of the country school of the place and period. Although his was the primitive era in things educational, he nevertheless made very practical use of his attainments along that line and during his active career carried on mercantile pursuits and other affairs requiring clear and strong intelligence. He sold goods in Troy before the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he was elected assessor as a Republican, his service in that office continuing until 1865. Since the war, he has been active as a farmer and stock man. On May 14, 1851, he was married to Miss Mildred Welch, daughter of William Welch and his wife, nee Lucinda Martin. The brothers and sisters of Mildred Welch Smiley were as follows: Jane, who married William Crouch and died at Troy; Mary, who died as Mrs. Isaac Springton; Lemuel, who married Ann Pepper and who died at Troy; Dr. James W., who died in Elsberry, Missouri; Landonia, who became Mrs. Peter Springston and died in Calhoun county, Illinois; Susan, who died in Troy as Mrs. Tinsley Anderson; Richard H. and Joseph E., both of whom died in Troy. Mildred, the wife of David B. Smiley, was born while her father's family were still living in Virginia.

The children of David Barton Smiley and his wife were four sons and one daughter, Samuel W. Smiley being the first of the line as well as the eldest son. His sister, Emma Josephine, is next in the series. James Welch and George B. Smiley are both residents of St. Louis, where the former is a street-car man and the latter a civil engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company. Benjamin F. Smiley is city engineer of Hannibal, Missouri.

Samuel W. Smiley, the special subject of this review, was born January 20, 1853, and in 1882 he became the owner of the historic house in which both his father and he had been born. The final stage of such education as he received was that of the Auburn academy. In 1886 he entered the railway mail service by appointment under the first Cleveland administration and continued in the service for ten years, the first seven and one-half years of this time being spent on the Wabash road

on a route extending from St. Louis, Missouri, to Omaha, for over four years he was clerk in charge of a mail car on this run; and the remainder of the time on the "Short Line" between Hannibal and Gilmore. He was one of the victims of the disastrous wreck between Whiteside and Silex, May 14, 1895, when Meyer, Woods, and Oglesby lost their lives and when he himself suffered injuries crushing his ankle and making him a hospital patient for two years.

In 1896 Mr. Smiley left the service of the government and returned to the farm, which is now his home. Although his father is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, Mr. Samuel Smiley has formed his own political theories independently and is an adherent of the Democratic party and its principles. He is popular in fraternal circles, being a Master Mason of Wentzville lodge, No. 46.

The marriage of Samuel W. Smiley was solemnized in 1896, when Miss Rachel A. Alexander became his wife. She was a daughter of James and Agnes (Shannon) Alexander, who came to Missouri from Kentucky. During the years of her marriage to Mr. Smiley, three children were born, a girl and boy dying in infancy. A daughter who was named Lena B., and who is now Mrs. James T. Gibson. Mrs. Smiley died on the seventeenth day of December, 1911.

JAMES WILLIAM ELLIS, the genial and capable president of the Knox County Savings bank of Edina, and a man whose career has been one of political popularity as well as of commercial success, is a native of this vicinity and a son of Walter Ellis, one of the makers of civic life in this section. So important was the life of Walter Ellis in those early days that some of the details of his life should be definitely noted.

Walter Ellis (1820-1860) was a son of William Ellis of Kentucky, and a native of the Bluegrass State. There he was reared and there he married Elizabeth Dawson, a daughter of James Dawson, of the environs of Lexington, Kentucky. In 1843 Walter Ellis came from Kentucky to Missouri, where he purchased nearly seven hundred acres of land east of Edina. He was appointed the first surveyor of Knox county and a large part of the farm lands of the county were surveyed by him. Of the nine children born to him and his wife, Elizabeth Dawson Ellis, three still survive, namely: Martha C., now Mrs. Bowen of Kansas; Lucy, of Edina, Missouri; and James W., the special subject of this review. Three died in infancy, and Spencer G., Mollie and Emma, grew up and passed away. A half-sister of James William Ellis is Josephine B. Morton of Quincy, Illinois.

The birth of James W. Ellis occurred on August 13, 1859, on the parental farm one and one-half miles east of Edina. As he was eight years of age when the family moved, in 1867, to Edina, he was sent to the public schools of that place, continuing his studies in that educational system until ready to take up vocational life, in connection with which he improved his ability by a business course.

The first independent activities of Mr. Ellis were in the modest but worthy capacity of a delivery boy for the general and dry-goods store of Mr. J. B. Swartz of Edina. After four years' service to this firm, young Ellis went to Quincy, Illinois, where he pursued a course in the well-known and efficient business college of that place. Returning to Edina he was for a short time engaged in a clerical capacity in the drug store owned by W. J. Slaughter, after which he entered the dry-goods establishment of T. J. Randolph, where he remained for eight years. At the end of that time he took up work in connection with the Edina Roller Mills.

In 1884 Mr. Ellis' interests were temporarily shifted to civil service,

due to political appointment. During the first presidential administration of Grover Cleveland, James W. Ellis was made deputy postmaster. At the close of that term of public service, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Bank of Edina, where he served that commercial organization from 1888 until 1892.

A second time political preferment came to Mr. Ellis, this time by the vote of the people of the county. In 1894 he was elected circuit clerk and recorder. In 1898 he was re-elected. He subsequently served for eight years as deputy circuit clerk and recorder. He still continued his interest in the Bank of Edina, of which he had become the vice-president. On March 1, 1910, he was elected to the administrative office of the Knox County Savings Bank, and as its president he still serves with distinctive efficiency, his farm lands having been disposed of some time ago. He owns residence property in the city of Edina, which has always been his home except for two years spent in La Grange, because of the educational opportunities of that place, where the older children of the family were students in the La Grange College.

Edina fraternal organizations claim the membership of Mr. Ellis in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political affiliations are Democratic and the members of his family are connected with the Christian church.

HENRY T. GANT. Identified with enterprises of an extensive nature in the livestock industry, as well as various other interests in Audrain county, Henry T. Gant, of Thompson, Missouri, occupies a prominent place in the business life of northeastern Missouri, where he is known chiefly for his activities as a partner in the Omaha Live Stock Commission Company, of South Omaha, Nebraska. He is well known not only in the vicinity of his home, but as far as Omaha, where he spends five months of each year in disposing of the sheep and feeding cattle of his firm at the Union Stock Yards, and has the reputation of being an able business man and an excellent judge of stock. Mr. Gant was born on a farm ten miles southwest of Thompson and two miles from the village of Gant, July 26, 1867, a son of E. G. and Lydia (Shock) Gant.

The paternal grandfather of Henry T. Gant, Thomas R. Gant, was born in North Carolina, and came to Missouri about 1835, being here married to Kittie Hurdle, whose father lived near Thompson. Mr. Gant settled three-quarters of a mile southwest of Gant village and engaged in farming, and some years later he and his son, E. G. Gant, built a store and rented it, naming the village Gant. This is inland some six miles southwest of Thompson, and in early days was of some importance as a commercial center. Thomas Gant continued to reside on his homestead for many years and passed away when he was eighty-seven, his wife having died some years before. Their sons were: E. G.; W. P., now a stockman of Monroe county; Thomas J., who died at the age of thirty years; Isom Hurdle, a stockman of Colorado; and James H., who died young.

E. G. Gant was married to Lydia Shock, daughter of Henry Shock, who came to Missouri about 1832 and settled five miles southeast of Gant, and they had a family of seven children, the four daughters all being deceased, while the sons are: Henry T.; E. G., Jr., residing at Wellsville, Missouri; and W. E., of East St. Louis, Illinois. E. G. Gant has continued to engage in farming and stock-raising, and still resides at his home two miles southwest of Mexico, having lived within twelve miles of Mexico during all of his seventy-one years. He is well known and highly esteemed throughout this part of the county, and has numerous warm friends.

Henry T. Gant remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he engaged in farming and stock-raising on his own account. During the past nineteen years he has lived at Thompson, a station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, five miles west of Mexico, where are located one store and two store buildings, both owned by the firm of Considine & Gant. Here he has engaged in operating a farm, feeding stock and buying and shipping grain and stock, and as the representative of the Omaha Live Stock Commission Company, visits the Omaha Union Stock Yards every year, spending five months in buying and selling all the sheep handled by the firm, as well as buying feeding cattle. During his absence, his son, Wheeler Gant, attends to all the local business, and is proving a valuable associate and successful business man. The firm handles the greatest number of hogs of any concern in the yards and its operations extend all over the west.

In 1889, Mr. Gant was married to Minnie A. Conklin, daughter of John M. Conklin, for twenty-five years an employe of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and nine children have been born to this union: Edna, Wheeler, Ross, Mary, Hazel, James, Glen, Letha and Landon. In political matters Mr. Gant is a stanch Democrat, and has served as a member of the Democratic Central Committee. As a business man he has a well-established reputation for the highest integrity, and among his associates and acquaintances he has many warm friends, drawn about him by his numerous manly traits of character.

CHARLES WESLEY MULLENIX is one of the foremost men in the business life of Unionville, where he has resided for six years. As county treasurer and cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Unionville, his acquaintance is of a necessity wide, and his knowledge of business conditions correspondingly complete. He was born on May 23, 1884, near Graysville, Putnam county, on the farm of his father, James I. Mullenix, who was likewise born in Putnam county, his birth occurring in 1856. He was the son of the first James Mullenix, a native Kentuckian, of Virginia parentage. James Mullenix, the grandfather of the subject, first settled in Indiana and later migrated to Putnam county in 1837, locating there at a time when there were but eleven families in what is now Putnam county. He took up government land and continued to add to it by purchase until he was the owner of a considerable farm land in the county. He died near Graysville, a town which was built on land he formerly owned. His wife was a daughter of Jesse Gilstrap of Kentucky. He died at the patriarchal age of almost ninety years, and was the father of five sons and two daughters, of which number William, Miles H. and James I. are yet living.

James I. Mullenix is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres near Worthington, in Putnam county, and has reared a family of five children, named as follows: Clarence, a farmer near Graysville; Charles Wesley; William Herman, a farmer near Worthington; Mrs. Vertie Cowan, living near Martinstown, and Mertie, at home with her parents.

Charles Wesley Mullenix was educated in the common schools and the Unionville high school, later finishing his studies at the Missouri State University. Before he entered the university he had been engaged in teaching for five years, and had also spent a year and a half as deputy recorder of Putnam county. He was elected county treasurer in 1908, while still a student at Columbia, and took charge of the office in April, 1909, entering upon a four years' term. He has served as ex-officio collector during his term of office, as well as discharging the other duties of his position. Mr. Mullenix was appointed cashier of

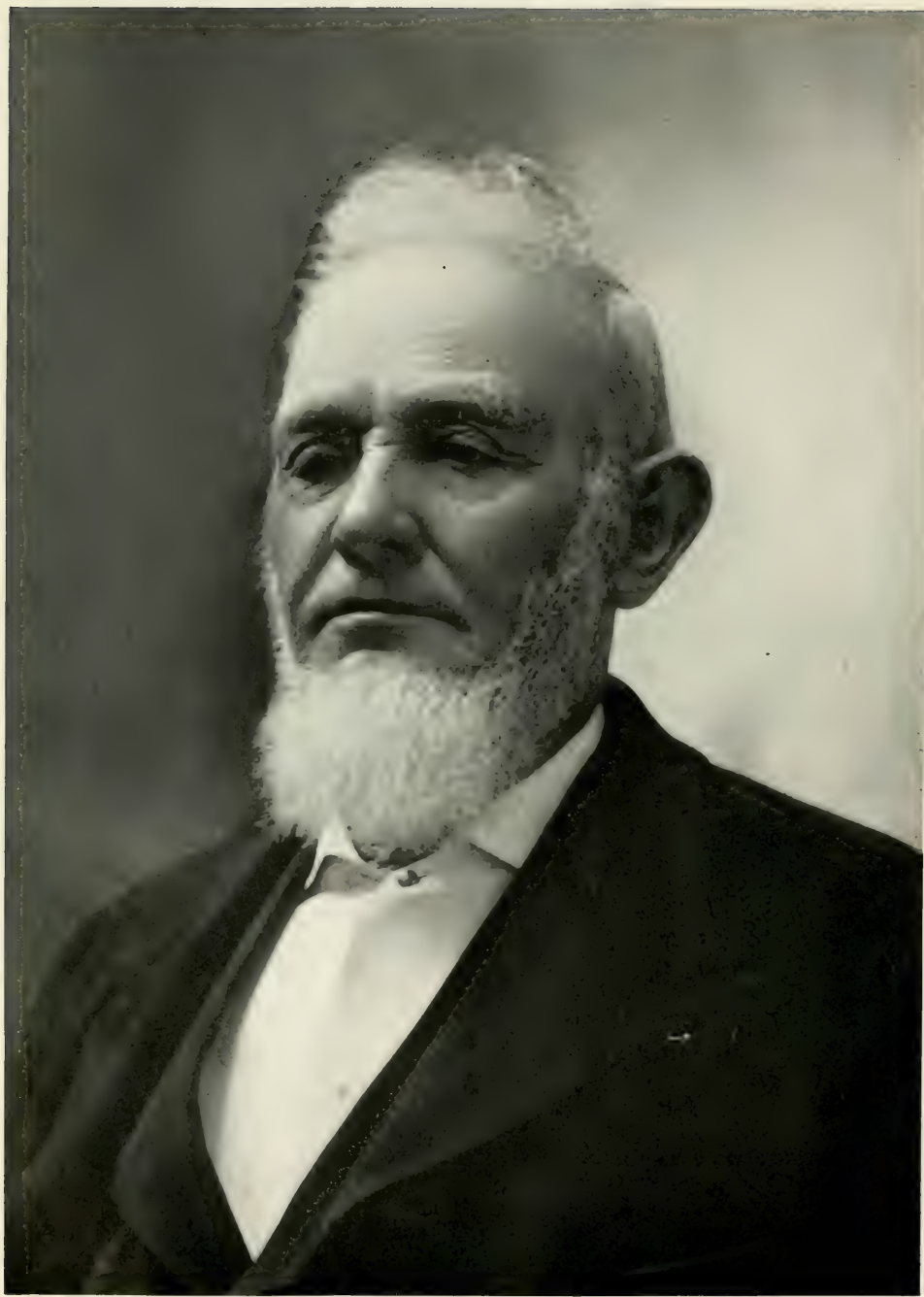
the Citizens' Bank upon its organization in June, 1910. It was organized with a capital of \$30,000, and has deposits of \$100,000 and undivided profits of \$5,000. The personnel of its officials is as follows: P. M. Mannon, president; D. A. Mourer, vice-president; C. W. Mullenix, cashier; S. D. Hayward, assistant cashier. Its directorate includes the following men: P. M. Mannon, W. C. Raney, D. A. Mourer, S. J. Haigler, W. B. Horndale and W. M. Fowler.

Mr. Mullenix is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a Republican.

JOHN L. WITT. The men who succeed in any enterprise in life are those who have confidence in themselves and the courage of their convictions. There is a time in every man's life when he reaches the conclusion that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide and that though the world is full of good no good thing comes to him without self-reliance and the power to gain results. The man who trusts himself and who plans well his part on the stage of life is a success. A strong and sterling character is like an acrostic—read it forward or backward or across—it still spells the same thing. John L. Witt, who is strictly a self-made man, is a land owner and cattle-grower in Scotland county, Missouri, where he has resided during practically the entire period of his life time thus far. He is cashier of the Granger Exchange Bank and has held that position since 1895.

On a farm six miles south of Memphis, Missouri, October 23, 1864, occurred the birth of John Leander Witt, who is a son of Samuel Witt, a native of Kentucky. Samuel Witt was a son of Leander Witt, who died in Kentucky, February 22, 1844, at the age of thirty-five years, at which time he was survived by seven children and a noble wife. Samuel was born in Kentucky, August 29, 1830, and being the oldest child, he assumed the responsibility of the family and at the age of eighteen years came to Missouri, locating on government land just south of Memphis. The family joined him later and eventually the mother married again and had four more children. Samuel prospered in his new home and with the passage of time accumulated a landed estate of three hundred acres. He was a man of standing and considerable influence in his home community, dying September 29, 1903. He married in 1852, Martha Jane Barnett, who was born in 1833, and who died in 1893; she was a daughter of John W. Barnett. Mr. and Mrs. Witt reared a family of four children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated,—Margaret J. died at the age of twenty years; James E. died in 1908 and is survived by a widow and three sons, namely, Ivan H., Morris and Joseph; Henrietta is the wife of W. F. McDaniel, superintendent of buildings and grounds of the Missouri Valley College, at Marshall; they have one son, Hubert L.; and John L. is the immediate subject of this review.

John Leander Witt was reared on the farm on which he was born and he received his preliminary educational discipline in the neighboring district schools. At the age of nineteen years he was matriculated as a student in the Kirksville Normal School, where he pursued a two-year course, at the end of which he taught school for five years in Scotland county. In 1891 he was graduated in the commercial department of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, and for one year thereafter he again taught school. At the early age of fifteen years he began to manifest great interest in and talent for breeding saddle and road horses. In this line of enterprise he has met with tremendous success and has taken numerous premiums and ribbons at horse shows in Memphis, Kirksville, Kahoka, Newark, Milton and Lancaster. He



THOMAS HARRISON

is the owner of a span of registered saddle and road mares, which have won many premiums and which are valued at six hundred dollars. Mr. Witt owns a finely cultivated farm of 120 acres and at the present time, in 1912, he is associated with a nephew in farming some four hundred acres, that are leased for several years.

In addition to breeding horses Mr. Witt has a large herd of forty shorthorn cows and likewise a drove of Poland China hogs. He has met with good success in the breeding of Shetland ponies.

Since 1895 Mr. Witt has been connected with the Granger Exchange Bank, at Granger, Missouri, as cashier. This substantial financial institution was organized in 1895, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars and it now has a capital and surplus amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, with deposits amounting to sixty-eight thousand dollars. The bank is officered as follows: J. M. Lockheart, president; H. Hanford, vice-president; J. L. Witt, cashier. The board of directors consists of the above officers and in addition, Fred Mohr, Benjamin Steeples, James Curry, Joseph Miller, W. H. Dochterman.

In 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Witt to Miss Mary A. Johnson, a daughter of John Johnson, of Granger. Mr. and Mrs. Witt are the parents of three children,—Margaret, Martha and Robert Leslie. In religious matters the family are devout Presbyterians and they are zealous church workers. Fraternally, Mr. Witt is affiliated with the A. H. T. A. and in politics he is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party. He is a man of high ideals and one who is straightforward and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men. He is popular amongst all classes of people and it may be said concerning him that the number of his personal friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

JOHN HARRISON. The great farming and stock growing interests of northeastern Missouri owe their importance to the fact that they have been constantly fostered by men of ability, who, through personal experience and natural inclination, backed by inherent agricultural qualities inherited from long lines of farming ancestors, have been able to bring to their labors the skill that has made this state the equal of any agricultural section of the country. Callaway county for many years has been the home of the Harrison family, members of which have been prominent in the trades, the professions and military and civic life, but the greater part of whose activities have been devoted to tilling the soil. A worthy representative of this old and honored family is found in the person of John Harrison, familiarly known as "Jack" Harrison, from whose wide acres come large and luxuriant crops, large numbers of mules, hogs and cattle, and a famous line of saddle horses which are the pride of the section and consistent blue-ribbon winners.

Major John Harrison, the grandfather of John, was born at Roanoke, Virginia, and came to Missouri, in 1817. His father, Thomas Harrison came to Missouri in 1819. At the same time, Thomas Harrison, son of Thomas and brother of John Harrison, came to Missouri, while other brothers were Judge "Jim" Harrison, of Audrain county, and Benjamin and Andrew Harrison, who died as bachelors. Thomas Harrison died in 1842, and was buried on the home farm in the family burying ground. John Harrison had entered a separate farm on Harrison Creek, and there he moved his family.

The Harrisons have always been prominently connected with military affairs. Major John Harrison, the grandfather of "Jack" Harrison, served in the War of 1812 from Virginia, and later received a commission from the governor of Missouri as a major of state militia.

He lived and died on the old home farm, passing away in 1873, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife was Mary Crockett, daughter of Col. Hugh Crockett, of Virginia, and she died one year before his demise. Mr Harrison was the owner of 800 or 900 acres of land, was one of the largest stock-growers in this section, and, like all the Harrisons, was actively interested in public matters, but only as a supporter of his friends and as a good citizen.

About 1835 Thomas Harrison, Sr., mailed a letter at Jones Tan-yard, written to a friend in Virginia, as to the death of John Harrison's brother, Thomas, and his views of life, in which he gave the facts of the death of Thomas Harrison at St. Charles. He was on a trip from St. Louis, where he had disposed of a large bunch of stock, and on his return trip was stricken with cholera, died there, and was buried in the American cemetery. The farm of Thomas Harrison, the father of Maj. John Harrison, laid on the old Boone Lick road, having been entered in 1818 by a Mr. Watson, who conducted a public house and a postoffice called Green Hill, and Thomas Harrison continued to conduct the public house after he had secured the property. Major John Harrison was a member of Liberty Christian church, situated some eight or nine miles distant, and was buried in the Harrison cemetery, which had been started at the time of the death of his father, Thomas Harrison. Major John Harrison had the following children: Thomas; Samuel, the father of John S. Harrison, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work; Crockett, who died in 1871; Benjamin, engaged in the stock commission business for a number of years in Chicago, where his death occurred in 1900; James M., who died on his Audrain county farm, his two sons being Crockett, of Fulton, and Dr. Frank, of Mexico, Missouri; Virginia, who married William H. French, of Mexico, and died some ten years ago; and Rebecca, who died in young womanhood, unmarried.

Thomas, the son of Major John Harrison, was born January 5, 1817, in Montgomery county, Virginia, and was a child when he accompanied his father, driving a horse overland. He was married at the age of thirty-five years, and settled on land he secured from the government. He erected a brick house at Galena, and the first jail in Callaway county, and was also foreman of the big Sawyer farm in Shamrock, where he was overseer of a large number of slaves. He fought bravely in the Mexican war, under Colonel Doniphan, thus upholding the family's military prestige. In 1850-51 he made several trips to California in search of gold, the first time returning via Central America and Mexico, and the second time coming back by way of the Horn. On each trip he drove a six-mule team across the plains. On his second return, Mr. Harrison was on a New Orleans steamer which blew up on the Gulf of Mexico, and all of its passengers, with the exception of Mr. Harrison, his brother, Crockett Harrison, and William B. Tucker, a merchant of Fulton, lost their lives. During his gold seeking days, Mr. Harrison was successful in making money, but this he spent. On settling down to farming life, however, on the 160-acre tract that had been given him by the government in appreciation of his services in the Mexican war, he began to conduct himself seriously, succeeding in accumulating a vast competency. Shortly after his return from California, he was married to Catherine Maddox, and they settled on his farm, which was situated four miles east of Auxvasse, and which is still owned by "Jack" Harrison, and here he remained until 1898, when he sold his interests and moved to Mexico, Missouri, there passing away in 1900. He was buried at the cemetery at the old Auxvasse

Presbyterian church, where his wife lay, both having been active members of that denomination.

Although he started his career with his land and his good health, Mr. Harrison so industriously directed his energies along well-chosen channels that he became the owner of about 3,700 acres of land, including the old Major Harrison homestead. He paid from \$1.25 to \$8.00 an acre for his property, which had many times doubled in value by the time of his death, assisted all of his children to get a start in life, and entered the stock business, handling from seventy-five to 100 mules annually, the greater part of his own raising. He operated his entire property, and in addition to his own family, kept eight men busy all the time, and on some occasions gave employment to as many as twenty-five hands. He grew from 300 to 500 acres of corn, in addition to making a market for others, and was a stockholder and director of the Mexico Savings Bank from its organization until his death. In 1867-8 he erected a second brick house, which is still standing. Like other members of the family he actively supported others in their office seeking, but did not care for public life himself. At the time of his death he was the heaviest tax payer in Callaway county. He and his wife, who died in 1894, had children as follows: Margaret, who married Hill Langtry, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; Frances, who married W. H. Cave, a resident of Dallas, Texas; Charles L.; Frank, who is engaged as a cattle rancher in Colorado; Lida, who married John S. Henderson, president of the Southern Bank of Fulton; Thomas S., who is engaged in the livestock commission business in Kansas City, Missouri; Eunice, who married R. E. Biggs, and lives on a part of the old home farm; John; Virginia, who married Charles B. Hillister, with the Eli Walker Dry Goods Company, of St. Louis; Angeline, who is single and lives with Mr. and Mrs. Hillister, in St. Louis; and Edward and Elizabeth, who died in childhood. Charles L. Harrison graduated from the University of Missouri, at Columbia, following which he worked as a civil engineer for the United States government on the Mississippi river, and then erected the water works at Ishpeming, Michigan, and worked on the Illinois drainage canal, at Chicago. He was then chosen by the government to survey the Panama canal and make an estimate of the cost thereof, laid the tunnel under the East river, New York, acted in the capacity of deputy chief engineer of water works for the city of New York, erected the McChesney dam for the Denver Water Works, and had his home in New York city, where his death occurred September 13, 1912. He was laid to rest beside his parents in Auxvasse cemetery.

John (Jack) Harrison was born May 29, 1866, and in company with his brother, Thomas, inherited a part of the old homestead, and they formed a partnership in the handling of jacks and horses, an association that continued for fourteen years, Thomas in the meantime going to Kansas City. John Harrison then settled on his grandfather's old place, but in 1899 disposed thereof and came to his present property, having 240 acres in this farm and 985½ acres of detached land, with from 300 to 400 acres in corn, other grain in proportion, and from 300 to 400 acres operated by tenants. In addition to handling a large amount of his own corn, Mr. Harrison ships that of his neighbors. He feeds all kinds of stock, including cattle, mules, sheep and hogs, ships about 200 mules yearly, feeds from 100 to 200 cattle, and grazes and handles a large number of Shorthorn cattle and other choice breeds. He feeds from 500 to 1,000 sheep each year, and 500 to 600 hogs, and six men are regularly employed by him. He has been especially active in breeding Denmark saddle horses, and formerly owned

the sire of the famous "Rex McDonald," "Rex Denmark," as well as the wonderful show horse "Montrose." He still keeps the same winning strain, keeps his interest at home, and has met with unqualified success.

In 1889 Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Miss Belle Berry, who was born in 1867, daughter of Angus and Mary (Suggett) Berry, of McCredie, Missouri, but natives of Reform, Callaway county. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison belong to the Presbyterian faith and attend the church of that denomination in the village of Auxvasse.

DR. JAMES R. BRIDGES, who has been practicing in Kahoka, Missouri, since 1888, now has an excellent practice through the surrounding community and is one of the best-liked men in the district. Born in Franklin county, Missouri, November 19, 1863, he was educated in the common schools of Franklin county. He taught school for three years and in 1885 entered the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. He graduated three years later. He is a member of the Clark County, Missouri State, and American Medical Associations, and also belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. He attends the Baptist church. His marriage to Miss Laura Bostick of Kahoka, the daughter of George W. Bostick, took place in 1891.

Doctor Bridges is the son of William and Virginia (Snoddy) Bridges. William Bridge's father was Andrew W. Bridges, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to America as a young man, and settled on a farm in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1843. William Bridges was born March 24, 1821, and died January 5, 1899. Mrs. William Bridges, was born in Virginia, the daughter of William Snoddy, a native of Scotland and also a pioneer settler in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges raised ten children: Artemus, deceased; Margaret Wiseman, Gasconade county; Dr. Andrew D. of Callaway county; Harriet Mahony, who died in Texas; Eugenia Armstrong of West Plains, Missouri; William, a druggist of Kahoka; Florence Mahoney of Texas; Dr. R. S.; Dr. John B. of Gasconade county; and Dr. Alvah C. of Kahoka.

DR. JOHN ANDREW MCWILLIAMS was born on a farm in Shelby county, Missouri, and this state has represented his home and the center of his activities practically all his life. He claims June 28, 1857, as his natal day, and he is the son of Andrew W. and Lucinda (Wright) McWilliams.

Andrew W. McWilliams was born January 1, 1832, in Marion county, Missouri, and his father was John McWilliams, who migrated from Kentucky to Marion county in 1826, soon after settling in Shelby county, in which he was known as one of the earliest among its pioneer settlers. He was a farmer, and gave his life to that industry, and his son, Andrew W., the father of the subject, also followed in that line of business. The wife of Andrew W. McWilliams was a native daughter of the state of Kentucky, and she bore him five children, of whom J. A. of this review is the eldest; the others are: Louise, who married James Brown; Emma, the wife of Henry Eubank; James N., a resident of Macon; Nannie, the wife of Chambers Remington of St. Louis.

Dr. McWilliams received his education in the public schools of his native town and in Novelty, or Oaklawn College. He was also a graduate of Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1881. He began the practice of his profession in Novelty, and this place has witnessed his successful labors for the past thirty-one years. He has been in command of a wide and representative practice in all these years, and has been regarded as one of the most successful and capable men in

the profession in this section of the country. He has been a member of the county, state and American Medical Societies for many years, and has been active and energetic in his attitude toward the advance of the profession. He has given some little attention to the acquiring of desirable properties in his community, and is the owner of a particularly fine farm of eighty acres near Novelty.

On October 1, 1884, Dr. McWilliams was united in marriage with Miss Mollie V. Byars of Shelby county, and eleven children have come to them, of which three are dead. Those living are: Chester M., a graduate of the State University of Columbia, in the class of 1911, where he attained the degree of B. S. He is a young man of intellect and fine attainments, and now holds the responsible position of county farm supervisor at Jackson, Missouri, in Cape Girardeau county. Carl Franklin is a farmer in Knox county; Roy P. is a student in the State University; James P., Finis W., Joseph D., Mary E. and Nathan B., all at home.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HOXSEY, proprietor of the Hotel Hoxsey, one of the leading hostleries of northeastern Missouri, is an example of the men who have by their energy, public spirit and careful management, reached positions which the struggles of earlier years scarcely indicate, and who are known and respected for their sterling worth as citizens, having always in view the upbuilding and best interests of the communities in which they live. It not infrequently happens that those who have attained the high positions in their chosen vocations are individuals who have had numerous obstacles to overcome. There seems to be something in the necessity for hard work that develops a man's latent energies, and in this respect Mr. Hoxsey is no exception to the rule, his youthful years being filled with disappointments and discouragements, but at this time he is in a position to look back over the years with no shadow of regret, for it has been in the mastering of these difficulties that he has risen to his success.

Thomas Jefferson Hoxsey was born April 4, 1868, in Madison county, Illinois, one of the three children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Day) Hoxsey, and a grandson of C. C. Hoxsey, once one of Madison county's leading citizens. Joseph Hoxsey, who was a farmer in Madison county, died April 6, 1874, at the age of thirty-four years, and his wife followed him to the grave December 8, 1891, when she was forty-four years old. Left fatherless at the age of six years, the boyhood of Thomas Jefferson Hoxsey was one of hard work, little play and only a meagre education, although he was a studious and ambitious youth and took advantage of every opportunity offered him. When he was thirteen years of age he left the Prairie State and came to Missouri, spending ten years in Callaway county as a farm laborer. By the end of that period, through careful saving, he had accumulated enough to purchase a half interest in a general store in Carrington, Missouri, with Thomas Kemp, but not long thereafter this establishment was destroyed by fire and Mr. Hoxsey lost all of his little capital. Somewhat discouraged, but not disheartened, he started to recuperate his fallen fortunes, and August 5, 1893, came to Mexico and bought the old depot restaurant of Mrs. Schleppy. This he conducted until June 1, 1895, when he went on a trip to California, but not finding an opening, returned to Mexico and entered the grocery business. About five and one-half years later he sold out his business to O. J. Mores, and in 1899 went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he spent one year in the grocery business, then again returning to Mexico. Here he built and opened a little restaurant at the old depot on the Chicago & Alton side, with which he was identified until Septem-

ber 15, 1906, when he opened the Hotel Hoxsey, the only European plan hotel Mexico has had, and one which met with instantaneous favor. This hostelry, which now employs twenty-six persons, is three stories in height, 115x65 feet, seats 175 people and has fifty-four sleeping rooms, of which twenty are supplied with baths, and is modern in every particular, with all accommodations and conveniences for its guests. Situated near all the depots, with City Park to the south and the Chicago & Alton Park to the front, and within two blocks of City Square, it is the official blue book automobile hotel and immensely popular with the traveling public. Mr. Hoxsey has all the qualifications of a congenial and courteous host. He has endeavored at all times to make his house the most comfortable and pleasing in this section of the state, and that he has succeeded in his efforts may be judged by its great popularity.

On March 21, 1892, Mr. Hoxsey was married to Miss Lila Ashworth, daughter of Moses Ashworth, of Carrington, Missouri, who died June 11, 1904, leaving one child, Ruth, who was born December 24, 1892. On March 26, 1907, Mr. Hoxsey was married to Miss Ann Lee Brown, born October 31, 1881, daughter of Charles Brown, of New London, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hoxsey are members of the Christian church. He is a Democrat in his political views, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Knights Templar, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America, in all of which he has many friends. He is recognized as an able business man and a popular boniface, and has the respect of the community that is only given those who are solicitous as to their city's welfare.

FRANK P. DYE. Probably were Frank P. Dye asked to define the secret of success in life, from his own standpoint and experience, his reply would be, no doubt, that it is hard work, availing itself of fair opportunities. Always and everywhere he remembers that his business career has been a successful one, and that to himself and all north-eastern Missouri men of his caliber, is peculiarly applicable the well-worn maxim, that "nothing succeeds like success." Mr. Dye, who is now conducting a flourishing general mercantile establishment at Vandalia, was born one mile south of this city, in Audrain county, Missouri, and is a son of James A. and Selina L. (Graffert) Dye. His father was born in Pike county, Missouri, June 10, 1848, being a son of Kenneth and Martha (Burroughs) Dye, and Kenneth Dye was born in Mason county, Kentucky, April 29, 1812, and died May 16, 1878. His parents were Peter and Abigail Dye, of Virginia. Kenneth Dye came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1837, and the next year was there married to Martha A. Burroughs. He was a brick mason by trade and was a contractor and builder for several years, but in 1866 settled some three miles southeast of Laddonia, in Audrain county, where he continued to reside until his death. His old home was on the Mexico road, and no man for a distance of fifty miles along that greatly traveled highway was more widely and favorably known. He kept open house, no person ever being turned away empty-handed from his door, and to the ministers of the Christian faith, of which he was an ardent adherent, it was home. He was a successful farmer, a public-spirited citizen, a faithful friend and a Christian gentleman, and was universally respected throughout Audrain county. He was the father of nine children, and each one had superlative qualities of body and mind. All were keenly intelligent, the sons becoming highly respected citizens, while the daughters were all endowed with natural charm of person, each possessing elements of beauty both of lineament and character that caused them to be celebrated and greatly sought. Their bodily charms were enhanced by a keenness

of wit and readiness in conversation that made them leaders of the county society and which undoubtedly would have given them high rank in the social centers of this day. Vandalia and vicinity have boasted of many handsome and charming ladies, none of whom, however, could surpass in beauty and native charm the daughters of Kenneth Dye.

Of James A. Dye, it is a pleasure tinged with sadness for any one who knew him as intimately as any one could, to write. Richly endowed with keenness of intellect and personal address, when but eighteen years of age he became deputy sheriff of his county, and so served with great efficiency for some years. Entering the government service, under Capt. M. M. Modisett, he saw considerable active field work, which extended over southern Missouri and to almost every battlefield of that section. Making the acquaintance of Miss Selina L. Graffert, a young lady of rare personal attraction, he pressed his suit with such ardor that her heart was won, but to secure her it was necessary to take her against her father's will, although in his quiet way Thomas Graffert really admired the determination of his daughter's suitor. With no capital but willing heart and hardy muscles, they began to fight the battles of the world for themselves, and with unflagging energy and by taking advantage of opportunities, Mr. Dye soon acquired a fine farm and a financial competence. Removing to Vandalia, he opened a grocery store and thenceforth made the village his home. He took part in every movement for general advancement and though shadows fell and somewhat darkened his latter years, no blot stained his character and he never lost the friendship of earlier companions. Vandalia has had many high-grade citizens, but none in whose honesty of purpose, integrity of character, faithfulness to friends and nobility of mind, was held in greater measure than in James A. Dye. His death occurred September 25, 1892, his wife having passed away September 1, 1886. They were the parents of three children: Frank P.; Arthur K., who lives in Seattle, Washington; and Joseph M., who is his brother's partner in the general merchandise business.

Frank P. Dye has passed his entire life in and near Vandalia. Although he attended the district schools, the greater part of his education has been acquired outside of books, and few men have the business sense more naturally active or more fully developed. Entering the store with his father when he was fifteen years of age, he found himself in his natural element, and readily adapted himself to the details of successful merchandising. Ambitious beyond the limits of a retail grocery, he spent five years in the general store of George Daniels, but in 1893 established a general store on a modest scale, and through energy, industry and perseverance has developed a business that has kept fully abreast of the city's growth. This establishment was incorporated in 1908 as F. P. Dye & Brother Mercantile Company, and capitalized at \$20,000, all of the stock being owned by Mr. Dye and his brother, Joseph, except a small amount that has been taken up by two clerks who have long been employed in the business. The building, a structure 60x100 feet, is owned by F. P. Dye and W. S. Boyd, but was erected for the store. A stock valued at from \$65,000 to \$70,000 is carried. For fifteen years Mr. Dye has been the leading merchant of Vandalia. His present establishment is modern in all particulars, having large, well-equipped rooms that are already proving inadequate to accommodate the constantly expanding trade. The capital has been many times doubled, in order to keep abreast of the development of the business. Single-minded the proprietor keeps his finger upon the public pulse every throb being noted and business conditions conformed to. Persistence, tenacity, honesty, open dealing and strict attention to the

demands of trade have won for him not only a competence and a satisfactory income, but, what is more, the regard and confidence of a wide custom, the respect of his competitors and the loyalty of the wholesale merchants.

Mr. Dye was married in 1902, to Miss Carrie Branstetter, daughter of James Branstetter, of Pike county, a charming lady who is a representative of one of the large and highly esteemed families of the county. Mr. Dye resides in a large and desirable modern residence in Vandalia, which is a center of culture and social refinement.

THOMAS GRAFFERT. Among the older residents of Vandalia, the name of the late Thomas Graffert will be readily recalled, and it will be no effort to conjure up a picture of the pleasant, genial old man, whose flowing gray locks gave him such a distinguished appearance, and whose kindly life was reflected in his honest eyes. Many there are who will remember him for some special act of benevolence or beneficence, but to all those who lived in his day he will be called back to mind as one whose optimistic nature led him to always look on the bright side of life and to assist others in so doing. Mr. Graffert was born in the District of Columbia, February 14, 1803, and was a son of John and Mary (Deacons) Graffert, who were of Scotch origin.

Thomas Graffert grew to manhood in Fairfax county, Virginia, whence his parents had removed when he was still a lad, and in 1826 he removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky. There he was married October 10, 1830, to Nancy A. Smith, and six years later they went to Indiana. After spending three years in the Hoosier State, Mr. and Mrs. Graffert came to Pike county, Missouri, but in 1857 settled one mile south of the present town of Vandalia, where he spent some thirty years, his declining days being passed in the city, where he was a conspicuous figure. A pleasant greeting and kindly smile and word for all who met him, caused him to be greatly beloved, and especially did his benevolence show itself in his regard for those who were afflicted or in need. It was the writer's privilege to know him well, and while he was not highly educated, his conversation was crowded with valuable suggestions and advice, and gave evidence of deep thought. He lived a life consecrated to duty and to his God, and passed finally into the shadow with a sublime trust in the promises upon which his faith was builded. He ever stood for the right, and the world was better for his having lived in it. Mr. Graffert lost his wife by death soon after coming to Audrain county, but he was blessed and comforted in having an excellent family of children, none of whom but reflected honor and credit upon their worthy sire. Margaret, the oldest child, became her father's housekeeper at the time of her mother's death, and her entire life was one of unselfish devotion to the family, thought for self being never harbored. Though she died a maiden, her life was one of self-sacrifice for others, and her brothers and sisters recognized and appreciated her many lovable qualities of character. Selina L. was the wife of James A. Dye, and the mother of Frank P. Dye, the widely-known merchant of Vandalia. Susan became the wife of Simeon Furber, who survives her. Of the sons, John W. and Daniel D. were probably the best known. Most readers will recall the tragic death of the former, who with his wife was found dead in their home. He had been an esteemed and successful farmer of near Vandalia. Daniel Davis Graffert was one of God's noblemen, with a heart on his sleeve and a kind word and ready hand for all who were in distress. While he died young and poor in worldly wealth, he was rich in kindness and benevolence and in all those excellent qualities of mind and heart that endear man to his fellows. If the writer, who knew him inti-



MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK SCHAEFER.

mately, were to be asked to indicate whom, of all the young men who had grown up within a circle of miles covering eastern Audrian, western Pike and southeastern Ralls counties, most fully possessed those qualities that one accords the perfect gentleman, his answer would be promptly given: "Dee Graffert,"

FREDERICK SCHAEFER is an extensive farmer of Calumet district, and a considerable share of the prominence of the Mississippi valley in Pike county as a profitable agricultural region is due to the efforts of "Fritz" Schaefer and his sons.

The father of the subject, Fritz Schaefer, was born near the hamlet of Rehme in the district of Kersminden, Kingdom of Prussia, September 6, 1839. For generations untold this family lived in that community, where its men were mechanics and farmers and where the industry of its women folk knew no bounds. Carpenters and cabinet makers seem to have predominated among the men, and Fritz Schaefer, Sr., father of Frederick, followed that trade. He married Frederica Hiljenberger for his first wife and their four children were Fritz, Henry, Frederica and Caroline. Henry followed Fritz to America and located in Gasconade county, Missouri, where he left a family at his death; Frederica married and passed her life in Gasconade county, also; Caroline became the wife of Henry Kanke and resides in St. Louis. By the father's second marriage, Charles, Louisa, and Lottie were born, all of whom reside in the fatherland.

Fritz Schaefer, Jr., acquired a fair education in the homeland, the German laws compelling the attendance of children up to the age of fourteen, and when he had finished school, he studied with his father and became a skillful workman in mechanics, being an accomplished woodworker when he came to America. He also had learned something of iron working from his father, and was thus well fortified in mechanical skill in his early manhood. He was but seventeen years old when he emigrated to America, thus evading the period of army service required by the German regulations. He followed the path blazed by other Kersminden emigrants to the New World, and reached Warren county, Missouri, in 1855, without untoward incident.

The demand for skilled labor in his line at that time in Missouri was so slight that Mr. Schaefer turned to the farm for employment and worked for wages as a farm "hand" for some time. He remained in the neighborhood of Pinkney for a few years and finally engaged in farming there. In 1862 when the first call for troops from the state came, Mr. Schaefer joined Company K of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, Missouri Reserves, with Captain Muerstet in command of the company and General Warns the regiment. It was mustered in at Warrenton, Missouri, and during the nine months in which the company existed, Mr. Schaefer chased bushwhackers chiefly. His soldier life ended in the summer of 1863 and he resumed peaceful pursuits upon the farm once more. He settled between Troy and Wright city in Lincoln county, married there during the war and made his first substantial advance toward material independence upon his own farm there. He remained in that section until 1882, when he disposed of his land and sought a broader and more promising field in Pike county.

Coming into Pike county, Mr. Schaefer purchased the old McCoy tract of 700 acres near Kissinger station on the Burlington, and this fertile domain has since been the scene of his mixed agricultural and stock-raising ventures. Freely and oft times lavishly has his property responded to the touch of the husbandman and the abundance of its harvests has marked the household of Schaefer conspicuously among

the reliable farmers of the county. His holdings now embrace an area of eight hundred and fifty-three acres and of this expanse nearly one half is in yearly cultivation. His farm abounds in stock, and coupled with the interests of his sons, his tool houses and yard make a display like an implement store. Steam plows turn the soil for their planting, steam threshers take care of their small grain; binders and mowers for the cutting of grain and grass lands indicate pointedly the extent to which the energies of the younger men are bending themselves. They are abreast of the procession for quick transportation with autos always ready, and motor boats add to their pleasure in the waters of the Mississippi.

Thus has Fritz Schaefer made for himself a name in Pike county and built up a fortune independent of outside influences. His prosperity is of stable nature, represented by his magnificent farm and all those accessories which go to make up a well equipped and properly conducted agricultural business. He has won not alone a high degree of prosperity, but a name for all those qualities which make for the best of American citizenship, and none stands higher in the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens than does Mr. Schaefer. His life has been one of worthy precept, and is an eloquent testimonial of what may be accomplished by the application of concentrated energy, mixed with good judgment and upright and honorable methods.

In 1861 Mr. Schaefer married Miss Hannah Eversmeyers, in Lincoln county, the daughter of native Germans. Six children were born to them: Fritz, who is associated with his brothers in a farming venture in Pike county; William, married to Lucy Davis, also a farmer; Josephine, the wife of William Schulze, a farmer of Warren county, Missouri; Miss Minnie, who shares the parental home; Amelia, the wife of Lee Middleton of Clarksville; and Otto, who is the junior partner of the firm of Schaefer Brothers, whose farming operations are widely known. The Schaefer men folk are Republican in their political faith, and the parents are members of the Methodist Church South.

ERNEST ALBERT IRVINE. Since Ernest Albert Irvine, or Professor Irvine, as he is more commonly known in his home community, first made his appearance in educational circles in Vandalia, Missouri, as principal of the high school, he has made his influence most strongly felt in every question that has arisen in connection with the instruction of the young. Although still a young man, scarcely thirty-three years of age, he already holds the responsible position of superintendent of the city schools, and discharges the manifold duties of his office with a success that would do credit to a much older man.

Professor Irvine comes of a family long established in the northeastern portion of Missouri. His great-grandfather, Robert Irvine, came to Pike county in 1818, from Kentucky, the state in which he was born in 1781. In those early days of the nineteenth century, the trip from Kentucky to Missouri was by no means the simple thing it is nowadays. The little party, which included Rachel Hill Irvine, the wife of Robert, and William Irvine, his fourteen-year-old son, was beset by many hardships. The rough trails traversed on horseback proved too much for Mrs. Irvine, and she succumbed ere the final destination was reached. Mournfully her sorrowing husband and son made a rude grave for her in an Indian fort, at Troy, Missouri, and proceeded on their desolate way to a point near Ashley, where they made their settlement. The land on which Robert Irvine located with his few meagre possessions, and three or four slaves which he had brought from his old home, was distinguished by what was generally known as the "Sixteen Springs."

and is still the dwelling place of some of the hardy pioneer's descendants.

After having lived in his new home for a time, Robert Irvine was married for the second time to Nancy Smithers of Shawneetown, Illinois. Seven children were born of this union. Josephus was the oldest of these; then came Bedora, John, Nancy, Robert, Jesse, and A. J. Mrs. Irvine died in 1870, in March, seven years after the death of her husband, who passed away in October, 1863. During his lifetime, Robert Irvine was known as a great hustler. He dealt in real estate to a great extent, buying and selling a great deal of farm land in his locality. He also built a distillery, which he operated with profit. He gained considerable prominence in the neighborhood as justice of the peace in which capacity he served for twenty years.

William Irvine, the grandfather of the subject of this short history, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, January 9, 1804, and came to Missouri with his father, as mentioned above. After the family had been in Pike county for about five years, William left his father's farm near Ashley, and moved into Indian township, Pike county, onto the farm still owned by his posterity. He was one of the first settlers of the western portion of the county, taking up a government claim on "wild" land. He prospered in his new home, and before his death, which occurred in 1881, he was one of the richest men in his community. A large amount of his wealth was accumulated in the raising and selling of swine, which he fattened on mast. The house in which he lived still stands on the old farm, and at the time it was built, in the year 1836, it was one of the largest houses in that section of the country. Although he was once robbed of several thousand dollars, he had a considerable fortune to leave at his death.

The wife of William Irvine was Catherine House, a daughter of Nimrod House, a pioneer of Pike county. Mrs. William Irvine survived her husband by a number of years, dying in 1888, having been the mother of nine children. These were Melvina, Sarah, Will, James R., Dora, Jane, Elizabeth, John Wesley and Jessie.

John Wesley Irvine, the father of Ernest Albert Irvine, was born at the old homestead, which is situated on the Louisiana-Mexico road, about five miles southeast of Vandalia, on the fourteenth of February, 1845. He spent his youth on the old farm, and his manhood as well, continuing the culture of the land after his father's death, and adding many improvements to the place in the long years which intervened before his death which transpired on January 2, 1911. John Irvine was a quiet, unpretentious man, never seeking public office. He was a Democrat in politics, and was affiliated with one fraternal order—the Masonic body. He was married in Pike county on Christmas day, 1874, to Mary Elizabeth Branstetter, the daughter of Achilles and Peggy (Goodman) Branstetter. The union of John and Mary Irvine was blessed with three children, Arthur, who died in infancy, Ernest, and Verda, who is now the wife of J. T. Whitlege, and resides in Vandalia.

On November 27, 1879, Ernest Albert Irvine first saw the light of day in a log house on the old homestead in Pike county, Missouri. After a childhood spent amid rural scenes, he started in at the district school. Upon finishing his work there, he attended the high school at Vandalia. Then, after one year at Campbell University, Holton, Kansas, he took a four-year course at the University of Missouri. At this last-named institution, after specializing in literary work, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and obtained in addition a life certificate from the teachers' college.

In 1903, immediately after his graduation, Professor Irvine was made

principal of the high school at Vandalia. He held that position for two years, during which time he showed such an aptitude for educational work, that he was regarded as eligible for the still more responsible position of superintendent of the city schools, in which capacity he has served ever since. In spite of his strong leaning toward study, Professor Irvine has not lost his inbred taste for agriculture, and still retains some interest in farming. Beside the land which he owns in the vicinity of Vandalia, he has in his possession a quarter of a section of land in Kiowa county, Oklahoma. In politics, Professor Irvine follows the example of his father, being a stanch Democrat. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

June 10, 1908, Professor Irvine was united in marriage with Miss Georgia Anna Daniel, the daughter of George and Mary (Bowen) Daniel, residents of Vandalia. They have one child, Mamie Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine are members of the Christian church.

HON. EDWIN CAREY WATERS. A man who as a holder of city, county, and state offices has made his influence strongly felt in his community is surely worthy of some note in the history of his locality, especially if he has discharged his duties as a public official faithfully and conscientiously, as the subject of this brief history has done. Edwin C. Waters has long been a potent factor in the Democratic political circles of the state of Missouri, and that his fellow-citizens have vested great confidence in him is evidenced by the fact that they have honored him with some of the most responsible offices of which they have control. Mr. Waters was born in Ralls county, Missouri, about twenty-five miles north of Vandalia, on the twentieth of August, 1854. He was the son of George and Mary Coontz Waters.

George Waters was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in the year 1795. When he was a mere child between ten and fifteen years of age, he went westward to Tennessee, where he made his home until 1826, when he continued his journey toward the setting sun until he reached Missouri. While in Tennessee, though only a stripling of seventeen at the time, he took part in the War of 1812, in which combat he had the privilege of serving under Gen. Andrew Jackson. He was present at the bloody battle of New Orleans under that general, and was doubtless one of the brave Tennesseans who did so much toward winning the fight for the United States.

The trip to Missouri overland from Tennessee was made by George Waters and his family in company with the Clark and Dowell families. He settled in Pike county near Spencerburg, at first, but several years later moved to Ralls county, where he lived until his death, which occurred on September 21, 1869. During his life he was known in north-east Missouri as a man of decided convictions and a strong personality. He amassed a good deal of land, and was a slave holder previous to the war. He was a Democrat, and took a great interest in political affairs, although he was not an aspirant for public honors. His chief interest, however, was in things spiritual rather than things temporal. Before he left Tennessee, and after he had returned from the war, he had become a preacher in the Christian church. On his arrival in Missouri, he continued in this calling, and became one of the earnest, sacrificing pioneers in the establishment of his church in that section of the state in which he made his home.

Previous to leaving his Tennessee home, Mr. Waters was married to Polly Clark, who bore him six children. Of these, Nimrod Waters, who died in Ralls county in 1904, was one. Nimrod Waters was a man of some prominence in his locality, and served for some time as county

judge. His wife was Elizabeth Alford, a sister of Capt. Thompson Alford, of Vandalia. George W. Waters, another son of Polly Waters, who died in Hope, Arkansas, about the year 1907, is deserving of considerable credit as the man who first suggested the use of the road drag, although he has suffered the injustice of having his ideas attributed to others. The other four children whom the first Mrs. George Waters bore, are Nancy J., who married Thompson Briggs, and later a Mr. Samuels of Monroe county, Missouri, and died at Perry, Ralls county; Sallie Ann, who married Baker Harris, and passed her life in Tennessee, the old home of her father; Julia, who married Cortez Jackson, at Louisiana, Missouri, and was living in Denver, Colorado, at the time of her last illness; Mary, who was married in Tennessee to George Waters, and who passed away near Lebanon, Tennessee.

After the death of Polly Clark Waters, George Waters married Mary Coontz. Mary Coontz Waters was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in the year 1817, October 18th. Shortly afterward the Coontz family moved to Ohio, where they remained until 1830, in which year they came to Missouri, and settled near Salt River, in Ralls county. The marriage of George Waters and Mary Coontz Waters was blessed with five children: Emily, who was born in 1850, and who died in Ralls county, near Spaulding, having been the wife of H. C. Wilson, an ex-Confederate soldier; Edwin C.; Irene, who married H. W. Ogle, ex-county collector of Ralls county, and is still living near Spaulding, Ralls county; Cornelia, who married J. F. Poore and died in Audrain county in 1882; and Dianna, who married W. Harry Cummins of Perry. She died in Vandalia, Missouri, in 1909. Mrs. Mary Waters died in 1858, October 20th, some time before her husband, whose burial place is in Olivet cemetery near Center, Missouri.

The public schools of the vicinity of his home, as well as a private institution in his native county gave young Edwin C. Waters his early education. During the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, he attended the State University of Missouri, where he rounded out the cultivation of his mind by the pursuance of those courses most likely to be of assistance to him in his future life. After leaving college, he taught school for a time, and then took up the pursuit of agriculture in Audrain county, remaining upon the farm until 1886, in which year he received the appointment to the postmastership of Vandalia. At the close of his term as postmaster, he remained in Vandalia, engaging in business pursuits until the year 1905, when he returned to farming, although still keeping Vandalia as his place of residence.

Mr. Waters evidenced his political aptitude early, and received many signal honors. He was a member of county, state and congressional conventions on various occasions, and served as a member of the Democratic Central Committee. In 1892, he was a delegate to the state convention in Sedalia at which the greatest fight ever fought over platform in any Missouri convention was waged. On this occasion he helped greatly in making the Democratic platform. In 1908 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, and re-elected 1910, a crowning glory to a career of political usefulness. Mr. Waters' public work has not, however, been confined to state and county activities. He has served as mayor of Vandalia and has held other important city offices. Outside of the world of politics, his interest in the welfare of the community at large is shown by the fact that he served as a member of the board of managers of the Missouri School for the Blind.

On September 18, 1879, Mr. Waters was united in wedlock with Mattie J. Poore, in Audrain county, near Vandalia. Mrs. Waters was the daughter of Robert S. and America (Wilson) Poore. Robert Poore

came from Virginia, and his wife was a native of Lincoln county, Missouri. They came to Pike county, where Mattie was born on January 20, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Waters have had six children, two of whom are now deceased. The surviving offspring are Royal M., who was born January 20, 1883, and now lives on a farm south of Vandalia, with his wife, who was Harriet Kennedy, of Vandalia, and his three children, George Melvin, Mary Florence, and Virginia Lee; Bertha, who was born November 10, 1885, and is unmarried; Adah, whose natal day was May 25, 1890, and who is also single; Edwin C., Jr., whose birth occurred January 21, 1892, and now with the Dye Mercatine Company of Vandalia.

LILY LA MOYNE HERALD FROST. Although the Herald family is among the oldest in the history of the United States, the first American representative having come over from England with General Braddock's troops, through unfortunate events the early records of the family have been lost, so that it is impossible to give in this connection any details of the early establishment of the family in the colonies, interesting as they would of a certainty be to the reader, and important as they are in the preparation of an adequate and suitable sketch. It is known, however, that the family first settled in Virginia, and that in later years they became established in Kentucky, which state represented the family home for a number of generations.

Mrs. Lily La Moyne Herald Frost was born on the 24th day of December, 1866, in Fidelity, Illinois, and she is the daughter of George Washington and Nancy Elizabeth (Richardson) Herald. The father who was the son of George and Lucinda (Allison) Herald, and was born near Paducah, Kentucky, on December 10, 1832, was for many years one of the country educators of the state of Missouri, his activities in the work being confined chiefly to the counties of Boone, Audrain and Platte. He later studied medicine, graduating from the Missouri Medical College and later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, both these institutions being located in St. Louis. He was a participant in the Civil war, his interests and activities being with the Confederacy and he served as sergeant major of Extra Battalion Cavalry, Fourth Military district of Missouri Guards, with General Sterling Price in command. He was at Vicksburg and saw his full share of active service being in the thick of the fight in many famous battles of the war. He twice suffered capture, but went through the war without injury. He married Miss Nancy Elizabeth Richardson in the early 'sixties while he was teaching school in Boone county, near Sturgeon. He made his home in Saline county from 1870 until about 1894, when he went to Bowie, Texas, where he died in August, 1910. He was a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. His wife was the daughter of L. and Jane (Jones) Richardson, the latter being the daughter of Mosias Jones, one of the old pioneers of Boone county.

Mrs. Frost, of this review, and the daughter of the parents above mentioned in detail, was educated in the schools of her native town and in Hardin College, at Mexico, Missouri. Upon the conclusion of her college career, she married Frank Newman Frost, the marriage occurring on April 19, 1887. She had met Mr. Frost in Mexico while attending Hardin College, he being editor of the *Mexico Daily Intelligencer*. This marriage opened the way for the larger development of a strong inclination toward newspaper work, and the young wife was a constant contributor to the paper of which her husband was editor. In 1893 Mr. Frost purchased the *Vandalia Leader*, at Vandalia, Missouri, and there she became a most efficient helper, notwithstanding her ever

increasing duties to her home, church and society. The death of Mr. Frost on May 6, 1907, further tested the mettle of his widow, and she made manifest her splendid capacity for newspaper work by assuming full charge of the paper, maintaining to the full its political force as a Democratic organ, and not alone that, but developing and broadening its financial strength in a remarkable degree. It has continued under her guiding hand to be one of the leading Democratic papers in northern Missouri, as well as one of the greatest stability.

Mrs. Frost affiliates with the Baptist church, and is a leading spirit in the club life of the city. To her must be accorded the credit for the organization of the Cosmos Club of Vandalia,—one of the foremost clubs in this section of the state, and it was she who took the initiative and set upon foot the movement which eventually led to the establishing of the Vandalia Public Library. Thus, in various ways, she has repeatedly demonstrated her exceptional capacity for good work in the best interests of the city, and she has, by the force of her own splendid character, inspired activity in the lives of others which has led to worthy service along lines of civic improvement.

Frank Newman Frost was born in Ravenswood, West Virginia, on the 14th day of December, 1855, and was the son of William P. and Martha (Snodgrass) Frost, born in 1821 and 1826, respectively. The mother was a representative of a family of large means. She was a woman of broad culture and of splendid mental attainments, and her son, Frank, inherited her mentality in no small degree. He was educated in the public schools of Mexico and finished his education at Jacksonville and Springfield, Illinois. He was a most capable newspaper man, fitted to the work in every way, and was a writer of great strength, concise, brilliant or caustic, as the spirit moved him. He was one of the nine children of his parents, who moved to Mexico, Missouri, from West Virginia, during the 'forties. The father, William P. Frost, died some fifteen years ago, while the mother still lives, at the age of eighty-seven years. William P. Frost was for years, or practically all his life, engaged in the newspaper business, and during the war in a raid upon Mexico Union soldiers destroyed his plant, throwing all his type in the well as a quick means of effectually getting rid of it. He was an ardent Democrat, as might be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newman Frost became the parents of four children, as follows: Frances, born March 24, 1888; Herald, born December 31, 1889; Phyllis, born August 1, 1896; Charlotte, born July 14, 1898. The three daughters make their home with their mother, and the son is in the newspaper business with his mother. He spent the years from July, 1907, to July, 1912, in the United States Navy, going with the fleet on its famous trip around the world.

H. PINCKNEY FRENCH, cashier of the Bank of Martinsburg, Missouri, and a man of prominence in his community, owes his success in life no more, perhaps, to his enterprise, energy and perseverance, than he does to his remarkable ability to make and keep warm friends. During the ten years that he has acted in his present capacity at Martinsburg, Mr. French has gained the full confidence and esteem not only of the bank's depositors but of the community at large, and in financial circles has a reputation for ability of the highest order. He is a native of this city, having been born here May 26, 1875, and is a son of E. P. and Louise (Hatchett) French. His father was born in Christian county, Kentucky, from whence he came to the state of Missouri as a young man, locating in Martinsburg in 1868, where he was married to Miss Louise Hatchett, April 14, 1874. There he spent the remainder of his life,

following various pursuits of a business nature, and being proprietor of a successful mercantile establishment and an officer of the Martinsburg Bank. He was well and prominently known, and no man stood higher in public esteem. His death occurred in April, 1912, at his handsome home in the city. Mrs. Louise (Hatchett) French was born in Missouri, moving from Montgomery county to Martinsburg with her parents when she was a child. Her death occurred in January, 1908. They had only one child, H. Pinckney.

H. Pinckney French received excellent educational advantages, attending first the public schools of Martinsburg, and later the military academy at Mexico, Missouri, from which he was duly graduated. Following this he took a course in telegraphy, and on mastering that vocation worked for two years as an operator in the employ of the Wabash Railroad. At that time he turned his attention to banking matters, having been offered the cashiership of the Martinsburg Bank, a solid old institution which had been organized some nine years before. Here he has continued to attend to his duties to the present time. The Martinsburg Bank has increased its business extensively during the past ten years, and much of the credit for the material growth of its deposits may be accredited to the efforts of Mr. French, whose courteous, accommodating manner has attracted patrons from the surrounding country.

On April 28, 1901, Mr. French was married to Miss Leta Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Johnson, of Martinsburg, who still reside here, and to this union there have come three children: Clark, who was born in 1902; Leta, born in 1903; and Edward Pinckney in 1912. Mr. French has interested himself in fraternal matters, belonging to the Elks lodge at Mexico; the Masonic blue lodge at this place, the chapter at Wellsville, and the Commandery at Mexico.

EDWARD CASH LEMON. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Vandalia is an enterprise of which every citizen of the hustling city may well be proud. It was organized in 1897 by Fred Reid and Harvey Coons—the second bank to be started in the city. At that time, the capital stock was \$25,000, and J. R. Bonderant was president, J. T. Williams, vice-president, and W. L. Wright, secretary. Now after fifteen years during which the bank has always paid good dividends, there is a surplus of \$5,000 in its coffers, and it continues to do a most prosperous business. The years, however, have effected some changes in the officials. J. P. Alford is the present president of the institution, Mr. Williams is still vice-president, and Edward C. Lemon, the subject of this history, is the cashier.

Edward Cash Lemon not only holds a prominent position in the financial world of Vandalia, but is also the descendant of men who made their influence felt in the past in the locality in which their posterity now lives. His grandfather was Jacob Lemon, who was born in Kentucky in 1776, and moved to Missouri early in the nineteenth century. He settled on the site of the town now known as Bowling Green, and is said to be the man who gave that place its name. He passed his life farming in Pike county, in later days moving from his first home at Bowling Green to a place in the vicinity of Curryville. He was very successful in his undertakings, amassing considerable land and a number of slaves. His influence was felt in various ways in Pike county. Although he was not an aspirant for public office, he was known to be a staunch Democrat, always doing his duty as a voter. In church work he was of the most prominent. He was one of the pioneers who helped to organize and build the first Cumberland Presbyterian church at Mount Ayr, Missouri.



John Faeflee.

Before he left Kentucky, Mr. Lemon was married twice. His first wife, whose name is not known, bore him four children: Thomas G., James H., Margaret Ann, and Rebecca Ann. His second wife was Anne Steward of Bowling Green, Kentucky. She bore him thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Mary Jane, Lucretia, Robert, Elizabeth, Surlina V., Susan A., Orelia A., Joseph R., Jacob V., John N., George W. Jacob Lemon died on May 12, 1857, on his farm in Pike county. Anne, his wife, died in Bowie, Texas, in the seventies.

Joseph Rice Lemon, the father of Edward C. Lemon, was born in 1838, on the 12th of September, near Bowling Green, Missouri. He spent his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, remaining there until a year or so subsequent to Jacob Lemon's demise. At that time he moved onto some land which he bought in Ralls county, about three and one-half miles north of Vandalia. There he lived quietly until 1911, when he moved into Vandalia, giving up the active work of the farm. In addition to his Ralls county property, he also owns a farm in Pike county, near Elk Lick Springs. He stands by the beliefs of his father both in politics and religion.

On November 29, 1859, Joseph Lemon was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Nancy J. Neel, the daughter of Wilburn and Susan Butler Neel. Mrs. Lemon was born in 1838, near Spencersburg, Pike county, Missouri, and died on November 29, 1895, in Ralls county, having been the mother of four children, Alfonso V., Pinkney K., Edward Cash, and Sampye A., who now lives at Joplin. Joseph Lemon was married a second time in 1897, to Nannie A. Butler, the daughter of Hazel Wood, and the widow of Frank Butler, by whom she had three children, Austin, Mira, and Tildy Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lemon have had no children.

His father's farm in Ralls county was the scene of the birth of Edward Cash Lemon, on November 6, 1875. The boy Edward attended the district schools and later attended business college at Holton, Missouri, for two years. He did not, however, seek any occupation other than that offered on his father's farm, until 1903. In that year, he moved to Vandalia, where he built a home in the north part of the city. For three years he was engaged in the grocery business with his brother, A. B. Lemon, but at the end of that time, decided that he would go into business for himself, and chose the real estate field as a promising one. At present, although his cashiership consumes a good part of his time, he is still interested in the buying and selling of land.

Mr. Lemon was married August 8, 1900, to Sallie Moss, who was born on the 8th of February, 1878, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Bank Moss, residents of Ralls county. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon have one child, Lora Vivian, who was born November 14, 1902.

Although Mr. Lemon still clings to the political faith of his fathers, and pays allegiance to the Democratic party, he is not a member of the church in the work of which his grandfather was so prominent, but he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Lemon belongs to two fraternal organizations, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen.

JOHN FAESSLER, JR. When a life full of years and usefulness comes to its close, it is but fitting that a record should be made of those events and characteristics which made the life successful and made its ending a sorrow to those who value the best and noblest qualities among their associates. In the death of John Faessler, Jr., Moberly lost one of its most energetic and public-spirited citizens and a business man

whose career added to the prestige of northeastern Missouri's industries. Coming to this country from Switzerland, with trained experience to guide his efforts he entwined his active energies with the very life of the growing town, and helped the community in a degree that in these later days of organized effort few individuals can hope to equal, in the meantime accumulating a handsome competency. There have been business men who have been spoiled by prosperity, but Mr. Faessler was not one of them. He remained to the end the kindly, genial, unassuming man he was at the beginning of his career. He made friends in his business life and out of it and kept them. John Faessler was born July 25, 1838, in Switzerland, and was a son of John and Anna Katherine Faessler, natives of that country who came to the United States not long after their marriage, settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where they both died.

The oldest of his parents' nine children, John Faessler received a common school education in his native country, and at the age of nineteen years emigrated to the United States, for a time attending the public schools of St. Louis. A machinist by trade, he followed that vocation in St. Louis for a number of years, but in 1867 came to Moberly, where he was employed in the machine shops of the Wabash Railroad, rising to the position of foreman, and continuing with the same company until 1887. In that year was formed the J. Faessler Manufacturing Company, the members being Mr. Faessler and his sons, who still conduct the business. Gifted with ability, shrewdness and good judgment, Mr. Faessler occupied an important position among the business men of Moberly, and built up an enterprise that was known throughout the state for the excellence of its product and the thorough integrity of its head official. He belonged to the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., in the work of both of which he took a great interest. In political matters he supported the candidates and principles of the Republican party, but outside of a good citizen's interest, paid little attention to matters of a political nature.

On October 7, 1877, Mr. Faessler was united in marriage with Miss Christina Klore, who was born in Baden, Germany, daughter of George Jacob and Christina Klore, natives of the Fatherland, who came to the United States in 1858 and first located in Chicago, Illinois. Subsequently they removed to Decatur, Illinois, where both passed away. They had a family of several children. Mr. and Mrs. Faessler had three children: J. W., who is married and resides in Moberly; Louis E., still living at home with his mother; and Lula M., wife of Harry B. Gilfillan, of Moberly. Mr. Faessler passed away March 9, 1899, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow is now a member of the Presbyterian church.

HON. WILLIAM GREEN McCUNE. No man can attain the honor of occupying the highest office within the gift of a municipality unless he is possessed of more than the average executive ability and is capable of making his efforts count for something. Those who have had an extensive business experience generally make the best public officials, for individuals who have proved successful in the handling of their own affairs can as a rule be counted upon to be capable of managing the large interests of a city. The Hon. William Green McCune, mayor of Vandalia, Missouri, whose sound, business-like administration is winning universal approbation, has had a wide experience as a farmer and stock-raiser, and has also gained a position of prominence in financial circles, being vice-president of the Vandalia Banking Association. He was born Au-

gust 22, 1856, on the old home farm in Pike county, Missouri, and is a son of John and Louisa (Tapley) McCune.

John McCune was born near Elk Lick, in Pike county, April 22, 1827, and during the greater part of his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He assisted in the organization of the Farmers' Bank, of Bowling Green, and was president thereof at the time of his death, having developed it into one of the leading financial institutions of Northeastern Missouri. For a period covering something like twenty years he acted as county judge of Pike county, at all times upholding the dignity of the bench. He died November 23, 1891, and was buried at Mount Ayr church, near the old homestead in Pike county. He was married to Louisa Tapley, who was born in 1832, in Pike county, near Frankfort, Ralls county, and she died October 15, 1903, and was buried beside her husband. They had a family of nine children, as follows: Hannah, deceased, who married W. J. Wright, now a resident of Pike county; William Green; Neppie, who married R. J. Shell, and resides at Carstaris, Alberta, Canada; Guy, ex-county judge, extensive land owner and financier of Audrain county; Ollie, who married George Gill, of St. Louis; John S., cashier of the Bank of Laddonia, who married Maggie Shaw; Jeff T., cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Bowling Green, who married Ella Price; Joseph, who is single and lives on the old homestead in Pike county; and Lula, who married George Price, engaged in the grocery business in Vandalia. John McCune was one of the largest land holders in this section of Missouri, and cultivated his property for many years with slave labor. His politics were those of the Democratic party, and religiously he was affiliated with the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

William Green McCune received his education in the public schools of Pike county, and McGee College, in Macon county, Missouri, after leaving which he continued to remain on the home farm, assisting his father, until he was nineteen years of age, at that time embarking in agricultural pursuits on his own account, on a tract of 560 acres just east of Vandalia, on the county line of Audrain and Pike counties. On November 27, 1889, he was married to Belle Sisson, born in June, 1858, near Bowling Green, Missouri, daughter of William and Mary (Brown) Sisson. After his marriage, Mr. McCune continued to reside on his farm until February, 1905, at which time he moved to Vandalia and immediately interested himself in the city government. A stalwart Democrat in his political proclivities, Mr. McCune was elected mayor of Vandalia, and has proven one of the best officials the city has known. An excellent business man himself, he has endeavored to conduct the city's business along the lines of sound principle, and his success has been remarkable. Among numerous other improvements may be mentioned the paving of fourteen blocks of the city's streets. He is still interested in farming and stock-raising, and is vice-president of the Vandalia Banking Association.

HON. GUY McCUNE. Although a resident of Vandalia for only five years, Hon. Guy McCune is widely known in business and financial circles of the city, and is also recognized as one of the leading public men of Audrain county, where he has served capably as a member of the county bench. In addition he has been heavily interested in farming and stock raising, and is one of the largest land owners in this part of the state. Mr. McCune belongs to an old and honored family of northeastern Missouri, and was born on the old McCune family homestead in Pike county, midway between Curryville and Frankfort, October 16, 1858, a son of John and Louisa (Tapley) McCune.

John McCune was also a native of Pike county, having been born

near Elk Lake, April 22, 1827. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but he also devoted a great deal of attention to financial matters and was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank, of Bowling Green, of which he was president at the time of his death, having developed it into one of the most substantial banking institutions in the northeastern part of Missouri. For a period covering something like twenty years he acted in the capacity of county judge of Pike county, at all times displaying abilities of the highest order, and having a comprehensive conception of the responsibilities of his high office. His politics were those of the Democratic party, and religiously he was connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, being at all times active and liberal in its support. Prior to the Civil war he cultivated his broad acres with slave labor, and was considered one of the heaviest land holders in northeastern Missouri. His death occurred November 23, 1891, and burial was made at the old Mount Arrarat church, near the family homestead in Pike county. Judge McCune was married to Louisa Tapley, who was born in 1832, in Pike county, but near Frankfort, Ralls county, and she died October 15, 1903, and was buried beside her husband. They had a family consisting of nine children, namely: Hannah, deceased, who married W. J. Wright, now a resident of Pike county; William Green, mayor of Vandalia, farmer and stock raiser, and vice-president of the Vandalia Banking Association; Neppie, who married R. J. Shell, and resides at Carstaris, Alberta, Canada; Guy; Ollie, who married George Gill, of St. Louis; John S., cashier of the Bank of Laddonia, who married Maggie Shaw; Jeff T., cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Bowling Green, Missouri, who married Ella Price; Joseph, who is single and lives on the old homestead farm in Pike county; and Lula, the youngest, who married George Price, one of the leading grocery merchants of Vandalia.

After completing his preliminary studies in the public schools of Pike county, Guy McCune entered an academy at Spencersburg, Missouri, and when he had graduated therefrom returned to the home farm and assisted his father until he was twenty years of age. At that time he was given a farm of 400 acres adjoining the tract of his brother, William G., by his father, and to this he has added from time to time until he now is one of the largest landholders in the state. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as school director of his district for a number of years, in addition to which he has acted capably in the capacity of county judge of Audrain county. Fraternally, he is connected with the Odd Fellows, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. For some time he was cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of which he is at this time a director, and he is also interested in the Vandalia Banking Association. In 1907 he erected a handsome modern home in Vandalia, and since that time has made his home in the city, where he has many warm friends and admirers.

On January 22, 1889, Mr. McCune was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Shaw, who was born August 19, 1867, in Pike county, Missouri, daughter of John and Maggie (Wright) Shaw, pioneers of the county. Two children have been born to this union: Villa Guy, born March 29, 1890, who is attending Randolph-Macomb Women's College; and Maggie Geneva, born February 24, 1893, a member of the literary department, Missouri State University, class of 1913.

JAMES G. MCCUNE. During all the years that there have been McCunes in Pike county and other portions of eastern Missouri, the family has been of great influence in every line of action—business, politics, and religion. James G. McCune, a man prominent in the banking

circles of Vandalia, is one of the members of this respected family, and has achieved prominence in his community as did his father and his grandfather before him. Mr. McCune was born on the 13th of May, 1857, on the old McCune homestead. His father was Charles S. McCune, a man of much note in his section of the state.

Charles S. McCune was the son of "Billy" McCune, whose father, John McCune, came to Missouri from Kentucky in the earliest pioneer days. John McCune settled on Peno creek at the upper end of Pike county in the neighborhood of what is now known as McCune Station, there laying the foundation of the family in what was then almost untouched wilderness. He had five sons all of whom did him great credit. These were "Jack" McCune, who became known up and down the Mississippi river as one of the biggest steamboat men of St. Louis; Huey, who went to California in the general exodus of forty-nine, and remained in that state; Harvey, who gave his life at Springfield, Missouri, in the service of the Lost Cause; Joseph, who spent his life at the old homestead; and William, more familiarly known as "Billy."

"Billy" McCune, when it came his turn to make his way in the world, settled on the western edge of Pike county, on Spencer creek, and there remained during the rest of his life, engaged in farming and stock raising on a large scale. He married Nancy Guy, and died at the age of sixty, leaving a family. Those of his sons to reach maturity were five in number. They included John McCune, who did good service as judge of the Pike county court, and Charles S. McCune, who was the father of the subject of this brief history.

On the 10th of February, 1829, Charles S. McCune was born on his father's farm on Spencer creek. When he was twenty-one years of age, he followed the lure of gold to the California gold fields driving a mule-team across the prairies. Some success attended his efforts at mining, and he returned home via Panama, to settle again in his native haunts. Soon after his establishment in the locality of his birth, in the year 1852, he was married to Virginia Tapley, a daughter of the old Tapley family which migrated to Pike county from Virginia. At the time of her marriage, Mrs. McCune was only seventeen years of age, and she and her husband enjoyed a long wedded life together, having been married almost sixty years at the time of Mr. McCune's death, which occurred on the 5th of August, 1911, when he was eighty-two years of age. As they had not been separated in life, Mr. and Mrs. McCune were not long separated in death, for she followed her husband to the last resting place on June 24, 1912.

When Mr. McCune the elder died, he left behind him a very large estate. He had received a portion of the old homestead from his father, and using this as a nucleus, he had accumulated from twelve to fifteen hundred acres of land, all by his own untiring effort, in the locality of his birth. In addition to this, he had acquired some land in Ralls county. On the Pike county property he had erected a fine brick house—one of the handsomest in that section of Missouri. The brick and lime for the structure were burned right on the farm, and are of the best possible quality. Part of his land he had devoted to raising crops, but a large portion was devoted to stock—principally mules, as a grower, feeder and shipper of which animals, he achieved some well-deserved prominence.

Not only as an agriculturalist and stock man was Mr. McCune noted in his community. A slave holder before the war, and an earnest sympathizer with the South during the struggle, the losses of property he sustained before peace was declared did not help to lessen the strength of his political belief, and he remained an ardent Democrat all his life, and one who made his influence felt throughout Pike county. The

strength of his example was also felt in religious affairs. Both he and his wife were members of the Mt. Ayr Presbyterian church, which is situated in Pike county north of Curryville. Of this church his brother Guy also was a member, serving as an elder in the congregation for fifty years. In financial circles, Mr. McCune gained some prestige as president of the Bank of Frankford, Missouri, which institution he was instrumental in founding. Accordingly, having been known in almost every field of activity in his county and neighborhood, the death of Charles S. McCune left a gap not easily filled.

Of the six sons that were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCune, only two reached maturity. These are Jeff Davis McCune, who now lives on the old homestead in the brick house which his father built, and James G. McCune, the subject of this short history.

James G. McCune entered this world on the 13th of May, 1857, as mentioned above. He grew to manhood on the farm of his father, entering the State University of Missouri at the early age of sixteen. After three years spent in that institution, he entered the bank at Frankford, as its cashier. His health failing, he moved to Vandalia with his father, and is now a prominent personage in banking circles, being one of the six directors of the Vandalia Banking Association. Besides his banking interests, Mr. McCune gives considerable attention to farming, on property in Ralls county which he received from his father. By inheritance, he is a Democrat in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion, and adheres faithfully to the best principles of party and church in matters of temporal and spiritual welfare.

On June 8, 1905, Mr. McCune was united in the bonds of matrimony with Mary L. Middleton, of Audrain county, the daughter of W. B. Middleton, of Kentucky. Mr. Middleton was also, like the father of Mr. McCune, a "forty-niner," crossing the plains to California. He died in Audrain county, in the year 1880. Mrs. Kate Middleton, the mother of Mrs. McCune, who died at Vandalia in 1907, had some interesting experiences during her long life. She was one of twenty-eight persons to emigrate from Pennsylvania in 1837. These included William Sox, William Mervine, Timothy Barney, Conrad Enslen, Jake Herlinger, the father of Mrs. Middleton, and others, with their wives and families. During their long journey westward, the Pennsylvanians met three hundred Indians en route for Washington to get paid for their lands, but they were not molested, and proceeded in safety to the Missouri river. They drove one day after crossing the river, and then, finding good land, wood and water, they settled seven miles southwest of New London, in Ralls county. Two years later they all moved to Audrain county, to a point on Cuivre creek, about eight miles north of Wellsville, and the same distance south of the present site of Vandalia.

At the time of coming to Missouri, Mrs. Middleton, who was the oldest child of Jake Herlinger, was just two and one-half years old, so she grew up in the early pioneer atmosphere, for the part of Missouri to which the Pennsylvanians came was totally unsettled until their advent. In 1844, Jake Herlinger, not knowing anything of farming, since he was a tailor by trade, left the little community in Audrain county, and moved to Ralls county, to a point on the Salt river one and one-half miles east of New London. There he operated a ferry, which paid him so well that he was enabled to buy two stores in New London. Eight years after this, in 1854, the mother having died, the family returned to Audrain county, and settled near the site of the Mt. Carmel church.

In 1856, Kate was married to W. B. Middleton, who a few years before had crossed the plains to California in company with Brad Crow, of

Bowling Green, and others. He returned from the west via sea to New York. On arriving in his home community, he settled on land near Mt. Carmel. He paid a dollar and a quarter per acre for his land, which at the present time is worth seventy-five dollars an acre. His parents having died while he was in the west, he took his two brothers and his sister to raise. His sister afterward became Mrs. Betty Pharr; one of his brothers, Joe, spent his life as a farmer in the vicinity of Vandalia, and the other was the Rev. George Middleton, a Presbyterian minister, who died several years since. The nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Middleton are as follows: Ferris, Will, Mrs. Laura French, Mrs. Fannie Stewart, Joe, A. J., Mrs. Mollie McCune, and Ephraim.

Previous to her death, Mrs. Middleton liked to look back over her experiences of pioneer days, and related many of the circumstances narrated above to her children. Among the things that stood out most strongly in her mind was the fact that the religious people of early times were not worldly. She said that they were not as fond of dress as the people of the present day, and that they showed, on the whole, a much more devotional and truly religious spirit than modern Christians exhibit.

Mr. and Mrs. McCune are happy in the possession of twin girls, born November 5, 1908. Of these, one bears the name of her maternal grandmother, Catherine, and the other is called Virginia, after her grandmother McCune.

DAVID P. DANIELS. The occupation of dairying is a profitable one if carried on in a scientific manner, and as it is so closely allied to the business of farming, the two are conducted together by many of the leading farmers of northeastern Missouri. One who has met with more than ordinary success in this branch of agricultural work is David P. Daniels, proprietor of the old Kirkland farm, located three miles southwest of Vandalia, in Audrain county, which was the first property to be cultivated on the prairie. Mr. Daniels, who is a veteran of the Civil war, has been a farmer throughout his career, and the greater part of his life has been spent in Missouri. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, May 14, 1846, and there was engaged in working on the home farm until his enlistment, in the spring of 1865, at the time of President Lincoln's last call for troops. He was mustered out under the first order of discharge of convalescents, being in the hospital when the company went to join the Forty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was honorably discharged just before the assassination of President Lincoln. He was married in 1867 to Miss Lucinda Jeffers, of Pike county, Illinois, and continued to farm in the Prairie State until 1871, in that year coming to Missouri and settling in Ralls county. In 1880 he purchased the old Kirkland farm, located three miles southwest of Vandalia, the first farm to be settled on the prairie, its original owner coming here about 1850. The property was widely known in former years, its owner, Mr. Kirkland, operating a blacksmith shop which was the only one for miles around, and the plowshares that turned most of the prairie sod were sharpened here. Its high hedge was a landmark that could be seen for many miles in every direction. Mr. Kirkland met his death when his horses ran away and he was severely cut in a reaper, about the year 1872.

Mr. Daniels was fortunate in securing his land, 160 acres, at \$5.50 per acre, for but about two years later land was selling in the vicinity for \$30 an acre, and is now valued at \$100 an acre. On his property may be found buildings of modern material and architecture, comparing strikingly with the old frame buildings of pioneer days, built of

heavy sawed timber, with heavy nails that had been made in Kirkland's blacksmith shop. Mr. Daniels came to this property about the time of the last cattle herding here. He has carried on general farming and stock raising, but has made a specialty, during the last twelve years, of dairy keeping, and has fifteen to twenty cows of thoroughbred Guernsey stock. He makes butter for regular customers, and has built up a large and lucrative trade, the excellence of his product having gained him customers throughout this part of the county. A large, modern silo is located on the farm, and another modern improvement to be found is a high power gas engine, which simplifies much farm labor. Water in abundance is furnished for all purposes by a 250-foot well. Mr. Daniels is considered one of the leading farmers of his section, and certain it is that he has accomplished much since coming to Audrain county, not only in accumulating a competence in a material way, but in gaining and retaining the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In his political views he is a Republican, but has not been interested in public matters to the extent of entering the arena as a candidate. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, at Vandalia, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons.

Mr. Daniels has two sons Marcellus M., who has been assistant post-master at Vandalia for twelve years; and Frank A., who is in partnership with his father in the stock and dairy business, a graduate of the State Agricultural College, with a wide and practical experience as a butter maker.

AMOS SUTTON. Among the native sons of Audrain county who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, many have attained high positions in their chosen vocations and have gained from the soil independent fortunes through scientific development of its resources. Few, however, have been so successful in their operations as has Amos Sutton, who from earliest boyhood has devoted his attention and energies to the cultivation of the soil, and who stands today as one of his section's leading agriculturists. In addition to the knowledge that years of experience in agricultural work have given him, Mr. Sutton is possessed of much more than ordinary business capacity, being able to recognize and grasp opportunities when they present themselves, and having the ability to carry his ventures through to a successful conclusion, while as a citizen he has always so conducted his affairs as to redound to the benefit of his community and to gain the respect and friendship of his fellow-townsmen.

Amos Sutton was born on the old Sutton family homestead in Audrain county, Missouri, two and one-half miles south of the town of Farber, November 13, 1861. He secured his education by attending the public schools of his district several months during the winter terms, while the summer months of his boyhood were spent in working on the home farm with his father. At the age of twenty years he purchased a tract of 320 acres of land, being assisted by his father on account of the high price (or what was then considered so) of six dollars per acre. Mr. Sutton still owns this half section of land, which he has developed from prairie land into highly productive farm property. While getting this land ready for crops, Mr. Sutton lived as a bachelor for three years, and when he was twenty-three years of age was married to Miss Nettie C. Ball, who came from Bellflower, Montgomery county, Missouri, and she died April 10, 1906, leaving two children, namely: Leona, who married Will Hostetter, and resides near the home of her father; and Iota, born in 1903, who lives at home and is her father's housekeeper.

In addition to this Audrain county land, Mr. Sutton is the owner of



H. S. St. Clair

thirty acres of mixed timber land located south of Farber, and has 160 acres of irrigated land in the state of Colorado, where he raises alfalfa, wheat and sugar beets. He owns mortgages in Colorado, and is interested as a stockholder in the Bank of Fort Morgan, Morgan county, that state. In politics Mr. Sutton is a Democrat. He has never given much time to public matters, being absorbed with his farm and business interests, but is always in favor of good government and supports whatever measures he believes will work out for the best interests of the community at large. His farm is conducted according to the latest improved methods, giving convincing testimony to the thrift and good management of its owner. As a man who has done his share in developing the great northwestern part of Missouri, Mr. Sutton is fully entitled to the respect in which he is universally held, while his many admirable qualities of mind and heart have earned him the sincere esteem of a wide circle of friends.

MAYOR W. S. ST. CLAIR is one of those fortunate administrators of public affairs who bring to their civic tasks both a finely trained mind and a nature adjusted to the human quality of their responsibilities. His fifty-two years have covered a wide field, both geographically and vocationally.

The Virginia family of St. Clair is that represented by Columbia's present mayor, whose parents were John D. and Eliza Jane St. Clair, natives of Virginia. The parental line was originally French, and the maternal ancestry German. The members of the family who are of W. S. St. Clair's generation were four in number: Franklin Pierce, Edwin Mendel and Harry, all being deceased, the mother and W. S. of this review being the sole surviving members of this family. Mrs. St. Clair makes her home with her son in Columbia.

W. S. St. Clair was born at the parental home in Wellsburg, Virginia, on the 20th day of January, 1860. Higher education, the good fortune of comparatively few young men of the period of Mr. St. Clair's youth, was vouchsafed to him, his alma mater being famous old Bethany College, of Bethany, West Virginia. In 1882 Mr. St. Clair received his Bachelor of Arts degree, in 1883 received his Bachelor of Letters degree, and these degrees were followed in the next year by the Master's degree, which was awarded by the same college.

In his career as a clergyman which followed, Rev. St. Clair held pastoral charges successively at the following places—Clarence, New York; Granville, Pennsylvania; Pueblo, Colorado; and Denver, Colorado. Both in the pulpit and in personal relations Mr. St. Clair's work was always of a most practical nature. While the abstractly theological phases of religion held attraction for him, his interpretation of the eternal verities always definitely merged itself into questions of moral integrity and civic righteousness. So sound was his logical basis in all his preaching and personal argument for the cause of right, concretely visioned, that his call to another, but closely related field of activity was a natural sequence.

This other field of work was the class room in Christian College, where Mr. St. Clair's scholarly presentation of ethical problems was desired for the students of that institution. He accepted the chair of ethics in 1893 and retained it until 1895. At a later date he became general agent for Christian College, a position which he held for about three years.

Mr. St. Clair served several terms as councilman from the First ward of Columbia, and in 1911 he entered upon his duties as the chief executive of Columbia, in which capacity he is still serving the city.

Mr. St. Clair's social relations are, by his own preference, of an informal rather than a formal nature. The purpose of certain fraternal organizations have, nevertheless, his approval and interest; among them being the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which claims him as an honored and prominent member, and the Masonic order, in which he is a Knight Templar and a past master of that body.

Mayor St. Clair's residence is presided over by Louise (Climenson) St. Clair, his wife, formerly a native of Topeka, Kansas, and her marriage to W. S. St. Clair was solemnized on December 17, 1890.

JOHN E. NORTHCUTT, who is numbered among the enterprising and industrious agriculturists of Audrain county, belongs to that class of citizens who have gained a position of prominence among their fellows through the exercise of natural ability, untiring perseverance and strict integrity. Although he was forced to work hard in his boyhood, and thus was able to secure but meagre educational advantages, his persistent effort and strict attention to the details of his work have resulted in the accumulation of a fine farm of 230 acres, while much observation and constant reading have made him thoroughly conversant with all the live topics of the day, especially those pertaining to the welfare of his township and its people. Mr. Northcutt was born July 25, 1866, in Warren county, Missouri, and is a son of John W. and Mary R. (Kite) Northcutt.

John W. Northcutt was born in 1824, in the state of Kentucky, the son of southern farming people who migrated to Missouri when John W. was only a small child. He grew to manhood in Warren county, Missouri, receiving his education in the primitive district schools of his period, and followed the vocation of his father, that of farming. In 1884 he removed to Audrain county, settling on a farm of 160 acres near the present property of John E. Northcutt, where he continued to reside until his death ten years later, making numerous improvements in land and buildings, and in addition accumulating 210 acres of land in two other farms. He married Mary R. Kite, whose parents came from Virginia to Warren county, Missouri, at an early day, and to this union there were born five children, as follows: Mrs. Anne Kennedy, of Audrain county; Mrs. Ida Darnell and Mrs. Emma Middleton, who also lives in this county; Margaret, a resident of Texas; and John E.

John E. Northcutt received some training in the district school-houses of Warren county, Missouri, but the greater part of his education was received in the school of hard work. He accompanied his parents to Audrain county in 1884, and continued to remain under the parental roof until he was twenty-five years of age, at which time he removed to the farm of his own, located four miles from the city limits of Vandalia. There he resided until 1894, when he came to his present property, one of the finest of its size in this section of the county. He has given his attention to the growing of hay, corn and oats, and has been likewise successful in breeding high-grade cattle, hogs and horses. A man of wide experience, progressive in his methods and ideas, he represents the best type of modern agriculturist, and as such is often consulted on matters pertaining to farming and cattle raising. The Democratic party has received his support in matters of a public nature, and he is known as one of the active supporters of its candidates and principles in this section, although he has not held public office himself. Mr. and Mrs. Northcutt are well known to the members of the Methodist church, of which they are themselves consistent members, and where they have numerous friends.

On December 31, 1891, Mr. Northcutt was united in marriage with

Miss Florence Keiser, and they have had six children: Lois, who was born in 1896; Marie, born in 1898; one who died in infancy; Harold, born in 1904; Earl, born in 1906; and Norma, born in 1910.

HARRISON L. KELLY is one of the substantial farmers who do so much toward making Missouri what it is—the home of industry and real manhood. He has succeeded in making his land yield him a prosperous income and has won the respect of his community by his industry and honesty. Of powerful physique, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, he has the appearance of a strong and true son of the soil, and his genial face reflects his innate kindness and hospitality.

The birth of Harrison Kelly occurred near Greenville, Michigan, on January 10, 1863. His father was George V. Kelly, who was born in Livingston county, New York, on the 4th of August, 1825, the son of William Kelly, a native of Kentucky. William Kelly was a soldier in the War of 1812, and did not move to New York until that brief struggle was at an end. He was married in Livingston county, New York, to Harriet Whiting, and died in the same locality, in the year 1832, when his son George was only seven years old. After the demise of his father, George Kelly went to live with a neighbor. When the child was twelve years old, he moved with his foster parents to Michigan, where he grew to manhood.

The first experience of George Kelly as a wage-earner was gained in the capacity of a teacher in the country schools of Michigan. He taught several terms, and finally, in the year 1847, was married on the 15th of March, to Julia A. Dewey. Mrs. Kelly was born in Vermont, but came to Michigan as a child with her parents, Levi and Amanda Dewey. Her family was related to the famous Admiral George Dewey, who achieved such prominence in the Spanish-American war, and in after years, the admiral entertained some of them at his home in Washington. After his marriage, Mr. Kelly continued to teach school for a while in Washburn county, Michigan, and working nights and mornings, made barrels while teaching. In 1849, however, he laid aside the teacher's ferrule and took up the plow handle, establishing himself on a farm in Montcalm county, Michigan, where he remained until 1869.

In that year, he moved to Missouri, where he first located on Hickory creek, Audrain county, and two years later moved to the farm six miles southwest of Vandalia, on which land his son is now engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. George Varner Kelly was one of the first to fence in and improve an all prairie farm. In the days when he secured and put under cultivation his two hundred and fifty acres, the entire surrounding prairie was like a vast common, dotted with the herds of grazing cattle owned by the farmers of the vicinity. Accustomed to different methods of farming, however, and interested in the raising of crops rather than in the growing of stock, Mr. Kelly fenced in his land, and in time converted the rolling prairie into well tilled fields, which yielded him a comfortable income.

George Varner Kelly died at Greenville, Michigan, the home of his youth, on June 22, 1894, and his wife followed him into the Beyond on July 16, 1902. Both lie in the Greenville cemetery. Their children were Dewey, who died at Phoenix, Arizona, in 1895, at the age of forty-five; Altha C., who married Frank Rogers, and resides in Chicago; Emma A. and Ida J., whose deaths occurred at a short interval apart, while the bright and attractive young women were still in early life, and whose untimely departure cast a shadow over the lives of their family and friends; Eunice Eula, who is the wife of Charles Dewey, and resides near Greenville, Michigan; Harrison L., the worthy subject of this short sketch.

Harrison L. Kelly was only six years old when he came to Missouri with his parents. Upon reaching the age of discretion, he became a partner to his father in the discharge of the duties of the farm, and finally the full management of the place was placed in his hands. Upon the death of his mother, when the estate passed into his possession, Harrison Kelly found himself the owner not only of one hundred and fifty acres of the original two hundred and fifty, which his father had accumulated, but of quite a large amount of stock in the Bank of Farber, of which his father had been one of the founders. Harrison Kelly retained this stock for two or three years, during which time he served as president of the institution. At the end of that period, he sold out, and proceeded to devote his life to the cultivation of the farm his father had settled in 1871.

By hard work and careful management, Mr. Kelly added eighty acres to the tract of land which he originally received from his father. He has also become the owner of town lots in Vandalia, which anyone familiar with that thriving town will recognize as a good investment. He has made many improvements to the farm property. His home, and the other buildings on the place are substantial and well built, and he has installed every necessity for progressive and up-to-date farming. He raises grain extensively, and has fattened a great many hogs for market. He has been very careful not to exhaust the fertility of the soil, and has so successfully kept his acres productive, that the land which cost about five or six dollars per acre in 1871, is now worth more than one hundred dollars per acre.

Although his position in the community might warrant his seeking public prominence, Mr. Kelly has ever been satisfied in playing his part as a private citizen, and has never sought or received office. He is an earnest worker in the Mt. Olivet Presbyterian church, and has given his services for some years as a deacon in that congregation.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison Kelly to Mary Margaret Barnes took place December 17, 1885. Mrs. Kelly was the daughter of William and Margaret (Hill) Barnes, both of whom were born and married in Pennsylvania. After their marriage the parents of Mrs. Kelly moved at once to Pike county, Illinois, where they located on a farm on the road between Pittsfield and Bary, Illinois. In 1881, they moved to Audrain county, where they bought some land six miles west of Vandalia. They lived on this property until their deaths, Mrs. Barnes passing away in 1886, and her husband on July 18, 1908, when in his eightieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes had five sons, John, William, David and Albert, all of whom live in the vicinity of their old home, and Thomas, who died at the age of thirty-nine, at Black Hills, South Dakota. They also were the parents of two daughters, Sarah, who is the wife of George W. Pines, of Audrain county, and Mrs. Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have no children of their own. They adopted a little girl, Mabel Isabel Talmage, when she was five years old, and kept her with them until her marriage. She is now the wife of Ira Peas, who lives near Vandalia.

JOHN GRAFFERT. Among the highly esteemed citizens of Audrain county, one who devoted the period covering his active years in the cultivation of the soil and did much to materially advance the welfare of his section was the late John Graffert. A self-made man in all that the word implies, while advancing his own affairs he never forgot the needs of his community or its people, and as a result was looked upon as one of his section's most desirable citizens. Mr. Graffert was born May 31, 1840, in Pike county, Missouri, and was a son of Thomas and

Nancy A. (Smith) Graffert, and a grandson of John and Mary (Deacons) Graffert, who were of Scotch origin.

Thomas Graffert was born in the District of Columbia, February 14, 1803, and grew to manhood in Fairfax county, Virginia, whence his parents had removed when he was still a lad. In 1826 he removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was married October 10, 1830, to Nancy A. Smith. Six years after this event they removed to Indiana, but after spending three years in that state they came to Pike county, Missouri, from whence, in 1857, they removed to a farm situated one mile south of the present city of Vandalia. Mr. Graffert spent some thirty years in agricultural pursuits on that property, but during his declining years moved to Vandalia, where he became a conspicuous figure on the city's streets. Soon after coming to Audrain county, the wife of Thomas Graffert passed away, but he was blessed in the evening of life by a large family of children, who all reflected honor and credit upon their worthy sire. Margaret, his oldest child, became her father's housekeeper at the time of her mother's death, and continued to reside with her father until he died; Selina L. married James A. Dye, and became the mother of Frank P. Dye, the well known merchant of Vandalia; Susan, deceased, was the wife of Simeon Furber; John was the next in order of birth; and Daniel D., affectionately known as "Dee" to a host of friends, passed away when still in young manhood.

About the time of the Civil war, John Graffert, who had been given a good education, went to the state of Illinois, but subsequently removed to Iowa, and in Epworth, Dubuque county, in that state, was married July 19, 1867, to Miss Sarah Margaret Moore, then a young lady of nineteen years, who was born in Pennsylvania, and brought to Iowa by her parents when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Graffert remained in Epworth until 1872, Mr. Graffert working for a time on his father's place, and on the farms of other agriculturists in that section. Subsequently he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he worked for a short period on the farm of his sister's husband, Frank Shepard, and then bought the old family home near Pleasant Plain, seven and three-quarters miles southwest of Vandalia, for which he paid about twelve dollars per acre. He added to his land until he was the owner of 120 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, made numerous improvements, and developed one of the best properties in his part of the county, continuing to reside thereon until 1908. In that year his adopted daughter and her husband took charge of the property, and Mr. Graffert and his wife moved to Vandalia, and bought a neat home, where they lived until October 22, 1910, when both were found dead. Mr. and Mrs. Graffert were discovered dead by neighbors who had become alarmed at their non-appearance, Mr. Graffert being in bed and his wife being on the floor, between the foot of the bed and the wall. Both had been ailing for some time with acute indigestion and were being treated by their physician, and it is supposed that this, with heart failure, caused their demise. Both were highly esteemed throughout the vicinity of their home, their many admirable qualities of mind and heart having endeared them to a wide circle of friends. These noble Christian characters, who throughout their lives thought always first of others, are buried side by side in the Vandalia cemetery. They were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. Graffert left no children of their own, their two sons having died in infancy, but an adopted daughter, Maude Moore, was left to mourn their deaths. She was a daughter of Mrs. Graffert's brother, and came into their lives when she was four years of age, being legally adopted. She was married August 18, 1907, to Russell Nuckles,

who was born in Audrain county, Missouri, six miles south of Vandalia, January 13, 1883, a son of Thomas and Nannie (Reel) Nuckles. Mr. Nuckles inherited the old family homestead farm, which he is operating with a great deal of success. He has the 120 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and engages in general farming and dairy work, the latter being given the greater part of his time and attention. Mr. Nuckles is also a breeder of pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs. He is one of the progressive and enterprising young men of his section, and has shown an active interest in Republican politics, although not to the extent of seeking public preferment. He and his wife have three bright and interesting children: Roscoe, who is four years of age; Vernon, who is two and one-half years old; and Otis Truman.

ADAM GRUNDY BRANSTETTER. Pre-eminently courageous and resourceful, the struggling settlers on the frontier of northeastern Missouri displayed a wonderful readiness in adapting themselves to conditions and meeting emergencies. Hardihood and energy were their chief stock in trade, combined with capable hands and willing hearts, and the work that they accomplished in building up the resources of this great section of country cannot be overestimated. The late Adam Grundy Branstetter, veteran of the gold rush of 1849, was for fifty-eight years a resident of Audrain county, and in his death, which occurred September 14, 1911, this section lost one of its best and most honored citizens. Mr. Branstetter was born near Ashley, in Pike county, Missouri, a son of Frederick Branstetter, whose parents had come from Virginia to Missouri at an early date. Mr. Branstetter's mother was born on a farm in Missouri and died when Adam G. was a small lad.

Adam Grundy Branstetter received his education in the primitive public schools of Pike county, and was reared to the life and work of an agriculturist. He was just past his majority when the news of the wonderful discovery of gold in California became known to the world, and in company with other hardy Pike county men he set across the burning plains on foot to seek his fortune as a miner. About 1852 or 1853 Mr. Branstetter returned to Missouri with the result of his labors in the gold fields, something like \$1,000, which he wisely invested in Audrain county land, paying \$2.25 per acre for a part, securing another tract at 12½ cents per acre, and paying as high as \$5.00 per acre for a third property. In selecting his property he rode all over the country, and when he found that the demand for land was steadily growing, he and his brother rode to Palmyra at night in order to anticipate another party. This land reached across Cuivre Bottoms and lay ten miles south of Vandalia. The nearest trading point was Middletown, and trips were frequently made to Louisiana, a village forty miles distant, in Pike county. To the north of this there were no settlers for many miles, probably for sixteen or twenty miles, at Spencer creek and Salt river, and northwest for thirty or forty miles into Monroe county. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Branstetter did not enlist in the army, but hired a substitute. During the years that followed he put nearly all of his land under cultivation, engaging in general farming and for many years breeding stock on the wide range about him. For some years he also was interested in railroad building, carrying on contract work for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in supplying timber, and in one instance furnished timber one foot square by thirty-two feet long, of the strongest and most desirable kind. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church of Mount Olivet, but prior to this had started prayer meetings as soon as he located in Audrain county, these being carried on at his home. Finally he succeeded

in organizing Mt. Olivet church, of which he was deacon and elder for many years, and which he attended regularly, although it was two and one-quarter miles west of his home. A man of the highest intelligence, absolutely honest in every walk of life, it was only natural that he should be called upon during the early days to settle disputes between his neighbors, and throughout his life he continued to be called by the name given him during the pioneer settlement, i. e.: "The Great Arbitrator." In political matters he was a Democrat, but never sought political preferment, preferring to give his time to his farm, his home and his church.

During the winter of 1852 Mr. Branstetter was united in marriage with Miss Mary Caldwell, of Pike county, who died after being the mother of nine children. Mr. Branstetter was married (second) to Mrs. Nancy Toelsen, also of Pike county, in 1873, and she still lives on the old home farm. Mrs. Branstetter, who was born in Kentucky, bore the maiden name of Nancy Shackleford, and was married to Mr. Toelsen soon after coming to Missouri. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Branstetter, namely: Forrest M.; and Orla M., wife of Fred F. Fletcher, son of Henry and Cynthia Fletcher. Forrest M. Branstetter was born July 9, 1874, in the home in which he still lives, and which was built in 1853. He has 220 acres of the old homestead, all under cultivation, and possesses the original sheepskin that was signed by President Pierce, granting his father the land. Mr. Branstetter was married in 1895 to Della Oglesby, and they have three children, namely: Lera, Rupert and Richard.

RICHARD MARION SHANNON, a prominent farmer and worthy citizen of Audrain county, is a representative of a family that has lived in northeastern Missouri for nearly one hundred years. He was born five miles west of Louisiana, Missouri, on the road to Paris, Missouri, on May 18, 1858. His father was John E. Shannon, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, September 16, 1821, the son of William Shannon.

The year after the birth of John E. Shannon, his father moved to Missouri, in company with some other Kentuckians, and settled on Peno creek, twelve miles west of Louisiana. The Biggs and McCune families, also from Kentucky, located in the same neighborhood, and their descendants have intermarried until at present the three families are all related in some manner. William Shannon became a successful farmer in his new home. He was a large slave holder, and left a great deal of property at his death. Married twice, the second time to Widow Rule, a sister of his first wife, William Shannon had but two children, John Easton, the father of the subject of this history, and Emily, who married John Wright, a resident of Pike county. Emily died at an early age, leaving three children, William Joseph, Lizzie, and Henry Clay, who were brought up by their uncle, John E. William Joseph now resides on the old Shannon place on Peno creek; Lizzie is the widow of Clark Gillum, of Bowling Green, Missouri, and Henry Clay makes his home north of Curryville.

John E. Shannon remained at the old home until about 1845, when he bought the farm on the Paris road where his son, R. M. Shannon, was born. By diligence and perseverance he soon had his land yielding him a good profit. He had a large orchard of sixty acres, which bore five thousand barrels some years. In his early days, he was particularly interested in the raising of mules, and in 1864 went to California with a drove of those animals. Later, when he was once more established at home, he turned his attention more completely to the growing and feed-

ing of cattle. He was the first to introduce Jersey and Alderny cattle into the vicinity, and for many years he operated a dairy.

Not content with securing his own success, John Shannon bought three or four tracts of land in addition to the one he operated, and established his sons upon them, fitting them out with the necessities for a start in life. He was a hard-headed, practical man, who taught his sons to be afraid of the poorhouse. He was content to do his work quietly, as his conscience dictated, and did not aspire to public recognition, although, as a Democrat, he faithfully did his duty as a voter. His one recreation was in hunting. For years, in company with others from his locality, he would go hunting in southeastern Missouri, and in Arkansas for bear, deer, and other game, much more abundant in his early days than now. Even when his eyesight had faded, and he was really too old for the fatigue of the chase, he kept up his old custom, and the starting of a fine buck would never fail to awaken a thrill of excitement in his breast.

John E. Shannon died January 19, 1902, and his wife survived him by a year and a half. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shannon were prominent workers in the Baptist church, and Mr. Shannon made provision in his will for the support of the pastor of Bethany church, which was situated near his old home. The remainder of his estate was divided equally between his children. He had provided prairie lands for three of his sons, had established two on property in Audrain county, and had given the sixth a tract in Montgomery county. His children were as follows:

Emma, who first married Walter Gillum, a farmer of Ashley, Pike county, Missouri, and who, after the death of Mr. Gillum, married Dr. Salmons, as whose widow she now lives in Columbia, Missouri; William O., who lives on a farm four miles southeast of Vandalia; McCune, who died in 1884, at the age of twenty-eight, having been engaged in farming near Wellsville, Missouri, leaving at his death a widow, who now resides in Curryville; Richard Marion; Minnie, who married M. B. Holliday, a farmer who lives near Louisiana, Missouri; John Byram, who occupies the old homestead on Paris road; Peggy L., who is the wife of W. E. Holliday, a farmer of Pike county.

Margaret B. Shannon, the mother of these children, was the daughter of William and Elizabeth McCune Biggs, who were neighbors of the Shannons when they settled the old homestead on Peno creek.

Having spent the early years of his life at his father's farm on the Paris road, in 1879, the year in which he reached his majority, Richard Marion Shannon moved to his present farm, which is located about seven miles due south of Vandalia. At the time when he took the property in hand, it was mostly open prairie, only a small part of it having been fenced in. It was not long, however, before he had everything about his original three hundred and twenty acres in ship shape, and was able to give his attention to adding to his property. He now owns more than five hundred acres, and has improved the land with all modern accessories for agriculture, including commodious barns for his stock, and a comfortable dwelling for himself and his family. He specializes in the raising of black cattle and red hogs, growing his own stock, and feeding a carload for market each year.

Mr. Shannon holds to the political convictions of his father, being a Democrat. He is not, however, any more emulous of public office than John E. Shannon was before him. He is an active member of the Pleasant Plains Baptist church, and aids the work of the congregation with both his moral and financial support. He inherits a strong love for hunting and fishing, and each fall goes on a shooting trip into Arkansas.

On March 3, 1880, the year after he had settled on his present farm,



M. J. Lilly

Mr. Shannon was united in the bonds of wedlock with Sallie Salena Holliday. Mrs. Shannon is the daughter of William Adair, and Jaily Finley Holliday, of Grassy Creek, near Louisiana, Missouri, and her brothers married sisters of R. M. Shannon. Six children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Shannon. Of these, Easton Adair is a prominent attorney of Mexico, Missouri, and a sketch of his life may be found elsewhere in these volumes. Buckner McCune is a farmer at home. Anna Margaret graduated in 1912, from the State University of Missouri, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. She is also a graduate of the Teacher's College, and has received a life certificate enabling her to teach in the schools of the state of Missouri. Richard Orwin is a student in the medical department of the State University, and Salena Minnie, who graduated from the Vandalia high school in 1911, is attending the same institution. Edwin Holliday, like his brother Buckner, is a farmer at home.

MAJOR JAMES LILLY, a practicing attorney of Moberly, Missouri, is a native son of Randolph county, this state, born here in 1872, on the 25th day of March. He is the son of James Madison and Margaret (Orr) Lilly, the father being a native of Kentucky and the mother of Virginia. James Madison Lilly was born in Oldham county, Kentucky in 1816 and came to Missouri in 1836, locating first in Marion county and two years later settling in Randolph county, which has represented the home of the family since that early day. He was a pioneer of Randolph county in its truer sense, and passed his life engaged in agricultural pursuits, interspersed with a certain activity in the blacksmith and stone mason business. He died in Randolph county on August 8, 1900. The mother who was born in Washington county, Virginia, on January 2, 1835, died on September 15, 1903. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living today. Charles W. is a farmer in the county in which he was born and reared; Joseph Campbell is superintendent of schools of Moberly, and of his life and work a more detailed account will be found in other pages of this history; Henry L. is also engaged in farming in this county; Nora is the wife of Omer Hendricks of Monroe county.

Major James Lilly was educated in the schools of Randolph county, and the state Normal school at Kirksville, Missouri. In 1890 he began teaching, and continued in that profession for six years, two years of which time he was engaged as school commissioner of Randolph county, and at the same time engaged as teacher in the high school of Moberly. Later he was superintendent of public schools of Unionville, Missouri.

In 1898 Mr. Lilly was elected clerk of the circuit court of Randolph county, and in that office he served two terms of four years each. He studied law in the meantime, and in April, 1901, was admitted to the bar. On the expiration of his second term as clerk of the circuit court he entered upon the practice of law, and since that time has been engaged in active general practice; in which he has experienced a pleasing degree of success in a professional way. Mr. Lilly is a Democrat, and as to his religious affiliations, is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason, and has occupied all chairs in the Blue lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar and is now representative of the Grand lodge of Louisiana. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is past exalted ruler of Moberly lodge No. 936.

On July 17, 1901, Mr. Lilly was married to Irma Ragland, in Monroe county, Missouri. She is a daughter of Frank B. and Letitia (Bassett) Ragland, both of whom are residents of Monroe county, where they have been for years identified with the agricultural inter-

ests of the district. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lilly—Margaret and Frank.

FRED H. NAYSMITH. A native son of the locality in which he lives, Fred H. Naysmith has become one of the leading and most progressive farmers of the district, as well as a public official of whom the community may well be proud, for to his efforts the excellent condition of the public roads in the vicinity of Audrain county is largely due. Mr. Naysmith was born October 8, 1870, on the farm three miles south of Vandalia where he still makes his home. His father is John Naysmith, a prominent citizen of Missouri, whose strong personality and sturdy Scotch traits of honesty and industry are firmly implanted in his son.

John Naysmith was born in Livingston county, New York, May 28, 1829, the son of John and Mercy A. (Price) Naysmith. John Naysmith was of Scotch birth, coming to this country at an early age. In the year 1845, when young John was sixteen years of age, the family moved to the fertile valley of the Grand River in Kent county, Michigan. Here his father followed his trade, which was that of wagonmaker, and in addition found time to cultivate a fine farm on the river border.

In August of 1860, when he was thirty-one years of age, young John Naysmith was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Stocking, who was born in Genesee county, New York, but who was living with her parents at Grattan, Michigan, at the time of her marriage. Shortly after their nuptial rites had been solemnized, Mr. and Mrs. John Naysmith, Jr., removed to California, where they secured a splendid farm in the renowned San Jose valley, a few miles from Pasadena. Climatic conditions caused their return east, however, so they came to Missouri, where, in the year 1868, John Naysmith bought a select tract of native prairie, and began to improve what has proved to be one of the most profitable and productive farms in Audrain county.

One of the first to settle on the broad expanse of prairie, for a long time Mr. Naysmith's enclosure was the only one to break up the miles of rolling plains where wild animals abounded, and where countless herds of cattle fed and fattened. During the years he has lived and labored in Audrain county, John Naysmith has seen the community fill up with settlers, until the entire prairie is broken into portions by the fences which criss-cross its extent. He himself has practiced a clean and systematic system of farming that has gained fame throughout the countryside until his methods serve as an example to a great many who have investigated them and found them highly satisfactory.

Not contented with accumulating wealth and property for himself alone, John Naysmith has always been Democratic in precept and practice, and has used his best efforts in the interests of good government. He acted with Zuch Chandler and others in exposing the rottenness that existed in the conduct of public affairs, and was active in those meetings and discussions that resulted in the formation of the Republican party under the oaks at Jackson in 1854. He always remained faithful to every tenet of the party. When it espoused the cause of human liberty, and cast the shackles from the slave, he was in sympathy with the action, and the Republican advocacy of the protective tariff has always appealed to him as a commendable and advisable policy.

An active charter member of the Masonic lodge of Vandalia, John Naysmith has always squared his life in accordance with the highest principles of the order. Now, already past the allotted span of years, with failing physical powers, but undiminished mental faculties, he awaits the stroke of high twelve, serene in the confidence of a well-spent life, and unafraid to see and salute the Grand Master of the universe.

John and Mrs. Naysmith have been blessed with four children: Clara E., Frank M., Fred H. and Effie. Of these, only Clara has answered the call of inexorable death. All who knew her remember her as a woman of exceptional beauty of mind and character. For some years, she was a teacher in the schools of Audrain county, and, unselfish to a fault, was sparing of no self-sacrifice in the attempt to alleviate misery and suffering. Her heart went out to the distressed, and in at least one instance the life of an infant was saved by weeks of close and devoted care on her part. She was always ready to answer the call of the sick and needy, shedding comfort, sunshine and hope wherever she went. Her own brief but beautiful life was terminated abruptly on the 21st of April, 1901, when she succumbed to what had seemed at first to be but a slight stroke of paralysis, and her sweet and gentle soul passed to the more kindred air of Heaven.

Fred H. Naysmith has passed his life under the excellent influence of his father, and has proved a most worthy son to that excellent man. Like his father, he excels in the practice of agriculture. He keeps his farm in excellent condition, and has very fine crops. He is also a successful mule grower, and in a district famous for its mules, has won a good place as a breeder of those animals. He is alive to all the questions of the hour, and plays a prominent part in the business, social and political life of his community.

On September 21, 1904, Fred H. Naysmith was married to Ethel Lamme, the daughter of George and Elnora (McGilton) Lamme. Both the Lamme and McGilton families were natives to Ohio, coming to Illinois when the parents of Mrs. Naysmith were both in their early youth. Mrs. Naysmith was born in Illinois and came to Missouri in 1896, with her father and mother, who bought the Signer farm on Indian creek about three miles southeast of Vandalia. They finally traded this farm for the Jim Caldwell farm of 560 acres, which is located near Curryville. Mr. Lamme still operates this farm, and is considered one of the most successful farmers of Pike county. Mr. and Mrs. Naysmith have been blessed with two children, Vernon Frank, who was born January 15, 1906, and Mary Elnora, whose natal day is June 29, 1911.

ALLEN B. SHATTUCK. One of the old and honored families of northeastern Missouri, members of which have lived in the vicinity of Audrain county for more than half a century, is that of Shattuck, a worthy representative of which is found in the person of Allen B. Shattuck, who is conducting operations on a part of the old family homestead, where he owns 120 acres. He was born on the Shattuck tract, September 27, 1878, and is a son of Artemus Locke and Aremintia E. (Bratcher) Shattuck.

Artemus Locke Shattuck, Sr., the grandfather of Allen B. Shattuck, was born March 21, 1810, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and as a young man removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where for a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1858 he came to northeastern Missouri and purchased a section of land of Aaron McPike, located on the headlands of the northwestern branch of Indian creek, in Pike county, near the Audrain county line. There he built a large, comfortable home, a handsome residence for that day, which was built of frame and was two and one-half stories in height, and because of the high winds that swept the prairie at that time, was called by his neighbors "Shattuck's Folly." He continued to reside on his farm throughout the remainder of his life, and died there December 20, 1878. Mr. Shattuck was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in August, 1832, to Catherine Hickey, who was born in January, 1807, and she died August 15, 1891, having been the mother of these children:

Warren, Sarah, Ellen, Artemus Locke, Jr., Carrie and Walter, and three who died in infancy. The death of Mrs. Shattuck occurred at the home of Sarah Barnett, just south of Vandalia. Grandfather Shattuck was originally a Whig and later a Republican, and in his religious views was a Universalist. Although he operated large tracts of land and hired a number of employes, he never was a slave owner, having never become convinced of the justice of that institution.

Artemus Locke Shattuck, Jr., was born in 1843, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Missouri. He was still a youth in his 'teens when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted for service in Company I, Third Regiment, Missouri State Militia, and saw four years of service, receiving an honorable discharge after a gallant service. On his return to the pursuits of peace, he purchased a part of the old homestead, to which he added from time to time until he had a farm of 120 acres, and this he was engaged in cultivating until his death, which occurred May 12, 1907. He was an active and enthusiastic Mason, and in politics was a Republican, serving capably and faithfully as a member of the school board of Prairie View township. Mr. Shattuck was twice married, his first wife being Mary Mitchell, who died in 1868, having borne him one child: Hattie. Mr. Shattuck's second marriage was with Aremintia E. Bratcher, who was born in 1848, and still makes her home with her son, Allen B., daughter of F. A. and Jane (Branstetter) Bratcher, and their only child. Her father was married a second time to Helen Barret, who survives him and lives at St. James, Missouri, and they had six children, namely: Allen, Helen, George, Monroe, Elsa and Alice.

The only child born to his parents, Allen B. Shattuck, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received his preliminary education in the district schools, following which he spent some time in the Kirksville Normal School. For eleven years he was engaged in teaching school in Audrain county, holding a state teacher's certificate, but at this time is engaged in farming, owning a well-cultivated tract of 120 acres. He is progressive in his views and methods and is recognized as an able agriculturist and as a man who has the welfare of his community at heart. For three years he served as superintendent of agriculture for the Vandalia Carnival, handling its affairs in such a manner as to insure its complete success. He is a valued member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, is a staunch Republican in his political views, and with his wife attends the Methodist church.

On April 5, 1905, Mr. Shattuck was married at Laddonia, Missouri, to Miss Myrtle Lake, daughter of James and Ella (Adams) Lake, the latter of whom became the wife of I. J. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck have two children: Artemus Lake and Rothwell Wayne.

THOMAS RICHARD. The subject of this history is one of the enterprising farmers and stock raisers of northeastern Missouri who have undertaken to show to their own satisfaction and to that of others, what can be done by using the most scientific methods of agriculture. He is a native son of Audrain county, having been born one mile south of Vandalia, one of the third generation of Richards to make his home in that section of the state.

The grandfather of Thomas J. Richard was William Richard, who was born at Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1804. Living at a time when the famous Irish linen was woven in the cottages of the peasants, he became an expert weaver, and plied his trade while a young man in the old country. He became discontented, however, with the barrenness of his lot, and left the "ould sod" in 1830, to seek his for-

tune in that land of promise—the United States. He settled in St. Lawrence county, New York, and set to work to clear a farm in what was then a heavily wooded district. This involved the very severest labor, and in addition, times were very hard; so William Richard was forced to eke out his precarious income with the sale of black salts, which were secured from the potash in ashes gained by burning what would now be the most valuable timber. In 1867 he moved to Missouri with his two sons, William Henry and George C.

William Richard is widely remembered in the vicinity of Vandalia as a pleasant and companionable old man—a splendid illustration of the better class of citizen furnished to our country from the north of Ireland. His rigid Presbyterian training had fortified an already strong character, and he was enabled to fight bravely against the hardships of pioneer life. His uprightness, and keen-sightedness were so well known in the community where he last lived, that a word of approbation from him was highly valued by his neighbors. In his boyhood he had enjoyed the tutelage of a master of the violin, and had himself become quite proficient in the art of playing that instrument. It had proved a source of both cheer and income to him in the wilderness of New York, when he was still a comparatively young man, and in his old age, he found in it perpetual solace and enjoyment. Even when his hands were drawn with rheumatism, he did not lose his skill, but continued to play the soft old Scotch and Irish tunes, so laden with tender memories to all hearers. His heart kept ever young, and he took delight in furnishing others with enjoyment from his store of old songs, and in joining in with others in the playing of the ancient melodies that have gladdened the hearts of generations. Although he now sleeps in the quaint New Harmony cemetery, under the quiet shade of the trees, his gentle spirit still lives in the hearts of those who knew him and loved him.

George C. Richard, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on July 26, 1835. He shared the hardships of his worthy father in his youth, and helped wrest a living from the stubborn soil. In 1862, he left the farm for the first time to join the Union army, and he served until the end of the war in a command which saw much of the fiercest fighting that took place in Virginia. He himself suffered some severe wounds from which he has never recovered.

In 1865, as mentioned above, he accompanied his father and brother to Missouri. Upon his arrival in that state, he worked the Captain Modisett farm which is located about one mile south of Vandalia, for some years. Finally he bought some land on Indian creek. Here by strictest economy, careful management, and hard work, he managed to place in operation one of the finest and most improved farms in his section of the country. For forty years now, he has been active in the raising of stock, and many of the excellent mules for which Audrain county is justly noted, are the results of his careful endeavors in breeding.

Mr. George Richard has not devoted his life solely to his own advancement. He has always worked for the betterment of the entire community, and has proved a worthy example to the younger generation by reason of his steadfastness in right living. As age creeps on apace, he is able to look back with satisfaction on a well-spent life, and can wait the call of the Master in quiet enjoyment of his declining years.

Two years before coming to Missouri, Mr. Richard was married in St. Lawrence county, New York, to Maria C. Allen, who remained his faithful helpmeet for over forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Richard have

two sons, Thomas and Arthur G., the latter of whom operates the old homestead.

Thomas Richard, the eldest son of his parents, has spent his entire life in the vicinity of Vandalia. Having spent his early years on his father's farm, he acquired a thorough knowledge of farming before most young men have decided what their future occupation is to be. Since coming to his majority, he has kept augmenting his information concerning agriculture, with a study of the latest and most advanced methods. Like his father, he has been interested in breeding high-grade stock, and at present has in his possession a choice head of Jerseys with which he has carried off high honors at various exhibits. He was the first man in the vicinity to erect a silo, and has demonstrated its efficiency in the preparation of stock feed to the entire community. He has also tested out the cream separator, and has found it invaluable in up-to-date farming. Altogether, he stands for progress, and it is his readiness to accept modern conditions, together with his extraordinary business sagacity, that has enabled him to achieve the success which he has gained. At present he has about 240 acres in pasture and grain, and from sixty to eighty acres in corn, and he operates the whole lot in a thorough manner, yet with the least possible expenditure.

Mr. Richard was married on July 3, 1889, to Miss Millicent Nora Madison. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Richard has been blessed with one daughter, Helen M. Richard.

BROOKS W. B. MADISON. On a golden October day, in the year 1889, all that was mortal of one of God's noblemen, Brooks Wellington Blucher Madison, was laid away in the cemetery at Vandalia, amid the heartfelt mourning of his friends and relatives. Still, the sorrowing hearts of those who assisted at the last rites of him whom they had loved, were not without comfort, for they felt that he had fought a good fight, and had passed to his reward, leaving the world better because he had lived.

Brooks W. B. Madison was born in the lovely old New England village of Hill, on June 28, 1817. He was the descendant of Puritan ancestors, whose names may be seen on the moss-covered stones of the old burying ground at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in which town they settled in 1735. They, and the generations which followed them, contended against the stubborn wilderness of the new land, and against the perils of the wild beasts and wilder and more treacherous redskins, until they developed natures hardy and courageous in adversity, and strong in prosperity—traits which they handed down to their posterity.

The father of Brooks Madison was Col. Luther Knowlton Madison. Imbued with the pioneer spirit of his ancestors, Colonel Madison, as the Erie canal opened up a route to the west, traveled to Rochester, New York, then the terminus of the canal, in 1824. When the waterway was completed, he sought the newer state of Michigan, where he made his home at the town of Ithaca. There, in the year 1830, he erected a hotel, which is still used for the same purpose for which it was dedicated almost ninety years ago. In addition to being proprietor of the hotel, Colonel Madison was also a teacher, and an influence toward progress and uprightness in his community.

In 1845, Brooks Madison was married in McComb county, Michigan, to Helen Scranton, who, as was her husband, was from New England. Her parents were Vermonters, and her ancestors fought in the famous battles of Bennington and Ticonderoga. In the year of his marriage, Brooks Madison moved to the Grand River country, which was then just opening up, and was one of the first to make settlement in its endless

forests. With no capital save a pair of strong and willing hands, he built himself a log cabin, and set to work to make a fruitful farm out of the wilderness. No one who ever has known Mr. Madison will doubt that he succeeded. He remained on the farm which he cleared for twenty-five years. At the end of that time, finding the winters in Michigan too severe, he followed the tide of emigration westward, and settled in Missouri.

In 1869, Brooks Madison bought a fine tract of raw prairie land about two and one-half miles southeast of the present site of Vandalia. The district in which he made his home was called "New Michigan," for a good many Michigan men had located there. These included Abram and Demas Satterlee, John Naysmith, Del Demarest, and others who had bought adjacent farms on the waters of Indian creek. At that time, Vandalia had not yet come into existence, although the construction of a railway grade across the prairie was causing the possibility of establishing a station somewhere in the vicinity to be eagerly discussed. It is hard for anyone now familiar with the thickly settled region to believe that less than fifty years ago, a man standing on that point of the prairie where Vandalia now is, could look over broad, uninhabited plains, with only two dwellings breaking the monotony of their expanse, the McCune house, situated two miles to the east, and the Fritz Schriever homestead, located the same distance southwest. Then hundreds of deer furnished sport for the hunters, and during fall and winter nights, the wakeful person could hear the horns of the fox hunters, mingled with the deep baying of the hounds.

Coming into this primitive district, Mr. Madison took an active part in bringing the benefits of civilization into the community. He was instrumental in the establishment of schools, and in the construction of roads and bridges. His was the hand that turned the first furrow for the road which enters Vandalia from the east. Public spirited in the truest, deepest sense of the word, he was yet of a very retiring disposition, and modest as a child, so he aspired to no office or distinction of any sort, but was content to wield his influence in an unpretentious manner, that was nevertheless profoundly felt throughout the countryside. He possessed a remarkable sense of justice, and always cast his weight of opinion into the balance of the right. He was ever ready to help those who were needy or in trouble by deed or by word of advice and encouragement, and his counsel was sought after eagerly, and his opinion highly prized. The young rejoiced in his commendation, and the aged found consolation in his broad, optimistic outlook upon life. In the conduct of his own affairs, he was rigidly honest, and his word was considered as good as his bond.

It must not be supposed that Mr. Madison had not his little weaknesses. All men do; but the good of Brooks Madison's character so far overshadowed his few faults that they are entirely forgotten, and he is remembered only in his nobility. He partook in the social life of the community as well as in all other phases of the community's activities. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge of Vandalia, and lived up to the highest principles of Masonry. Possessed of a ready wit, and a flashing quickness of repartee, his company was sought by all, and many can remember listening with pleasure to his conversation, rich in the wisdom that only experience of life can bring, and lightened by flashes of dry humor, or mischievous darts of raillery. Some of the men most famed in the annals of the locality were his boon companions, and their very names call up visions of a past generation in northeastern Missouri—Dr. D. L. S. Bland, Joe Brashears, Aaron McPike, Clint

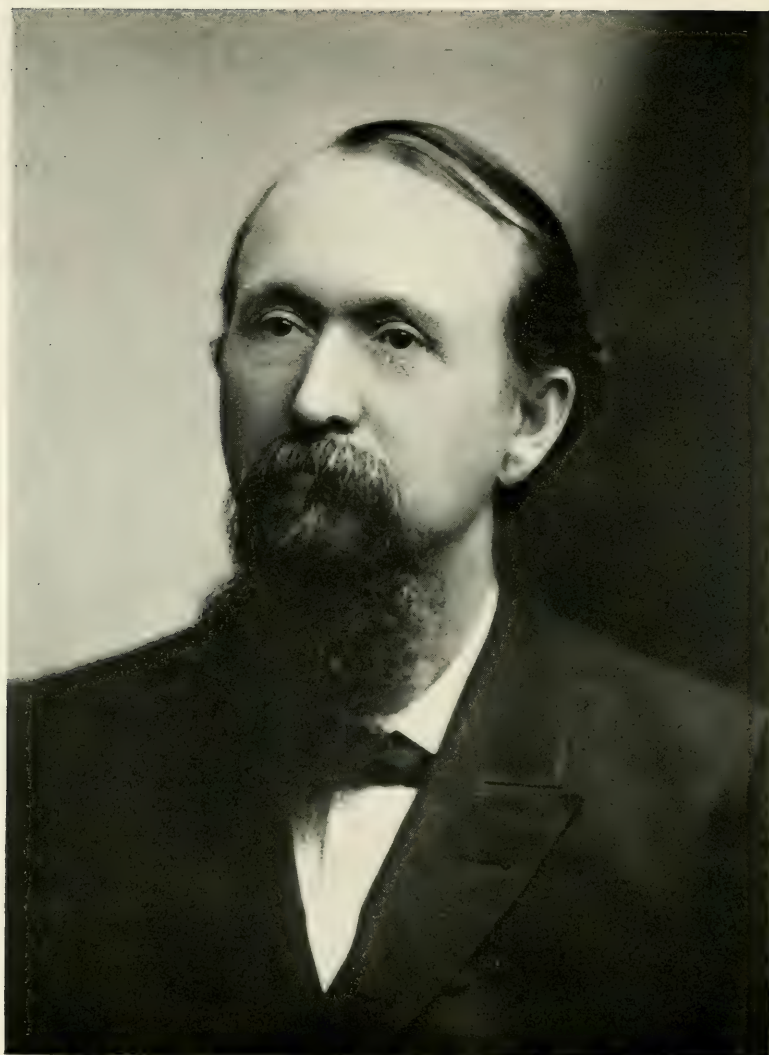
Pearson, John Thole, and many others who were leading men in the early days around Vandalia.

Although he made no formal confession of faith, Mr. Madison's life was a testimony to his true Christian character, and the call of his Master found him able to pass into the Unknown with a smile on his lips, as one who listens to the words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The companion of his struggles and sharer of his joys survived him by twelve years, and finally passed away in peace, having well earned her rest from the turmoil of life, in the faithful fulfillment of her duties as neighbor, wife and mother. She rests by the side of her husband waiting with him "till the morning dawns and the shadows flee away."

Mr. and Mrs. Madison were the parents of ten children, five of whom still live. These are Wilmot B., of Lynchburg, Missouri; James Bruce, of Cando, North Dakota; Glen K., of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Millie, the wife of Thomas Richard, of Vandalia, and Oren M., who is the owner of the old homestead.

PETER JOHNSON GOODMAN. In the death of Peter Johnson Goodman, which occurred February 13, 1908, in Vandalia, Audrain county lost one of its foremost citizens, and a man who for years had been honored and respected for his unswerving honesty, praiseworthy ambition, untiring industry and progressive public spirit. Having started life himself in humble circumstances, forced to gain his own education in great part, and to make his own way in the world, he always respected those who were struggling to gain a position of independence and was at all times ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than he. In all matters of public importance, where the welfare of his community was in the balance, he lent his influence and material aid, and in every walk of life was known as a man of sterling integrity and probity of character. Mr. Goodman was born March 2, 1836, in Pike county, Missouri, on the farm now owned by his two daughters, and was a son of Frederick and Christina (Cullip) Goodman, natives of Virginia. Peter J. was the only one of his parents' children to be born in Missouri, the other eleven being natives of the Old Dominion State. Frederick and Christina Goodman brought their children to Missouri in 1834 or 1835, and here the father passed away when Peter J. was a lad of six years. His widow survived him for a long time, dying at the home of Mrs. Betsy Wright, wife of John Wright, and mother of James Wright.

Peter J. Goodman received a somewhat limited education in the public schools of the vicinity of his father's farm, but this in after years was supplemented by much observation and reading. He was engaged in working at whatever occupation came to his hand until his marriage, December 2, 1858, to Lucinda Kilby, daughter of Linville and Fannie (Van Noy) Kilby. She was born in Pike county, at the old home near Kilby cemetery, and was eighteen years old at the time of her marriage, her husband being twenty-two. They at once traveled by ox team to Mr. Goodman's new two-story log house, on the farm which he had worked hard to free from indebtedness, and there Mr. Goodman continued to carry on agricultural pursuits until 1864. On March 27th of that year, in company with Allen Bratcher, Mose Farmer, William Henry Branstetter and others, he started across the plains for California, driving a large number of horses and mules, and finally arrived at his destination July 12th of that year. The trip proved profitable, in that the animals brought large prices, and Mr. Goodman secured a quantity of gold. There, however, he lost his partner and brother-in-



W. F. Elliott.

law, William Henry Branstetter, who met his death by accident, while pulling a gun from under his bed, and who was buried in California. Mr. Goodman returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama, thence to New York, and across country to his home, bringing back with him a belt full of gold for himself and for his sister, Mrs. Branstetter. With ample capital, he started shipping stock, and became one of the largest cattle raisers and buyers in this part of the state. He also added to his land holdings from time to time, accumulating two farms, of 186 acres and 183 acres, respectively. In 1876 he erected a modern country home, and near there his brothers, Joseph and Daniel also made their residences and reared their children. Mr. Goodman was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, first attending the old Kilby church and later the Bible Chapel, and in 1895 took an active part in organizing Prairie View church, three miles southeast of Vandalia, which he supported liberally up to the time of his death. He was extremely fond of home and family, and was a man of the most exemplary habits, never using tobacco or alcoholic liquors. Mr. Goodman was buried in Kilby cemetery, and his widow, who had remained on the home farm where she had lived fifty-two years, and who died November 21, 1890, was laid to rest beside her husband. They had an ideal married life lacking but a few months of fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman had two children: Laura, born October 2, 1861; and Lottie, born December 6, 1868, wife of Robert Barnett. In 1879 Laura was married to T. E. Ball, but during the last years of her parents' life she returned to the homestead and tenderly cared for them until they died. She had two daughters, Sadie May, wife of John W. Shannon, who has two children, Glen M., aged nine years, and Sadie Marie, aged three; and Callie Ada. Mrs. Ball now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Shannon, of Vandalia.

WILLIAM F. ELLIOTT. It is a generally accepted truism that no man of genius or acknowledged ability can be justly or adequately judged on the morrow of his death, chiefly because time is needed to ripen the estimate upon work which can only be viewed on all sides in the calm atmosphere of a more or less remote period from its completion. This remark is in no sense inappropriate in the case of the gentleman of whom we write, the late William F. Elliott, and whose name occupies a conspicuous place in the history of Northeastern Missouri. No man in the community had warmer friends or was more generally esteemed, than Mr. Elliott. A man of consummate business ability, he made a success of whatever enterprise he devoted his activities to, and in his death, which occurred May 18, 1901, his community lost an honorable citizen, and one whose long and useful career had a beneficial influence upon his locality's interests.

William F. Elliott was born in Boone county, Missouri, May 4, 1837, and was a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Wilhite) Elliott, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri during the early 'thirties. In their family there were eight children, namely: Cynthia and Sydney S., who are deceased; Margaret, the widow of Dr. Angell, of Rocheport, Missouri; George, Stephen and Sampson, who are deceased; William F., of this sketch; and Reuben, a resident of Rocheport, Missouri.

As a young man William F. Elliott directed his attention to the drug business, but at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted his services with the cause of the Confederacy, and while fighting bravely for the cause he considered right was wounded in battle. Receiving his honorable discharge on account of disability, Mr. Elliott returned to the occupations of peace, and for some years was engaged in buying

and selling livestock. While loading stock, on one occasion, he was kicked in the head by a frightened animal, the injury that resulted necessitating the insertion of a gold plate. This in after years caused him some discomfort, but he bore his pain with great patience and the completion of his second term, he moved to the city of Moberly, fortitude. The voters of Randolph county eventually chose Mr. Elliott to represent them in the office of sheriff and collector, and after where he became identified with the Mechanics Bank, in the capacity of cashier, and subsequently rose to the office of president. He was the incumbent of that position until his voluntary retirement, managing its affairs with excellent judgment and business sagacity, and winning the admiration of his associates and the esteem and confidence of the entire community. From 1904 until his death he lived a quiet life, enjoying the rest to which he was entitled for his long years of faithful and useful labor.

Mr. Elliott was married (first) to Miss Mary McQuitty, who lived only a short time and died without issue. He took for his second wife Miss Harriet Smith, October 17, 1876, daughter of Elkanah and Sarah (Green) Smith, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1825 and settled in Callaway county, Mr. Smith being first engaged in the carding business and later in farming. He died December 26, 1877, while his wife survived until February 7, 1899, only lacking eight months of being 100 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had eight children: James G., Mary E., Sarah O., William, Martha Ann, Elizabeth and Susan, who are all deceased; and Harriet, who married Mr. Elliott. Mr. Smith by a previous marriage had one child: Aaron B., who is now deceased.

As an intelligent man Mr. Elliott was always well versed in the current events of the day, whether from an educational or political standpoint, and while his strong self-reliance caused him to adhere with tenacity to those views which his judgment and investigation led him to adopt, his sincerity was undoubted and his integrity unquestioned. Holding the warmest place in the hearts of those who knew him best whether at the home fireside or in the circle of friendship—his life and character were a tower of strength, and his memory shall be a benediction to those with whom he was associated. In his political views he was a Democrat, and served in the city council and on the school board with the same conscientious fidelity to duty that marked his business life. As an active worker in the Baptist church, he was widely known. He was active in every good work and was from 1897 to 1900 moderator of Mt. Pleasant Association. For many years he was a member of the state mission board and for several years was its president. He served Wm. Jewel College for many years on its board of trustees and special executive committee, and gave liberally of his means to her support. Since the organization of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium he has been one of the vice presidents of its board of managers, and a contributor to its funds. He was a deacon and a pillar in the First Baptist church of Moberly, Missouri. He died May 18, 1901.

JOHN A. CLITHERO. Hard work, intelligently directed along legitimate lines, generally results in success. Perhaps, however, few employments pay so well and safely for wisely expended effort as does farming, as men of northeastern Missouri have long since discovered. One of the progressive agriculturists of Audrain county is John A. Clithero, whose scientific methods have made his farm of 240 acres one of the most productive in this part of the state, and whose public-spirited interest in all that affects the welfare of his community stamps him

as one of his section's most desirable citizens. Mr. Clithero was born on the old family homestead, in Pike county, Missouri, in 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Caroline (Jones) Clithero.

Joseph Clithero was born in July, 1825, in Monroe county, Ohio, and in 1853 came to Missouri and settled first on Buffalo creek, but subsequently removed to a property of 400 acres, which he entered from the government, and which was located about eleven miles southeast of Vandalia. Although he was in very humble circumstances when he first settled in this state, he was a man of industry, intelligence and enterprise, and during a long and honorable career accumulated a handsome property, clearing 260 acres of land, and erecting handsome buildings thereon. During the Civil war he served as a member of the state militia. He was for a number of years an Odd Fellow, and his political belief was that of the Democratic party. During his earlier years he was a member of the Methodist church, as was his wife, but later he changed his faith to that of the Presbyterian church, and died as a member of such in 1896. Mr. Clithero was married to Miss Caroline Jones, who was born in 1833, near Wheeling, Virginia, and they had a family of eight children, as follows: John A.; Kensey W.; Edward W.; Mary E.; Sarah J.; Libby Ann, who died at the age of seven years; and Jemima and Mary Adeline, who died when seven years of age.

John A. Clithero received his education in the district schools of Audrain county, and continued to remain under the parental roof and to assist his father in farming the home place until he was twenty-two years of age, at that time removing to a farm of eighty acres, which he traded for his present home. From time to time he has added to his land, until he is now the owner of 240 acres, all in a fine state of cultivation, forming one of the best farms in the southern part of Audrain county. A tireless, industrious worker, progressive in his methods and ideas, he has made numerous improvements, and is considered one of the good, practical agriculturists of his district.

On March 23, 1882, Mr. Clithero was married to Miss Betty Henderson, who was born in September, 1863, in the west end of Pike county, Missouri, daughter of Granville and Elizabeth (Hamlett) Henderson, of Virginia. Nine children have been born to this union, of whom two died in infancy: Walter B. and Edward W., the others being: William Harvey, a graduate of the Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri, and Washington University, and now a well-known and successful practicing physician and surgeon of St. Louis; Luella, who married Homer Maxwell, of the west end of Pike county, has two children: Claude and the baby; Charles H., living one mile northwest of his father, married Mary L. Wright, and has a son, Harold; John T., twenty-two years of age, who lives with his parents; Alta May, twenty years of age, also living at home; Joseph G., eighteen years old, on the old homestead; and Leslie, twelve years of age, with his parents.

Mr. Clithero is a Democrat in his political views, but has not cared for public office, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his agricultural interests. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mutual Protective League, and is a great believer in the value of life insurance, paying out over \$100 per year in premiums. With Mrs. Clithero and his children, he attends the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH HERMAN CULWELL. One of the successful and enterprising farmers of Audrain county, well-known in his community for his business sagacity as well as for his neighborliness and public spirit-

edness, is Joe Herman Culwell. Mr. Culwell was born on the farm where he now makes his home, on the 7th of October, 1870, the son of Joseph Culwell.

Joseph Culwell, the elder, was born on March 3, 1840, four miles south of Ashley in Pike county. His father was James C. Culwell, a native of Kentucky, and his mother, a Virginian by birth, was Peachy Wilhoit Culwell. Mr. and Mrs. James Culwell were married in Kentucky, and moved to Missouri about the year 1838, entering as a government claim, the land where Joseph was born. On this land, James Culwell spent his entire life as a farmer, dying at the advanced age of more than ninety years, several years after his wife had passed away. James Culwell had twelve children, Joseph being about the fifth. Of this large family, only four now survive. These are A. T. Culwell, of Vandalia, and three sisters, two of whom live in Pike county, and the third in Sacramento, California. Of the six sons of the family, Joseph and A. T. became residents of Audrain county. All of the brothers, however, were famous stock men, and substantial citizens of the localities in which they lived.

The farm which Joseph Culwell settled in 1860, was out on the open prairie, about nine miles southeast of Vandalia, and three-fourths of a mile from the Pike county line. It was a lonesome spot, wild and uncultivated, and with but few neighbors to cheer the little family. Starting with only eighty acres, Joseph Culwell added to his property by degrees until he had acquired two hundred and forty acres. He achieved considerable reputation in the community as a thresherman, although he started out with only the most primitive equipment, and was known ere many years had passed as a man of prominence.

In religion, he was a Baptist, belonging to the Siloam Primitive Baptist church. His political faith was that of the Democratic party, and during the Civil war, he was forced by untoward circumstances to act against his strongest convictions. When the struggle first broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate army, with which he was greatly in sympathy. He served only for a short time, however, for his wife's relatives, and many of his own were fighting on the side of the Federal army. At the battle of Ashley, he took part as a member of the southern troops. Finally in order to avoid serious trouble at home, Joseph Culwell changed his coat of butternut for one of blue, and enlisted in Blair's brigade of the Federal army. His heart was no longer in the struggle, however, so at last he hired Sol Hughlett as a substitute, and remained at home until the war had ceased. One of his brothers died at Nashville, Tennessee, a soldier in the Federal cause.

Mr. Culwell was married on August 9, 1860, to Miss Susan Chamberlain, a young woman of about his own age. She was the daughter of Thomas Chamberlain, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Pike county, near New Harmony. Mr. Culwell passed away March 18, 1891, and his wife survived him by about eighteen years, breathing her last on the twenty-seventh of October, 1909. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Culwell are Mary Lizzie, now the wife of John W. Crow, of Oakland, California; Joe Herman; Susan Alice, who died as a young woman in the year 1893, and J. William, the oldest child, who departed from this life in 1898, at the early age of thirty-four years.

After a preliminary education received in the district schools of his home community, Joe Herman Culwell attended the Mexico high school. When he had completed his work in that institution, he went to the Kirksville Normal School, graduating from the shorter course in the year 1889. Equipped with a good education added to a natural quickness of intelligence, he taught school in Pike and Audrain coun-

ties for a few terms. The death of his father in 1891, however, forced him to give up teaching, and he returned to the farm where he was born, to take care of his mother during her declining years.

Joe Herman Culwell has remained on the homestead ever since. At his mother's demise, he bought out the other heirs, and came into full possession of the old property, making his home in the residence which his father built in the year 1883. He has improved the place a great deal, adding fine barns, and many other buildings. He keeps the farm well stocked, and has made quite a reputation as a feeder, feeding about two or three car-loads of cattle, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty hogs each year. Mr. Culwell lives a quiet life, having no desire to be in the public eye. He belongs to several insurance fraternities.

On October 15, 1905, Joe Herman Culwell was married to Maggie Bell, the daughter of George W. Bell, a farmer of New Hartford, in which district his daughter was born and raised. Mr. and Mrs. Culwell have three children, Joseph Garnett, James Calvin, and Annie Arminta.

GILBERT BEEBEE MOORE. The career of Gilbert B. Moore, of Audrain county, furnishes a striking example of the desirable result to be accomplished through the pursuits of honesty, integrity and perseverance, Mr. Moore being the architect of his own fortunes in a remarkable degree. Left fatherless when only three years of age by the bullet of a Confederate soldier during the Civil war, Mr. Moore spent his boyhood in hard, unremitting toil, nor was he given the advantages that higher education, capital or influential friends could bring. However, in him as in scores of other men, the necessity to care for himself developed natural abilities that might otherwise have remained dormant, and his courageous, energetic labors have caused him to forge his way to the front rank of agriculturists of his section of the county.

Merimon Moore, the grandfather of Gilbert B. Moore, was born in 1797 in North Carolina, near the Virginia state line, there owning a plantation and keeping many slaves. About 1830, he came to Missouri and entered about one thousand acres of land, four miles from Ashley, in Pike county, and there his death occurred in 1862. He was a prominent Democrat of his day, and was ordained a preacher in the Primitive Baptist faith, and assisted in erecting the old Siloam church. Before leaving his native state, Mr. Moore was married to Permelia Farmer, and she died at the home place in Pike county, Missouri, when she was sixty-seven years of age, in 1879, having been the mother of four children: Osbourn Jefferson, Austin C., Ozias O. and Mary A., all of whom spent their lives in Missouri.

Osbourn Jefferson Moore, son of Merimon and father of Gilbert B. Moore, was born July 15, 1832. As a young man he was engaged in farming and teaching, and also studied surveying, and was a faithful and industrious worker. He stood high among his fellow citizens, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace, but at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Confederate army under General Price, and met his death in battle, January 13, 1863. In politics he was a Democrat. He was married to Miss Louisa Branstetter, who was born in 1840 in Pike county, Missouri, daughter of Frederick Branstetter. Prior to this, she had been married to E. P. Morris, of Vandalia; she still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had two children: Gilbert Beebee; and Sallie P. J., who married John Wilson and lives in Portland, Maine.

Gilbert Beebee Moore was born near Ashley, Pike county, Missouri, March 14, 1860, and was reared on the home farm. At the age of six-

teen years he went to live with his uncle, T. B. Branstetter, in Audrain county, about eight miles south of Vandalia, and about four years later purchased eighty acres of land six miles south of the city. Since this time he has carried on farming, although he has also devoted his attention to other pursuits. In 1889 he located in Vandalia and secured a position teaming for the La Crosse Lumber Company, and subsequently for the Crawford Company, and then spent eleven years in the ice business in partnership with Charley Blain. He was made deputy constable and subsequently justice of the peace in Vandalia, but in 1904 returned to his farm, where he has since resided, being the owner of 212 acres of finely cultivated land. He carries on general farming and also devotes much attention to stock raising, and his ventures have proven uniformly successful, his property being one of the valuable ones of Audrain county. He has also risen to a place of prominence in public life, and is at this time the Democratic nominee for the position of county judge.

On March 23, 1881, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Ruanna Crow, who was born February 20, 1856, in Pike county, Missouri, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Shaw) Crow, old and honored settlers of Pike county, whence they came from Kentucky. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, namely: Carl Bertram, who married (first) Neva Laughlin, and has one child, Gilbert J., and married (second) Ida Sidwell; and Leland, who married Carrola Sidwell. Both sons reside in Audrain county, where they have valuable country homes and well-cultivated tracts of land. Mr. Moore and his family attend the Primitive Baptist church, and have numerous friends in church, social and business life in the county.

WILLIAM S. BOYD. The sixth day of April, 1907, marks the death of one of the foremost citizens of Audrain county, a man of far-reaching influence and great wealth, yet withal a man of simple unostentatious manners, and of gentle, human kindliness. This man was William S. Boyd, the son of a pioneer settler of Missouri, who migrated from Kentucky in 1820, and settled in Callaway county, Missouri, where he became a successful and extensive stockman.

William S. Boyd first saw the light of day March 15, 1829, at the old Callaway county homestead. He spent his youth and early manhood in the district of his birth, but in 1854, when he was twenty-five years of age, he was tempted by the superior advantages of Audrain county, and moved to that then sparsely settled district. There he acquired some land, and noting the excellent facilities for stock growing, at once embarked upon that enterprise. There were timbered streams, furnishing excellent water for herds, and there were thousands of acres of open prairie over which the animals might range at will, cropping the luxuriant herbage, so it did not take long for Mr. Boyd to get his business well in hand. There was a good market in the South for mules, so he devoted himself to raising those animals almost solely. Even as late as 1875 a drove of mules or jennets seen roaming over the prairie in the vicinity of Vandalia could safely be reckoned on as belonging to "Billy" Boyd. The initial cost of preparing the animals for market was small, and the profits were correspondingly large, so Mr. Boyd made money almost from the start. He wisely put his surplus money into land, acquiring two thousand acres at a time when Missouri land, now so valuable, was almost being given away. By untiring industry, and by the exercise of his remarkable business sagacity, he put one thousand six hundred acres of this land under cultivation. As his affairs prospered, he erected a commodious residence, and large, well-built barns,

adding to the improvements of his property, until he was in possession of one of the finest pieces of farm-land in Missouri.

In 1860, William S. Boyd was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Nancy Christina Wright, who was eighteen years old at the time, having been born in Pike county in 1842. Like her husband, Mrs. Boyd was eligible for membership in the society of Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, for she was descended from the old colonial families who fought so bravely for their release from the yoke of tyranny under the British rule. Mrs. Boyd's father was John F. Wright, who was one of the foremost farmers and business men of the vicinity, and one of the largest land owners of the state as well. His name carried great weight in commercial circles all over Missouri, so the alliance of the two families brought a greater success to "Bill" Boyd than he had ever pictured in the wildest dreams of his boyhood. His wife brought to him not only the influence of her name, but a quick business sense of her own, that helped sharpen his already keen mind, so that he was able to keep even the shadow of a reverse from darkening the sun of his good fortune. Mrs. Boyd still lives at the old homestead, a loved and honored member of her community.

All during his lifetime, Mr. Boyd preserved the most admirable relations toward his neighbors, his business associates and his family. Although his business reached vast proportions, and he reached out into other lines beside those of husbandry, becoming the vice president of the Vandalia Banking Association, which he helped to organize, no whisper was ever heard of any irregularity in his manner of amassing wealth. While he died a very rich man, there was never any reflection cast upon his manner of living, or his relations to his fellow men. Kindly to a fault, he was always ready to lend assistance to the less fortunate. To the last he remained one of the plain people, caring little for dress or display. He believed that much of the sin and distress in life came from vain striving after appearances, and hoped for a return to the simpler customs of our ancestors. He thought that perhaps with the readoption of homespun garments, and less ostentatious ways of living that old Christianity would also be revived, and men would once more be characterized by the unquestioning faith, and sincere belief of olden times. He himself died firm in the faith of the Presbyterian church, in which he had been reared. Not only did he and his wife always aid in the work of this church by financial support, but they gave of their time and strength, Mr. Boyd serving as an elder for many years. His noble and worthy career is, and long will be, remembered in the hearts of many who knew him, even though his mortal remains lie under the trees in the Kilby cemetery of Pike county.

The large estate left by Mr. Boyd at his death was divided between his wife and six surviving children. Mrs. Boyd retained as her own the original tract, and the residence which was erected by her husband in 1880. The remainder of the property belongs to the children. Of these, Sallie is now the wife of E. G. Burklin, a millwright and contractor of Carthage, Missouri; William W. owns part of his father's old estate; John farms near Vandalia; Walter S. also owns a part of the original estate; Louisa is the wife of J. M. White, the assistant cashier in the bank at Wellsville, Missouri; James Thomas farms the home land, and is also a sharer in the estate. One of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd's daughters, Louella, died as a young woman. The rest of the children have all lived to attain useful manhood and womanhood.

Walter S. Boyd is deserving of especial mention. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served in the Third Regiment Cavalry. He now has extensive business interests. He is part owner of the

Dye and Boyd building in Vandalia, an imposing business block occupied by the Dye store. He owns a great deal of land, including some in Texas, and is, as his father and grandfather were before him, a grower of mules, cattle and hogs, and an extensive feeder of stock. He follows his father's example in his political faith, being a Republican. He is quite influential in politics, having been a committeeman for some years.

JUDGE JAMES A. LEWIS of Mexico, Missouri, is a prominent and highly respected man in his community who by his own ability and efforts has raised himself to a position of wealth and honor. Born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 3, 1849, he came to Audrain county during the war. He remained with his family until he was of age doing his part in assuming the duties of his father and older brother, Charles, who fought for three years in the Civil war.

His first venture for himself was in 1870 when he rented a farm, but after his marriage in 1876 to Marian Sims, daughter of James M. Sims, and sister to wife of Charles W. Lewis, he bought some prairie land on Fish branch twelve miles northwest of Mexico. Affairs prospered with him here until in 1908 yearly additions to his farm had extended it to four hundred acres. For the first three hundred and twenty acres he paid from \$10 to \$14, but for his last purchase he had to give \$27.50. Besides his straight farming he also raised cattle and hogs. He later sold this property and bought 326 acres four miles west of Mexico, which he has also since sold.

For two terms he has been county judge for the western district, Judges Sims and McCune associating with him during his first term, and Judges Sims and Heaton during the second. He is a Democrat in politics. Much interested in church work, he besides being an active member of the Bible class, has taken upon himself many of the duties of the Sunday school. He has had two children, James Oscar, a farmer in Audrain county, and May, the wife of William Berry of Ft. Worth, Texas.

HENRY FRANKLIN HOLMAN, whose combination of business enterprises has made him a leading and useful citizen of Moberly, Missouri, is proprietor of the People's Laundry, president of the Commercial Club, and commissioner and president of the Moberly Eight-mile Road, and throughout a long and active career has been before the public in one or another important capacity, always managing his affairs in such a manner as to be of the greatest benefit to his community. Mr. Holman was born February 12, 1861, on a farm in Randolph county, Missouri, and is a son of James Marion and Margaret L. (Harlan) Holman. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Holman, died in the state of Iowa, where for some years he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, leaving four children: Walker, John, Carrol and James Marion, all of whom are now deceased. On the maternal side, he is descended from Isaac Harlan, a Tennessee farmer and leading member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, whose children were: Margaret L.; George Washington and James Polk. The two brothers are now living in Randolph county, and are farmers and splendid citizens of their community.

James Marion Holman was born March 20, 1832, in Randolph county, Missouri, and throughout his life was engaged in farming, stock raising and dealing in farm lands. He was a Democrat in his political views, but held no public office, although he was engaged in work beneficial to his section in assisting poor men to secure farm homes. His death occurred at the old homestead in Randolph county, November



H. Frank Holman

18, 1907. On March 15, 1853, he was married to Margaret L. Harlan, who was born May 23, 1839, in Randolph county, Missouri, and she died January 30, 1887, having been the mother of the following children: Martha J., Mary L., Sarah J., and George I., all of whom lived to maturity but are now deceased; and Henry Franklin. Peyton Y. Holman, a half-brother of H. Frank Holman, now lives in Randolph county and is engaged in farming.

Henry Franklin Holman received a common school education, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, in which he engaged for some years, in addition to conducting a real estate and insurance business and a well-equipped laundry. At this time, in connection with his sons, James W. and Percy F. Holman, he is conducting the People's Laundry, the suggestive trade motto of which, "The People's Way," points to its policy. The greater part of Mr. Holman's time, however, is being given to making dirt roads in the vicinity of Moberly, and to the duties of the office of public administrator of Randolph county. At this time he is an elder in the Coates Street Presbyterian church, president of the Moberly Commercial Club, commissioner and president of the Moberly Eight-mile Road district and booster for the Northern cross-state highway and public administrator of Randolph county. He is a Democrat in his political views, and his greatest ambition is to be true to public trust. Formerly he was a deacon in the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Mt. Carmel. In addition he holds membership in the National Laundrymen's Association and the Missouri Laundrymen's Association, of which latter he had the honor of being the first president six years ago.

Mr. Holman was married on January 19, 1887, in Randolph county, to Linda S. Vasse, by whom he had two sons: James W., born November 25, 1889; and Percy F., born January 4, 1892. Mr. Holman's second marriage occurred October 6, 1908, in Randolph county, when he was united with Minnie P. Guy, and one son was born to this union: George Raymond, born August 11, 1910. Mr. Holman takes a deep interest in the cause of education, and all that tends towards the advancement of the moral, physical or material welfare of his community. He has done much to bring about desirable results, and is held in the highest esteem by the people of his community, who have recognized and appreciated his efforts in behalf of Moberly.

JOHN T. RICKETTS, of the firm of Ricketts & Whitney, dealers in abstracts, real estate and loans, in Mexico, Missouri, is the son of Joseph M. and Jane (Grant) Ricketts, both natives of Rappahannock county, Virginia. He was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, on January 2, 1858. The father was a soldier in the Confederate army and served throughout the war in the quartermaster's department. His wife's father, John Grant, was a close relative of General Grant, and through his association with the general in that way secured the protection of an armed guard of Union soldiers for the safeguarding of his estate in Virginia. The estate was quite a valuable one, and on his death, which took place in the early part of the war, Jane Grant fell heir to a part of it. When the war was over, Joseph Ricketts resumed his mercantile operations at Flinthill, continuing until 1868, when he came to Missouri, where his brother, Charles Ricketts, had been engaged in the practice of law for some years. Locating in Mexico, he opened a dry-goods store, continuing it until his death which occurred on October 25, 1874, when he was fifty-two years of age, typhoid fever causing his death. His widow survived him until 1904. They had a son and a daughter, the latter residing in Mexico, and the son is John T. Ricketts of this review.

When sixteen years of age, his father died, and soon thereafter John T. Ricketts became assistant circuit clerk under James Carroll which position he maintained for some three years. Thereafter he passed one year in Virginia with his mother, and on his return to Mexico entered the Exchange Bank as bookkeeper, where he remained for another period of three years. It was then he entered the abstract business, and his first partner in this work was one Thomas Nelson, an ex-collector of revenue for Audrain county, Missouri. Later the association was discontinued and R. P. Hopkins, another ex-collector for Audrain county, became Mr. Ricketts' partner. Still later the company took Butler Guthrie in as a partner and they organized the Title Guaranty and Abstract Company, the business of which was afterward taken over by Mr. Ricketts and A. H. Whitney, the present recorder of deeds of Audrain county. They own three sets of abstracts of Audrain county and conduct a general real estate and loan business in connection with the abstract business. Their loans are extensive, and theirs is one of the biggest agencies in the county.

Mr. Ricketts is a Democrat and has served various times on the Democratic county committee. He is secretary of the Commercial Club, and was a delegate to the World's Real Estate Congress held in Chicago in 1893, and as a representative of Missouri did some excellent work in the way of bringing his state to the front in the real estate world. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and was a delegate to the National Elks' convention at Philadelphia in 1908. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is identified with the Baptist church, as are his family, with the exception of his wife, who is a member of the Christian church.

In 1887 Mr. Ricketts was united in marriage with Miss Fanny Bush, the daughter of James M. Bush, a merchant of Mexico for many years, who came from Kentucky in 1867. Mrs. Ricketts is a graduate of Hardin College. Two children have been born to them: Aurelia, who died on February 3, 1912, at the early age of twenty-two years. She was a young woman of delightful personality, and was a graduate of the musical department of Hardin College, and a member of the Baptist church. She was prominent in society in her home town and in college circles, where she was a member of the various clubs and fraternities. The son, Joseph H., is a graduate of the Mexico high school. He was for three years identified with the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, but is now in the employ of the Ricketts & Whitney Company. He is also secretary of the Mexico Savings and Loan Association, one of the thriving young institutions of Mexico, and gives splendid promise of an exceptionally successful business career.

WILLIAM H. KENNAN, a member of the Bench and Bar Association in its early days, a son of Samuel Kennan and Harriet (Rogers) Kennan, both natives of Kentucky, was born in Boone county, Missouri, September 16, 1837, died March 27, 1908.

He spent his boyhood on his father's farm near Columbia. He was educated in the common schools and at the State University, being in the junior year at that institution when in the spring of 1861 the Civil war coming on he left school to join the Confederacy. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, C. S. A. He was in the first battle of Boonville, followed the fortunes of the army of General Price to the end of the war, surrendering at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 8, 1865, nearly two months after the surrender of General Lee. He was promoted from time to time and when the surrender of Parsons' brigade

took place, he was serving as adjutant of a Missouri battalion of that brigade.

(During the administration of Governor Stone he was commissioned as one of the governor's military staff and had conferred upon him the rank of brigadier general.)

The Civil war being over he returned to his native county, taught school in the country for a livelihood, renewed the study of the law commenced before the war, pursuing that study again under the tutelage of the late James M. Gordon of Columbia. He was admitted to practice law at Columbia by the late Judge George H. Burkhardt of Huntsville so long judge of what was then the Second circuit.

Upon getting his license to practice he located at Mexico, Missouri, entering the office of the late Gov. Charles H. Hardin, with whom he remained until in 1874 when Mr. Hardin retired from the practice to become governor of Missouri. Mr. Kennan then formed a partnership with Daniel H. McIntyre under the firm name of McIntyre & Kennan which became one of the leading and prominent law firms of north Missouri. This partnership continued till in 1880 when Mr. McIntyre was elected attorney-general of the state and retired from the firm to take up his official duties at the state capitol. After that Mr. Kennan continued the practice alone until about ten years before his death when he practically retired from the practice to look after his own large personal affairs, and also devoted much of his time and attention to the management of the Hardin estate and the affairs of Governor Hardin's widow who was a sister of Mr. Kennan's deceased wife. For many years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Hardin College.

Soon after locating in Mexico he was elected city attorney, and owing to the prominence he afterward attained as a lawyer and in public affairs as well as the renown as a lawyer and member of the supreme court achieved by the city clerk who issued the certificate of election, it will be interesting to preserve the following:

"State of Missouri, Audrain County, ss:

"I, G. B. Macfarlane, Clerk of the City of Mexico, do hereby certify that at the election for city officers held on the 4th day of April, 1871, Wm. H. Kennan was elected attorney for said city for the ensuing year.

"Given under my hand this 11th day of April, 1871.

"G. B. Macfarlane, Clerk."

While always prominent in his party as a worker, a politician of unusual sagacity, he never sought office. In the middle of his second term as city attorney he resigned, but in 1884 he was pressed into becoming a candidate to represent Audrain county in the legislature. He received the Democratic nomination without opposition and was at the general election of that year chosen to a seat in the general assembly of the state. He was by the speaker of the house appointed to a place on the judiciary and appropriation committees where he performed good service and was influential in procuring the passage of some useful and wholesome acts by that body.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Cordelia P. Jenkins, daughter of the late Maj. Theodorick Jenkins of Boone county. To this union were born five children, Harriet R., and Carrie J., both residents of Mexico, Florence M., the wife of W. D. Mason of Mexico, Mary Hardin, who died at the age of fifteen, and Churchill Bayard, living in Mexico.

He was one of the promoters of the Home for the Disabled Confederate Soldiers located at Higginsville, and was one of the authors of the bill that was finally adopted by the legislature of the state making it with the St. James Home for Federal Soldiers eleemosynary institutions of the state.

After an effort of four years as a member of the State Association of ex-Confederate Soldiers at the meeting of that body in 1907, he gained its consent in the form of a resolution to transfer to the Federal government the title to the Confederate cemetery at Springfield, adjoining the National cemetery, upon condition that the national government would receive and care for it the same as a national cemetery. He prepared a bill to that effect which is now pending before congress. His resolution contained a provision that in the wall dividing the two cemeteries, there should be placed an archway surmounted by a dove of white marble there to remain as an emblem of endless peace between the warring sections of the 'sixties.

In presenting that resolution to his former comrades in arms, he closed his speech with the following beautiful and most appropriate sentiment.

"When the archway between the National Cemetery and Confederate Cemetery at Springfield shall have been completed as directed in this resolution, it will be a fitting and strikingly beautiful emblem of endless peace and good will between the North and the South and a more perfect Union."

At the time of his death he was a member of the board of directors of the ex-Confederate home at Higginsville in the work of which he had always taken a sincere and sympathetic interest.

The last years of his life were devoted largely to the promotion of good works in his community and state, and he died universally respected not only by the members of his profession but by all who knew him. Since his death the Mexico Camp of United Confederate Veterans has been christened with his name.

CHARLES W. LEWIS. The family which is represented in Mexico by Charles W. Lewis, prominent stock-dealer and business man of this city, was founded in Missouri in the early days by John Lewis, the grandfather of the subject. He was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and he brought his family to Creve Coeur Lake, St. Louis county, Missouri, there locating and passing the remainder of his life. His children were all born there, and James Harvey Lewis, the father of Charles W., was there reared to manhood. He married Lucinda Van Lear, and passed away when he was about thirty years old. His widow later married William Fitzwater and in 1863 came to Audrain county, settling on a farm six miles northwest of Mexico. There she passed the remainder of her life, she and her husband both passing away at their home. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Lewis, as follows: William, now living in Colorado; Charles W., the subject of this review; James A., a retired farmer and ex-county judge of Mexico; George A., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Mexico.

Charles W. Lewis was born in St. Lewis county, September 3, 1847, and received the usual school advantages of the country youth of his time. When he was about eighteen years old, in 1865, he made a trip to California overland, meeting on the way with numerous difficulties and experiencing a number of passages with hostile Indians, one of the party being killed. The trip was a means of giving him some financial establishment, and on his return he was able to enter into stock buying, since which time he has been engaged in that business. In 1904 he established himself in Mexico, but continued in his stock interests, in which he has ever enjoyed a pleasing success and prosperity.

Soon after his marriage to Miss Mary E. Sims, the daughter of James Sims and Louis (Goatley) Sims, natives of Kentucky, Mr. Lewis bought the old Sims homestead, three miles north of Mexico, and there lived until

he came into Mexico. From time to time Mr. Lewis added to the place until it contained several hundred acres, and was one of the large farms of the county, devoted entirely to his stock business. Mr. Lewis is a man who has never taken any active part in the public life of his town or county, his private business interests making such demands upon his time and attention as to preclude the possibility of other duties of a public nature. He is a director in the Southern Bank of Mexico, as well as a director of Hardin College.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis:—Eva married William Creasey, a farmer of Audrain county; Nello, the wife of William Latney; Barnes of Amarillo, Texas; Anne, in the family home, as is also Lulu; and Fannie, who died in infancy; and Austin, who married Miss Geraldine Livingston, is a farmer and stock raiser northwest of Mexico.

WILLIAM J. MASON is one of the solid and prosperous citizens of Mexico. He owns a comfortable home on North Jefferson street, and has a rich farm northeast of Mexico planted with a choice orchard. Most of his time is given to the care and superintendence of these trees.

Mr. Mason was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, April 16, 1846, but came to Missouri with his parents in 1857, and settled on the edge of the prairie two and a half miles north of Mexico. His father, William J., was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, but as a child went with his parents to Kentucky where he later married Amanda Hedges, a native of Kentucky. After his marriage he moved to Mexico, Missouri, buying a farm with a new house on it, paying \$25.00 per acre. On his arrival in Mexico the North Missouri Railroad had just reached the town. Mr. Mason had been a minister of the Christian church in Kentucky, and he continued his profession in Missouri, preaching in the Sunrise church near by although he belonged to the Mexico church. He kept on with his work until he was an old man, preaching all through the adjoining counties, and not retiring until in 1881 when he took up his residence in Henry county, Kentucky, with one of his daughters.

William J. Mason, Jr., had two brothers and two sisters, Enoch, who married Ellen, the daughter of Alexander Carter, and who until his death in 1892 at the age of fifty-two, was a farmer in Audrain county; John Wickliffe, a commercial salesman living in Mexico; Susan, the wife of James O'Bannon, who was captain of a state company, but who returned to Kentucky in 1863; William J. lived at home until 1873 when his marriage to Clara Cunningham took place. Miss Cunningham was the daughter of E. P. and Cynthia (Slocum) Cunningham. The father, although a native of Massachusetts, had moved to Boone county, Missouri, before his marriage. He was a contractor by trade and built the first state university building whose six old classical columns are still standing and are often used for an emblem on the university class pins. In 1853 he moved to Audrain county, two and a half miles northeast of Mexico where he engaged in the stockgrowing business. Cynthia Slocum was a daughter of Riley Slocum who lived in Boone county. Cynthia was born near Nashville, Tennessee, was married in 1845 to Mr. Cunningham in Boone county, Missouri. She survived her husband, who died in Mexico in January, 1885. They were the parents of four children, Elmer, a farmer living northeast of Mexico; Earl, who is the owner of and lives on the old Cunningham home northeast of Mexico; Emmett, a resident of Kentucky; and Clara, the wife of William J. Mason.

After his marriage William J. Mason settled on a tract of open prairie near the Cunningham farm which had been given him by the wife's father. He stayed here until 1889, making a big success of the farm,

when he moved to Mexico and built his present home on North Off street. He is still the owner, however, of the fruit-bearing farm mentioned earlier in the article. One of the most exciting events of his life was one which took place during the Civil war. He enlisted in 1864 toward the close of the war, and was in the service under Capt. Francis Marion West. His company was supposed to join Price's army, but as the latter had been driven out of Missouri, unusual measures had to be resorted to. The company became scattered, leaving Captain West and a few others including W. J. Mason, in a small party. They went by way of Iowa and Kansas expecting to join the Confederate army in Texas. At the Iowa line they separated into pairs, Mr. Mason making the trip with Mark Shearman. They had only gone as far as Bloomfield, Iowa, when they were arrested and taken before the provost marshal. In the meantime Captain West and his companion, Bob Chalk, were stopped as suspicious characters. In the attempt to arrest them Captain West killed one man and wounded others, so that he and Chalk were allowed to escape. Captain West's commission, however, was in his hat which fell into the hands of the Federals. This was produced before the provost marshal at Bloomfield, and in consequence Mr. Mason and Shearman were sent to Alton as prisoners. Mr. Mason was kept there until the April of 1865, just a short time before General Lee's surrender, when he was pardoned by President Lincoln.

Mr. Mason is a Democrat although he has never sought office. He and his wife have had four children, Elliott J., a graduate of the University of Missouri, and at present a mechanical engineer with a manufacturing company in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Olive E., a graduate with the class of 1896 of Christian College, married Will H. Morris, ex-circuit clerk of Mexico, Missouri, now of Stockton, California; Ralph H., a graduate in the class of 1908 from the agricultural department of the University of Missouri, now connected with the dairy division of the United States agricultural department; and Ruth E., a senior member enrolled in the classical course at the state university. The family belongs to the Christian church.

ROBERT S. WALTON, editor of the *Armstrong Herald* for the past twenty-one years, and three times the representative of his district in the Missouri state legislature, was born on a farm near Armstrong, Howard county, Missouri, on October 9, 1869. Like many another farmer's son, he has risen above the conditions of his youth and reached a state of prosperity and success commensurate with the hard work and untiring effort that he has put into his business. He is the son of Capt. Thomas Walton, who came to Missouri at an early day and settled in Lincoln county with his parents. In his young manhood he served under Gen. Sterling Price during the Civil war. He later married Miss Stella Terrill, the daughter of Joshua Terrill, M. D., for many years a practicing physician and later in life a minister of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Walton became the parents of four children, Robert S. being the second child and only son. While the children were yet very young both parents died, and the maternal grandparents of the children, Dr. and Mrs. Joshua Terrill, reared the little orphan family of their daughter.

Robert S. Walton was educated in the district schools and in William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, and during his vacations was employed at work upon the farm. After leaving college he engaged in school teaching in the Armstrong district for one year. Not pleased with the work, he decided to try the vocation of a printer, and he accordingly set about to establish himself in the business. In the little home town there had been established a small newspaper, with an army press of



I Remain Yours
S. S. Rich

small capacity and a handful of type. Having no capital with which to buy the plant, financial aid was received from ten farmers who signed a note for the purchase price of the plant. Having had no experience as a printer or editor and with no capital, the prospects for success in journalism were not particularly encouraging, but by hard work and because of his energy and determination to succeed, the business increased from year to year, and today the *Armstrong Herald*, which has been under Mr. Walton's management for twenty-one years, ranks as one of the leading country newspapers of the state. Mr. Walton had the distinction of being the first country editor in Missouri to install a Standard linotype machine, and also has the further distinction of being located in the smallest town in the world in which a linotype machine is used. He was elected to represent Howard county in the Forty-sixth general assembly, and as a member of the legislature he served on a number of important committees. He was re-elected to succeed himself, and in 1912 was nominated for a third term in the office of representative.

During the twenty-one years in which Mr. Walton has published the *Herald* he has consistently advocated the principles of Democracy, and has waged a relentless war on the liquor traffic. He has been a potent factor in the interests of public school education, and it was largely through the influence of his newspaper that Armstrong secured its present high school building, Armstrong being the smallest town in Missouri that maintains a full four years accredited course in its high school.

On November 26, 1890, Mr. Walton was married to Miss Carrie Preston. They have five children, two sons, Ralph and Ferris, and three daughters, Naomi, Ada and Jewell. The eldest son was graduated from the University of Missouri in June, 1912. Mr. Walton is a member of the Baptist church, and of the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

SAMUEL S. RICH. One of the old and honored citizens of northeastern Missouri who will be well remembered by the citizens of Moberly, was Samuel S. Rich, who for a number of years acted in the capacity of station agent at Moberly. Mr. Rich was born near Covington, Kentucky, August 22, 1844, the oldest son of the nine children of Samuel and Mary (Stower) Rich, both natives of the Blue Grass state. On September 9, 1861, Mr. Rich enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil war, from Kenton county, and was mustered into the service at Robinson on the 9th of October following. He received his honorable discharge at Chattanooga, Tennessee, January 18, 1864, and reenlisted in the same company as a veteran, being mustered in as sergeant of his old company. He was subsequently commissioned second lieutenant for brave and efficient services, and on June 7, 1865, was made first lieutenant of his company, being mustered out of the service as such, August 17, 1865, at Macon, Georgia.

On his return from the war Mr. Rich was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years in his native state, but eventually, in 1875, came to Missouri first to a farm in Shannon county, but after a short time became an employe of the Wabash Railroad, for which he worked during the remainder of his life, being station agent at Moberly at the time of his death. He is remembered as a courteous and efficient official, ready at all times to promote his company's interests and to oblige its patrons. He held some local offices in Moberly and took active interest in public offices. He was a Republican in his political views and a member of the A. O. U. W., in which he held the rank of select knight.

On December 23, 1868, Mr. Rich was united in marriage with Miss Missouri A. Williams, and to this union there were born two children: Lydia, who is the wife of W. S. Harris, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Alfred, who is now deceased. Mrs. Rich died October 16, 1885, and on November 21, 1889, Mr. Rich was married to Miss Mattie E. McKinsey, daughter of James L. and Lucy (Hume) McKinsey, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McKinsey had a family of ten children, as follows: William P., Jefferson T., Amanda, Nancy, James E., Jane and John R., all of whom grew to maturity but James E. who died in infancy; Mary A., who is the wife of E. G. Deskin, of Moberly, Missouri; George G., who is deceased; and Mattie E., who married Mr. Rich. Mr. and Mrs. Rich have no children, but they adopted a daughter, Gladys, who is now a graduate of the Moberly high school.

Mrs. Rich has been very active in the work of the W. R. C. and acts in the capacity of secretary of this organization, of which she was formerly state president. She belongs to a family that has been prominent in military circles, her father, James McKinsey, having been first lieutenant of the Ninth Missouri Cavalry, while her two brothers were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war. Her great-grand-fathers, Aldrich and Lampton, served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, in which struggle the latter acted as an officer. Mrs. Rich now resides in her comfortable home at No. 1004 South Williams street, and has a wide circle of warm, personal friends in Moberly.

THOMAS A. BROOKS. Serving on the bench of the county court of Callaway county, Judge Brooks is a representative agriculturist of this section of the state, and his finely improved landed estate, which comprises 160 acres, is situated five and one-half miles west of Fulton, the judicial center of his native county. He is a scion of one of the best known and most honored pioneer families of Callaway county and his character and services are such as to have given no blemish to the family escutcheon. He was born on the old homestead farm, about eight miles east of Fulton, on the 29th of July, 1841, and there he continued to reside until 1885, the place having finally come into his individual possession. He gained his early education in the common schools of the locality and period, and has effectually supplemented this through self-discipline and through the valuable lessons gained under the direction of that wisest of all head-masters, experience.

Judge Thomas Andrew Brooks has never severed his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, of which he has long been an able and successful exponent, and he has resided upon his present homestead since 1885, in the meantime having made many admirable improvements on the place, which gives every evidence of thrift and prosperity. He is broad-minded and progressive as a citizen and has ever stood ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the promotion of all measures tending to advance the best interests of the community, both civic and material. In politics the judge has ever given an unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been called upon to serve in various offices of public trust,—preferments indicative of the high esteem in which he is held in the county that has always been his home. He served about five years as justice of the peace of Round Prairie township, and was for two years superintendent of the county infirmary. In 1910 he was elected to the bench of the county court, and in this office he has since continued to serve with marked discrimination and acceptability. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church, he serving as clerk of the church at Salem. His wife belongs to the Baptist church at Carington.

On the 17th of December, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Brooks to Miss Mary M. Hutts, who was born in Auxvasse township, Callaway county, on the 12th of July, 1847, and who is a daughter of Blueford and Rebecca W. (Heppenstall) Hutts, who came to this county from Franklin county, Virginia, about the year 1836, the Hutts family having been one of prominence and influence in connection with the industrial and social upbuilding of the county. Judge and Mrs. Brooks have five children, concerning whom the following brief record is given: Alice May is with her parents; Eric Claudius, who wedded Miss Ella W. Bullard is a Round Prairie farmer by vocation and resides in Callaway county; Andrew Deckerson married Miss Mabel Gowen and they reside in Round Prairie, Callaway county, he being a prosperous farmer by occupation; Homer Blueford, the maiden name of whose wife was Ida May Garrett, is a resident of Calwood township, and is engaged in farming; and Ila Belle is the wife of William R. Sampson, of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Adverting to the family history of Judge Brooks it may be noted that he is a son of Pleasant Dickinson Brooks, who was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in October, 1812, a son of William Brooks, and his wife having been born in the same county, in May, 1812. Her maiden name was Frances Smith Gilbert and she was a daughter of Kemuel Gilbert. Pleasant D. Brooks and his wife came to Callaway county, Missouri, about 1835, and numbered themselves among the early settlers of Nine Mile Prairie township, where the wife and mother died in 1869, the children being seven in number, namely: William, Stephen, Thomas A., Jane, Martha, Fanny and Samuel. Of these children six are now living. After the death of his first wife Pleasant D. Brooks married her sister, Mrs. Sarah W. Lovelace, widow of Elhannan Lovelace, no children being born of this union. Mr. Brooks passed away in 1886 and his wife survived him by several years, both having been members of the Baptist church. He developed a fine farm of 320 acres, the most of which he reclaimed from the wilderness, and he was long numbered among the sterling and honored citizens of the county in which he established his home in the early pioneer days. He was a Democrat in politics and served many years as justice of the peace.

ADDISON L. ROBINSON. As one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of Callaway county, as one of the sterling and honored citizens of this favored section of the state, and as a scion of one of the prominent pioneer families of Callaway county, Mr. Robinson is specially entitled to consideration in this publication. The family of which Mr. Robinson is a representative was founded in Callaway county nearly ninety years ago, and this statement bears its own significance. The name has been worthily linked with the social, religious, educational and industrial development and upbuilding of the county, and is worthy of consideration in every historical work touching said county.

Capt. John Robinson, father of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1796, and as a youth he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kentucky, where he was reared to maturity and where, in 1823 or 1824, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary B. Ayres. In 1826 he came with his wife to Missouri and numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Callaway county, which was then on the very frontier, with but few white families within its borders. He located about a mile southwest of the present village of McCredie and there secured from the government a tract of wild land, to which he subsequently added, by the purchase of adjoining land until he was the owner of a landed estate of about six hundred acres. He re-

claimed a farm from the virgin wilderness and, as indicating the primitive conditions at the time, it may be noted that his first log cabin was erected without the use of a single nail or a sawed piece of wood. In 1832 he erected a substantial frame house, and the same is still standing, in an excellent state of preservation and now occupied by Watson Wallace. Captain Robinson was a man of prominence and influence in the pioneer community and was a citizen of marked energy and enterprise. He erected and equipped one of the first flour mills in this section of the state, the same being operated by horse power and drawing its trade from the settlers over a wide radius of country. Captain Robinson was a cooper by trade and found much requisition for his services in this connection in the early days. He was a Whig in politics, served as captain in the state militia, was a strong temperance advocate, and both he and his wife were charter members of the Richland Baptist church. His death occurred in 1852, and his wife long survived him, as she was summoned to the life eternal in 1882, at the venerable age of eighty years. They reared eight children, whose names are here given in respective order of birth: Judith Ann, Agnes J., Walter A., Nancy W., John Edward, Michael Waller, Addison Lewis, and Mary Elizabeth.

Addison Lewis Robinson, the only representative of the family living, was born on the old homestead farm, about one mile south of his present place of abode, on the 8th of July, 1840, and his present place includes a portion of the land entered by his father many years ago, as already noted. It comprises four hundred and sixty-seven acres of excellent land and is eligibly situated about one-half mile from the village of McCredie, in McCredie township. He has devoted his entire active career to the basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing, and through the medium of the same has attained to distinctive independence and prosperity,—representing the tangible results of long years of earnest toil and endeavor. His present dwelling was erected by him in 1884 and is one of the attractive homes of this part of Callaway county. His early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period, and in later years he has duly profited by the lessons learned under the direction of that wisest of head-masters, experience. He has had no desire for public office but accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and is progressive and liberal as a citizen. Both he and his wife are prominent members of the Richland Baptist church, and he is serving as a deacon in the same. He is affiliated with the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Fulton, and is well known and highly esteemed in the community that has been his home from the time of his birth.

On the 14th of September, 1876, were pronounced the words that united the life destinies of Mr. Robinson and Miss Nannie McCredie Sharp, who was born at Fulton, Callaway county, on the 5th of October, 1852, and who is a daughter of John and Nannie (McCredie) Sharp, the town of McCredie, this county, having been named in honor of the family of which her mother was a member. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson; George is associated in the management of the home farm; Lewis B. died at the age of twenty-one years; Jean B. is now a resident of Springfield, this state; Myrtle is the wife of James B. Houf, a prosperous farmer of McCredie township, Callaway county; and Bessie Sharp and Leslie remain at the parental home.

WILLIAM D. BUSH. Many are the salient points of interest in the personal career and ancestral history of this venerable and honored citizen of Fulton. He was for more than half a century engaged in the

mercantile business and he has maintained his home at Fulton for the past thirty years. Here he developed a large and prosperous business as one of the representative merchants of the county, and here he is now living retired, in the enjoyment of the gracious rewards of former years of earnest endeavor. Mr. Bush is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Missouri and the name which he bears has been identified with the annals of American history since the time of the original settlement in Virginia. Thus it may readily be understood that the family record is one of emphatically interesting order, and even the brief data incorporated in this sketch will give tangible evidence of this fact.

William Douglass Bush was born on the old family homestead, on Dry Fork, in Montgomery, Missouri, and the date of his nativity was November 19, 1827. He is a son of Green Berry and Sally (Cundiff) Bush, both of whom were born in Kentucky and both of whom were children at the time of the removal of the respective families to the wilds of Missouri, which state was then on the very frontier of civilization. Green Berry Bush was born in 1807, and thus was a lad of nine years at the time of the family removal to Missouri, in 1816. He was a son of Ambrose and Nancy (Douglass) Bush, whose marriage was solemnized in Fayette county, in which state both were born and reared. Ambrose Bush was descended from one of the five brothers, who settled in Clark county, that state, they in turn being the sons of Philip Bush of Virginia. These five brothers came with Daniel Boone from Virginia, and founded Bush settlement near the present town of Boonesboro, Clark county, Kentucky, where they were intimate friends and associates of the adventurous pioneer, Daniel Boone, and where one or more of the brothers assisted in rescuing the latter's daughter after she had been captured by the Indians. It is needless to say that the representatives of the Bush family lived up to the full tension of the pioneer life on the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, where civilization at that time maintained a precarious foothold but where the pioneers eventually laid the secure foundations for a great and noble commonwealth. The founder of the Bush family in America was John Bush, who came from England to the new world in company with Capt. John Smith, of historic fame, and who settled on a grant of land given him by the British sovereign, near Norfolk, Virginia, this grant of land having been the nucleus of the family estate in the historic Old Dominion. It will thus be seen that representatives of the Bush family have followed the star of empire on its westward course and have been in the ranks of those who have bravely pushed forward into the wilderness. Such records as this should be a source of pride to every loyal American, and especially to one who can claim such an ancestral history as he to whom this sketch is dedicated.

Ambrose Bush was one of the first to establish a permanent home in Montgomery county. He continued to reside in that county until his death, as did also his brave and noble wife, who shared with him the hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer life. Ambrose Bush attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-two years and was one of the oldest citizens of that section of the state at the time of his death, which occurred in 1873. He was for many years extensively engaged in the raising of horses and mules, which he shipped to the southern markets. He was a man of strong character and inflexible integrity, and he was influential in promoting civic and industrial advancement in the section of the state in which he lived.

Green Berry Bush was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days in Missouri and his early educational advantages were necessarily very meagre, save those gained through the associations of a home that was not lacking in evidences of mental power and refined

though primitive environments. He became one of the prosperous farmers and representative citizens of Montgomery county, where he well upheld the high prestige of the honored name he bore, and was a citizen of prominence and influence in his county, where he ever commanded unqualified popular esteem.

As a young man Green Berry Bush wedded Miss Sally Cundiff, who was reared in Missouri and whose father, William Cundiff, had come to this state from Kentucky, his home being established in Montgomery county. His father, Richard Cundiff, was killed while serving in a war with the Indians in Virginia. Mrs. Bush survived her husband by several years, and her memory has ever been revered by her children. It should be noted that Green Berry Bush gained a good practical education, principally through self-discipline, and that as a young man he was a successful teacher in the schools of his home county. He was called upon to serve in various public offices of trust, including those of assessor and county sheriff, and he also represented Montgomery county in the state legislature. Though he had been a slave-owner he was loyal to the Union at the time of the Civil war and he identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization, after having been previously aligned with the Whig party. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church.

Green Berry and Sally (Cundiff) Bush became the parents of ten children, all of whom were reared to years of maturity and of whom the subject of this sketch, William Douglass, was the first in order of birth. Concerning the others the following brief record is given: Ambrose is the owner of a valuable farm near Girard, Kansas, and is also a commercial salesman; Walter was a merchant at Fayette, Missouri; Clay died when a young man; Mary is the wife of John T. Nunnally, of New Florence, this state; Susan is the wife of Manlius R. Suggett, of Montgomery City; Eliza, who died at the time of the Civil war, became the wife of Judge Walter Lovelace, who was one of the leading members of the bar of Montgomery county for many years and who was a justice of the supreme court of Missouri at the time of his death; Nancy became the second wife of Judge Lovelace and after his death she married Judge William Clark, of Montgomery county, where her death occurred within recent years; Jennie became the wife of John Mosley, a farmer of Montgomery county, and was a young woman at the time of her death; and Caroline became the wife of John Hayes, who was a farmer of Callaway county.

William D. Bush, whose name initiates this review, was reared on the old home farm and early began to contribute his quota to its work and management. The major part of his early education was acquired in a private school conducted by Professor Robinson, at Danville, the capital of Montgomery county, and he continued to assist in the operations of his father's farm until he had attained to the age of twenty years. In 1849 Mr. Bush assumed a position as clerk in a store conducted by his former preceptor, Professor Robinson, at Danville, and finally he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account, as junior member of the firm of Stewart & Bush. This was a general store and was located at Danville, where successful enterprise was conducted until the establishment was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin during the war. The firm lost heavily as a result, the books and other records of accounts having been destroyed as well as the stock of goods, but Mr. Bush bravely faced the situation and in due time discharged his entire indebtedness. He served one year under Col. Patrick Dyer, as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he enlisted as a member of the Forty-ninth Mis-

souri Volunteer Infantry, being first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster.

After the close of the war Mr. Bush again engaged in the general merchandise business at Danville, and his original store was an old carpenter-shop, the main portion of which had been burned. There he built up a prosperous enterprise, based alike upon fair and honorable dealings and personal popularity, and in 1882 he removed to Mexico, Audrain county, whence he came to his present home city of Fulton in the following year. Here he opened a well equipped establishment and the enterprise eventually developed into an exclusive dry-goods business of broad scope and profitable order. Save for an interval during the Civil war Mr. Bush was continuously engaged in the mercantile trade for more than sixty years. He resigned his business activities in 1911, and his record as a merchant is without blemish or mark of injustice or equivocal methods. He never had a failure in business, never was compelled to compromise with creditors, and his only loss by fire was that of his original establishment, which was burned by the notorious Bill Anderson at the time of the war.

He is a Republican in his political allegiance but has never cared to enter the arena of so called practical politics or to seek the honors of public office of any order. He is a zealous and liberal member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his loved and devoted wife, and he has long served on the official board of the church.

On the 13th of November, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bush to Miss Emma Owings, who was born in Warren county, this state, in 1835, and who was a daughter of John and Hettie (Magowan) Owings. Her parents were born and reared in Kentucky and were numbered among the pioneers of Warren county, Missouri, where Mr. Owings died. The mother died in Boone county. The great loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Bush was that which came in the death of his devoted wife, who had been his companion and sympathizer during the long years of their wedded life. She was summoned to eternal rest on the 5th of June, 1910, secure in the affectionate regard of all who come within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bush the following brief record is entered in conclusion of this review: Nellie is the wife of Joseph K. Smith, of Fulton; Eva is the wife of Don P. Barkley; Ada and Ida, twins, remain with their father; Charles W., a resident of St. Louis, is a traveling commercial salesman; and Arthur W. is identified with the shoe manufacturing business in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MRS. RACHEL F. YOUNG. Still residing upon her fine homestead farm in Medicine township, Putnam county, Mrs. Young is the widow of John Young, who was long numbered among the honored citizens and representative farmers of this county, and she herself has been a resident of Putnam county since her childhood days, so that this section of the state is endeared to her through the hallowed memories and associations of many years.

Mrs. Rachel (Fry) Young was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 13th of February, 1845, and is a daughter of Jacob and Frances Fry, the former of whom was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Guernsey county, Ohio, a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that section of the state. In 1850 Jacob Fry removed with his family to Illinois, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Missouri and settled on a tract of land adjacent to the present village of Lucerne. He developed a productive farm from the wilderness and became one of the prominent and influential members of the pioneer community. He obtained from the government one hundred and sixty

acres of land, for which he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and later he added forty acres to his homestead place. He disposed of his farm in 1864 and removed to Hamilton county, Iowa, where he died in March, 1872, his wife having survived him by nearly a quarter of a century and having been a resident of Hamilton county, Iowa, at the time of her death in May, 1885. Concerning their children, the following brief statements are entered: Mrs. Margaret Ann Wilgamuth is now deceased, as is also Mrs. Mary Ann Baldridge; John died at the age of thirty-eight years; James B. resides at Terre Haute, Putnam county, this state; Crosby and Thomas are residents of the state of Oklahoma; William lives in Webster county, Iowa; Rachel, of this review, was the next in order of birth; Andrew is a resident of California; and Amanda Ann is deceased.

Mrs. Rachel Young was ten years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri, and she had the distinction of attending the first district school in Medicine township, Putnam county. This school had for its teacher Amanda Couchhorn, and it may be mentioned here that her school was opened in a smokehouse on the farm of a Mr. Spriggs, one of the early settlers of the county. Mrs. Young continued to attend school as the opportunity was afforded, and through reading and other self discipline she has rounded out an excellent education. On the 8th of November, 1863, she was married to John Young, born in Scotland on August 24, 1834, the son of William and Jeannette Young, both natives of Scotland, whence they emigrated to America after their marriage. In 1885 they settled in Putnam county, Missouri, and here they passed the remainder of their lives.

At the time of his marriage John Young had as tangible resources a cow and seven calves, and it was through his own indefatigable energy and good management and the effective assistance and counsel of his devoted wife that he gained a start on the road to independence and prosperity. He never severed his allegiance to the farming and stock-raising industries, and he eventually accumulated in Putnam county a fine landed estate of eleven hundred and twenty acres, of which his widow still retains four hundred acres, the remainder of the property having been given to the children, each of whom received eighty acres. Mr. Young was a man of excellent business ability and his sterling integrity won to him an unqualified place in the esteem and confidence of his community. He was a Republican and was affiliated with the Masonic order. His religious faith was that of a Presbyterian, while Mrs. Young is a member of the Christian faith. When the Civil war came Mr. Young loyally supported the cause of the Union and served as a member of Company C., Third Provisional Regiment of Missouri. He died on November 12, 1905, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. He was one of the world's productive workers and he ever maintained high ideals of his stewardship, accounting well to himself and his fellow men.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Young, and it may be well said that each has honored the family name: Frances Jeannette is the wife of F. P. Ames, of Sullivan county, this state, and their children are Charles Everett, John Earl, Marvel, George Walker, Annabel, Mark, and Lyman. James Wilford Young, the second child, is a farmer near Powersville, Putnam county. He wedded first Miss Alma Jones, and they had two children,—James W. and Bertha. After the death of his first wife he married Eva Draper, and they have one child,—John Young. Jacob, who remains on the old homestead with his mother and has the active management of the same, was born November 20, 1869. William Thomas and Arthur are prosperous farmers in Putnam county. William Thomas married Josie Newell and they have one son, Clifford; Arthur married Mabel Greene and they have

two children, Thomas and Lorena. Melissa is the wife of H. V. Tarcy, residing near St. John, Putnam county, and they have four children,—John, Ivy, Nellie and Myrtle. Georgia is the wife of A. E. Maxwell, residing west of Lucerne, Putnam county, and they have two children, Opal and Helen. Margaret is the wife of W. A. Roberts, a farmer near the old homestead of the family, and they have three children,—John Thomas, Lucy Ann and Virgil. Maude is the wife of William Thomas, and likewise lives near the old homestead, their only child being Rachel Ellen. Joan, the youngest of the children of Mrs. Young of this review, died on October 22, 1900, in the fifteenth year of her life.

Mrs. Young may well feel that her lines have been cast in pleasant places, for in the loss of her husband she has been sustained and comforted by the love and devotion of her children and her children's children, and by the friendship of the entire community in which she has so long maintained her home. From the foregoing list it will be noted that she has twenty-three grandchildren.

MARTIN YATES, M. D. One of the most distinguished of northeastern Missouri's practicing physicians and surgeons, Martin Yates, M. D., of Fulton, began his professional labors in this city in 1876, and during the time that has followed has steadfastly maintained an eminent position among his fellow-practitioners and gained the unqualified confidence of the public. Thirty-six years is a long professional life, and a record of that duration, together with such distinguished merit, becomes one of general public interest. Dr. Yates was born at Williamsburg, Callaway county, Missouri, January 3, 1852, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Dawson) Yates.

John Yates was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, and came to Missouri about 1819, locating on what was called Hanes Prairie, where he established himself as a merchant at Elizabeth, the old county seat. In 1826 he came to Fulton, and with a former St. Louis merchant opened the first store here, continuing in business until 1833. At that time he removed to a farm on Nine-mile Prairie, near Williamsburg, where he accumulated seven hundred acres of land and cultivated his property with slave labor. He became one of the prominent men of his locality, and was appointed judge of the county court, but resigned from his office before his term had expired. His death occurred in 1853. In 1833 Judge Yates was married to Elizabeth Dawson, who was born in Nelson county, Virginia, and came to Callaway county as a girl with her parents, who were farming people. After the death of her husband, she managed to keep her children together, rearing them on the old homestead, and teaching them habits of industry and economy. Her death occurred in 1871, when she was fifty-seven years of age. The family was as follows: George, a retired druggist, who lives at Auxvasse, Missouri; Benjamin D., who was a farmer of Nine-mile Prairie and died at the age of seventy-three years; William, who engaged in farming all of his life near McCredie, and died when sixty-three years of age; Martha V., the widow of Samuel Grant, living on Nine-mile Prairie; Thomas, who was a farmer of that section and died at the age of fifty-eight years; John, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits on the Prairie; and Dr. Martin, of this review.

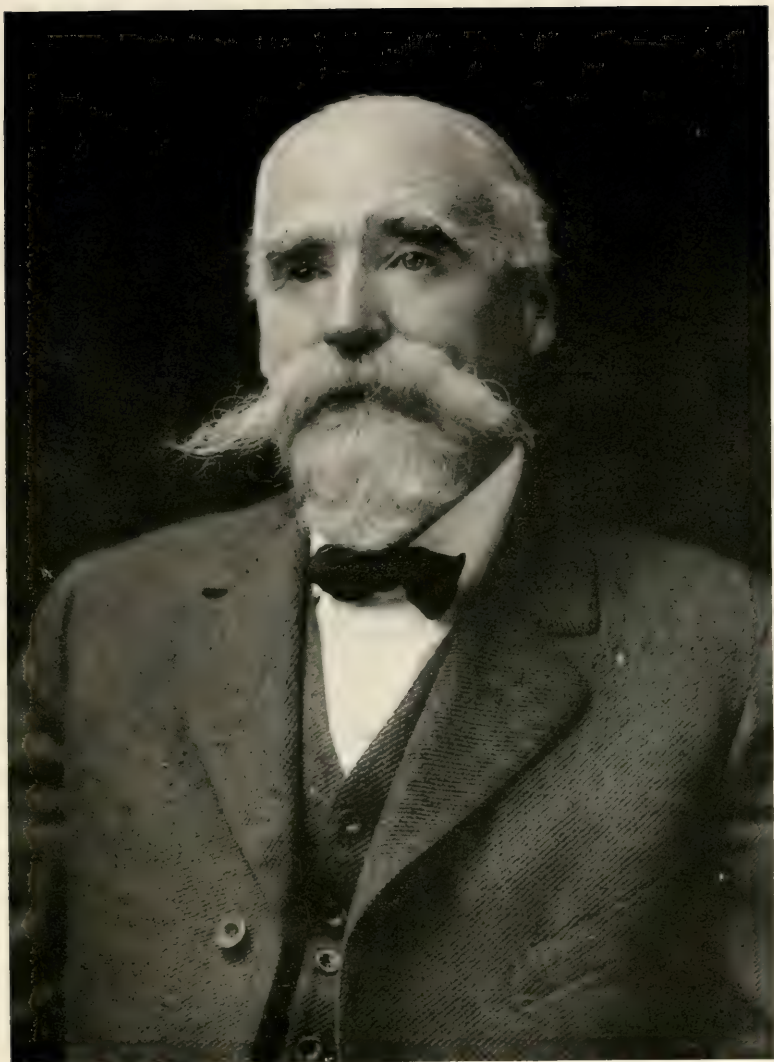
Martin Yates attended the public schools of Callaway county, and remained on the home farm until attaining his majority. He had decided, however, upon a professional career in preference to that of a farmer, and on leaving home entered William Jewell College, at Liberty, and later took a medical course in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, where he was graduated in the class of 1876. Since then he has taken

two post-graduate courses, one at the Polyclinic Hospital, New York, and the other at Chicago Polyclinic. Immediately after his graduation, he entered on the practice of his profession at Fulton, and for thirty-six years has enjoyed a deservedly large practice. He is a member of the Linton District Medical Society, the Callaway County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is ex-president of the first and second-named organizations and secretary of the county society. He takes a deep and active interest in the work of each, is a close and careful student, and has a high regard for the unwritten ethics of the profession. Religiously a Baptist, Dr. Yates is deacon of the church of that denomination at Fulton, Missouri.

In 1879 Dr. Yates was united in marriage with Miss Virginia Harrison, who was born at McCredie and educated at the Christian College, Columbia, daughter of William Harrison. Five children have been born to this union: William H., who is engaged in farming in Auxvasse township; Martin, dealer in real estate at Artesia, New Mexico; Jailey, wife of W. B. Harris; John, a farmer at Auxvasse; and Virginia, wife of Harry Reed, of Fulton.

JAMES SANDISON, now retired, was one of the best known builders and contractors of masonry in northern Missouri and is a resident of the city of Moberly, where he owns an attractive home and is a citizen of high standing. In the end thoroughness and excellency give the workman his status, whether he be of the trades, the professions or of whatever vocation, and it was through these qualities that Mr. Sandison won his reputation in his chosen trade and business. He is Scotch by birth and by many generations of ancestral inheritance and has exhibited in his career the staid and sterling qualities that have long been held characteristic of his nationality.

He was born in Scotland, December 29, 1843 to William and Jean Sandison, the latter born Dawson, and was the fifth of their ten children. Ellen is now Mrs. George Coshire, of Edinburgh, Scotland; William is a resident of Huntsville, Missouri; John, who remains in his native Scotland resides in Inverness; Ann is the wife of James Simpson, of Huntsville, Missouri; James is the subject of this sketch; Jean also is a resident of Huntsville, Missouri; Arthur and Charles are deceased; Mary is now Mrs. John Murphy, of Paducah, Kentucky; and Christina is the wife of William Bohn, of Huntsville, Missouri. William Sandison, the father, was a stone mason by trade and came to his death in 1852 as the result of being severely crushed in an accident. The mother brought her family to the United States in 1867 and located in Huntsville, Missouri, where she survived until 1909 and passed away at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Upon the father's death James became a member of his grandfather's household in Scotland and remained there seven years herding sheep and assisting in other of the farm duties. He then began to learn stone masonry, his father's trade, and in 1867 accompanied his mother and her family to this country, where he spent forty years in his chosen occupation and at the time of his retirement in 1907 had achieved no uncertain degree of success. Mr. Sandison built all of the brick and stone work of the Wabash railroad west of the Mississippi river and was the first man to engage in the manufacture of vitrified brick on this side of the Mississippi, finally disposing of his plant, however, to the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company of Canton, Ohio. In the course of these years Mr. Sandison has acquired considerable property of value in and near Moberly. His home is on a thirty-acre tract at Gilman Heights, a



James Sandison

suburb of Moberly, where he has a fine two-story brick residence, modern in all of its appointments and conveniences, the brick used in its construction being that of his own manufacture and the interior finishings being all of quarter-sawed white oak. He also owns several lots on Gilman street besides other property in the city of Moberly. Mr. Sandison has crossed the Atlantic eleven times and has also gained an extensive knowledge of our own country, especially of the middle section. In Randolph county, Missouri, of which he has now been a resident more than forty years, he is known to almost every citizen and has so lived as to be esteemed as one of that county's most worthy men. In political views and adherence he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order and of its auxiliary branch, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and in church faith and membership is a Presbyterian.

On July 27, 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sandison and Miss Mary Morrison, daughter of George and Margaret (Russell) Morrison. Both parents of Mrs. Sandison were born in Scotland and were married there but subsequently came to the United States and located at Moberly, Missouri, where Mr. Morrison passed to the life beyond. Mrs. Morrison, who has now reached the age of eighty-six years, is still living and resides with Mrs. Sandison. To these parents were born the following children: Mary, the wife of Mr. Sandison; James, deceased; Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Sharp, of Moberly, Missouri; and George, Margaret, Jean and Jessie, all deceased. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Sandison has been blessed with five sons and one daughter, viz.: James George, at home; William, superintendent of the Brick Works at Moberly, Missouri; Margaret, who died in infancy; John and George, at the parental home; and Arthur, who is now located at Alberta, Canada.

CHARLES WILLIAM DAVENPORT NALLEY is a widely known and successful stock farmer of Pike county and belongs to one of the early families of this county. His forefathers were not of the real pioneer class, but his father and grandfather came out in 1840, a date sufficiently early to locate them with the planters of civilization along the west bank of the great Father-of-Waters. His father was Rev. James Simpson Nalley and his grandfather was the old shoemaker, Hezekiah Nalley, who died at the outbreak of the Civil war, and further mention of whose life and work appears in the sketch of Thomas J. Nalley, to be found in other pages of this historical and biographical work.

James S. Nalley was ordained a minister of the Methodist church and his religious field of labor was largely administrative and missionary rather than pastoral. He was a Bible student, knew the great plan of salvation and could tell the story of the cross and the lessons of it as one having authority. He married Matilda Rector, a daughter of Vincent Rector, whose family history is also briefly told in the Thomas J. Nalley sketch herein. Mr. Nalley died February 22, 1875, and his wife survived him until December 4, 1889. Their issue was Charles W. D., born September 8, 1851, and Thomas Jefferson, who owns an adjoining farm to that of his brother.

Charles W. D. Nalley was educated in the district schools and has the unique distinction of having never "left home." He continued in the vocation taught him by his father, saw the inevitable result of a sane participation in the stock and feeding business, became one of the noted dealers and shippers of Pike county, made a marked success of his industry and is yet actively identified with that business. He owns various tracts of land in the Salt River community aggregating 735 acres.

His acquaintance with the stock market and with the possible profit earned as a commission man in the East St. Louis market made him not unwilling to enter the field himself. He joined his brother in the purchase of the Steel-Wells Live Stock Commission Company, which firm changed its name to the Nalley-Wells Live Stock Commission Company. The new owners continued to maintain the popularity of the old one and the investment proved the accuracy of the judgment of the proprietors. Mr. Nalley sold his stock to his nephew, who was the active man in the enterprise, and has since, as before, remained simply a patron of the house.

In a brief and simple sketch of this nature it is impossible to enumerate more than a few of the varied incidents which enter into the active life of a man of character such as Charles W. D. Nalley, and which serve to mark him as an unusual man. His peculiar mental processes in forecasting results of business ventures, his quiet and thoughtful manner, his silent attitude, generally toward the social and political fabric of daily life, only touch the surface in describing him and give but a superficial idea of the man. He is a church member, affiliating with the Presbyterian congregation at the corner of "the three churches." He is a Democrat without political ambition for any sort of public office, and would avoid political complications at all hazards.

On October 22, 1874, Mr. Nalley was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Johnson, a daughter of James Johnson, one of the early settlers of the Haw Creek locality in Pike county. Mrs. Johnson was formerly Miss Anna Waddell, and she and her husband were the parents of eight children. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nalley: Etha and May, the latter being the wife of Pearly E. Richard, a farmer near this locality. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have two children: Glenn Johnson and Clareta.

THOMAS JEFFERSON NALLEY is the son of the late Rev. James S. Nalley, who, as a farmer and local minister, was widely known throughout the Salt River community of Pike county, and whose identity with this county dates from 1840. The family came from Halifax county, Virginia, where James Simpson Nalley was born on June 7, 1812. His father was Hezekiah Nalley, born of English parentage on June 7, 1781, in that same Virginia county.

The remote ancestor of this family was Aaron Nalley who married Sallie Bozzle in England and came to America while it was yet a dependence of the British crown. This pioneer couple passed away in the locality where they settled, and their children were Henley, born in 1772; Elkanah, born in 1774; John, born May 26, 1776; Jesse, born August 22, 1778; Hezekiah, born June 7, 1781; Priscilla, born April 1, 1783; James, September 8, 1785; Mary, July 9, 1787; John, July 4, 1789, and Aaron, born July 30, 1791.

Hezekiah Nalley, the grandfather of the subject of this brief review, came out to Missouri, with his children and died in the Nalley neighborhood on May 12, 1861. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and followed the trade of a shoemaker. He married Susana Bowie on April 22, 1810, she being born February 22, 1791. Their issue were: Matilda, born in 1811 and died in infancy; James Simpson, father of Thomas J., born June 7, 1812; Aaron D., born September 14, 1814; Cynthia B., born October 1, 1816; Sarah B., June 23, 1818; she married Jacob Sigler and died October 20, 1836; Mahala A., born May 10, 1820, married John Reading, October 28, 1841, and passed her life in Pike county; Chloe, born December 6, 1821, and died unmarried; Jesse H., born January 31, 1824, also died unmarried; William H., born April 1, 1826,

married Mary C. Bryson, April 11, 1850, and died at Appleton City, Missouri, October 16, 1912; John E., born September 16, 1828, died unmarried; Charles T., born September 26, 1830, was married to Rachel Jackson July 29, 1852, and died in early manhood. The wife and mother died on August 1, 1860.

James Simpson Nalley, while not a highly educated man, acquired a popular training in the country schools of his youthful days, and his later study and observations made him a well educated man. He married Elizabeth M. Rector, a daughter of Vincent Rector, whose wife was Artimacy Bowie. Mr. Rector was a native son of Fauquier county, Virginia, where he was born August 21, 1872. He married on Christmas day, 1809, and his wife died October 20, 1843, six years after which sad occurrence the family came to Pike county, Missouri.

The issue of James and Elizabeth M. Nalley who reached years of maturity and came to occupy forceful places among men are Charles W. Davenport and Thomas Jefferson Nalley. The family home was represented by the farm upon which Thomas J. now resides, where he has passed his married life and where his grandfather Hezekiah settled in 1840, his children being the fourth generation to live on this farm. Farming ever constituted the principal interest of the family and the religious and social life of the community was augmented by a persistent effort on the part of the household to bring men into close relation to their Maker and to encourage the spirit of brotherly love among their fellow men. James S. Nalley was licensed to preach, being thus enabled to perform religious rites and marriage ceremonies, and his private register of such reveals the union of many of the sons and daughters of pioneers of the Salt River locality. Rev. Nalley died February 22, 1875, and his widow survived him until December 4, 1889.

Thomas J. Nalley was born on January 27, 1856, and the brick residence which houses him today is the one whose roof sheltered his parents in their latter years. His education in the country schools was not different from that of other youth of his time and calling. He possessed a strong tendency toward cattle raising and he fostered that industry until it became chief among his mixed interests in an agricultural way. He came to be a feeder and shipper and for a quarter of a century was one of the conspicuous figures in the East St. Louis market. Eventually Mr. Nalley saw an opening to embark in the commission business in East St. Louis and his ambition was strengthened by his desire to aid a son of worth and promise, and he joined his brother in the purchase of the Steel-Wells-Mockey Commission Company, and for a few years remained a partner in the firm, now one of the popular commission houses of the East St. Louis market, and known as the Nalley-Wells Commission Company. The concern is owned and exploited today by J. W. Nalley, the son whom he wished to establish in business.

Although Mr. Nalley was reared in the Methodist church, and was a member of the little church at the "three churches" near his home, he, with his family, later united with the Presbyterian church. His political privileges have been exercised as a Democrat, and his concern in the matter of party success has manifested itself in attendance upon the preliminary work incident to nominations for office and to voting the ticket when the nomination was made.

On October 11, 1876, Mr. Nalley married a neighbor girl, Miss Clarissa Duffie Bryson, a daughter of William and Eliza A. (Yeater) Bryson, a record of which family appears under the Judge William N. Bryson sketch in this work. Mrs. Nalley was born October 10, 1856. The children of their union were James William, born October 12, 1877; he married Blanche Goodman and is the young live stock commissioner

mentioned above; Thomas Jefferson, Jr., was born February 15, 1880; he was graduated from the Washington Medical University, St. Louis, Missouri, practicing in St. Louis; he married Nellie McCaskey. Anna, born February 27, 1887, is a graduate from the Louisiana, Missouri, high school and is a strong factor of the hospitable and popular home of her parents. Both she and Mrs. Nalley are members of the D. A. R., Carl Jonathan Pettibone Chapter of Louisiana.

JAMES LEE READING is one of the extensive farmers and stock men of Pike county, and is well known and highly esteemed in his community. He is a member of the fourth generation of the family to occupy a place among the citizenship of the county, his forbears being among the primal settlers of the district. His genealogy begins with George Reading, the old Virginia patriot, who served under General Greene in our war for independence, and who came to Missouri from Bath county, Kentucky. He was born in 1757 and settled on the head of Grassy creek where he finished out his long and useful life. He came into that locality in about 1820, and the child of his household from whom our subject is descended was William Reading, who spent his life among the pioneer slave-holding farmers of the community, and is buried in the Reading cemetery on Grassy creek.

William Reading married, and among his children was John, the grandfather of James Lee Reading of this review. John Reading was born in 1821, and the farm now owned by Charles L. Reading was his lifetime home. He and his father were men of especially good business attainments, independent and fearless, and their movements were never actuated by political motives, that being a subject to which they rendered only the allegiance due from good citizens. They were members of the Methodist church. John Reading married Miss Ann Nalley, a sister of Rev. James Nalley, of whose life and work more extended mention is made on other pages of this work, the Nalley family being one of the well known and prominent ones of that time. He died on December 31, 1899. His son, James LaFayette Reading and the father of the subject, was one of eight children, and he was born in Pike county, in August, 1847. He received such education as the country schools then afforded, and upon reaching years of manhood engaged in the business to which he had been reared, that of farming. He attained prominence in Pike county as a farmer and stock man of the Salt River valley and died in 1897. His wife was Lois E. Stark, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Goldsberry) Stark and a granddaughter of Judge James S. Stark, the founder of that noted family in Pike county, of whom mention is made on other pages of this work.

Of the issue of James L. and Lois E. Reading, John Thomas died in 1903, leaving one child, Isabel, by his wife, Maggie (Unsell) Reading; James Lee Reading is the only surviving child of his parents. He was born February 27, 1881, and after his primary education in the schools of his native village, was entered as a student in LaGrange College, in LaGrange, Missouri, after which he returned to the estate of his father where he became a prominent factor in its management. Since becoming thus identified with his father's interests he has built up an extensive business as a feeder in car lots. The ranch and farm embraces fourteen hundred acres and more than a thousand acres of it is cultivated under the direct supervision of its young manager.

On October 1, 1902, Mr. Reading married Miss Ethel Wiseman, a daughter of John and Ellen (Creacy) Wiseman, of Lewis county, Missouri. The other children of the Wiseman household were David J. and

John C., now deceased. Eula Lee and James L., Jr., are the issue of Mr. and Mrs. Reading.

Mr. Reading has found time to become interested in affairs outside his immediate business concerns, and is one of the stockholders and a member of the directorate of the Mercantile Bank of Louisiana, Missouri. He is a Democrat, as were his forefathers, and his religious affiliations are maintained as a member of the Sugar Creek Baptist church, of which he is a deacon.

PHENICIOUS S. WADDELL is a well known farmer of the Grassy creek community of Pike county, and is a grandson of one of the pioneer settlers of that place, William W. Waddell, Sr., who was the founder of the Waddell family in Missouri and whose life and posterity is to be found in the sketch of W. P. Hawkins in this volume.

William W. Waddell, one of the sons of the pioneer ancestors of the same name, was born in Pike county, Missouri, in 1830. He, as a boy, had the advantage of such training as the frontier schools of his day afforded, and passed his life as a modest farmer. During the gold excitement of "49" he crossed the plains, but failing to make his fortune in the gold mines of California, returned to his native state and gave the remainder of his long life to the business of agriculture, his activities being centered upon the identical farm which his son Phenicious now occupies. He married Elizabeth Biggs, a daughter of Morris Biggs, and the Biggs family also will be found represented elsewhere in this biographical work. Mrs. Waddell was a granddaughter of Rev. David Biggs, and she was one of a family of five children. The others were Mary, who became the wife of Capt. Austin McGarry and spent her life in Pike county, leaving a family upon her death; Sallie married William Beauchamp, and died in Pike county; Robert passed his life devoted to agricultural interests; William was drowned in a well, caused by damps, as a young man, and Rebecca married William South. The father, William Waddell, Jr., spent his boyhood days on Sugar creek, where he was born, and in early manhood settled in the Grass Creek valley. He was something of an enthusiast in Democratic politics, his interest being strongly partisan, and he was a member of the Baptist church. He died in 1889, while the death of his wife occurred in 1883. They were the parents of six children, named as follows: Lanious L., of Montgomery county, Missouri; Ovy T. of Pike county; Sallie, the widow of Rev. S. G. Givens, living in Louisiana, Missouri; Phenicious S., of this personal review; Hannah, the wife of Ed. Sparks of Pike county, and Mollie, who became the wife of Gurtis Edwards and died in Roodhouse, Illinois, 1895.

Phenicious S. Waddell acquired such education as the country schools afforded, and though considerably advanced from the boyhood days of his father, they still left much to be desired in the way of completeness of instruction. With the close of his school days, he continued on the farm, and is now a part owner in the parental home where he was born and reared. He has identified himself with diversified farming, and with the breeding of blooded poultry and hogs, and has done a good work thus far in the matter of raising the standard of farm animals in his community, and rousing considerable interest in thoroughbred fowl, while his flocks of Barred Rocks and his pens of Poland Chinas are two of the distinguishing marks of his farm.

On December 21, 1880, Mr. Waddell married Maggie Caverley, a daughter of Philip and Nancy (Parks) Caverley, who became the parents of seven children. They were: William, Charley, Fannie, Lizzie, Nelson, Edward, and Maggie, who became Mrs. Waddell. Nine

children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, here named in the order of their birth: Francis, who married Mildred Howdyshell; Nannie, the wife of J. W. Dent; Clarence, who married Lucy Griffith; Curtis, James, George, Ruth, Philip and Margaret at home.

The churchly interests of the Waddell family are centered in the Baptist church, and Mr. Waddell is a Democrat in his political faith. Like others of his family, he has never evinced any desire for political office or preferment, being wholly without ambition in that respect, and well content to devote his energies to his personal affairs and to such duties as come within the bounds of good citizenship.

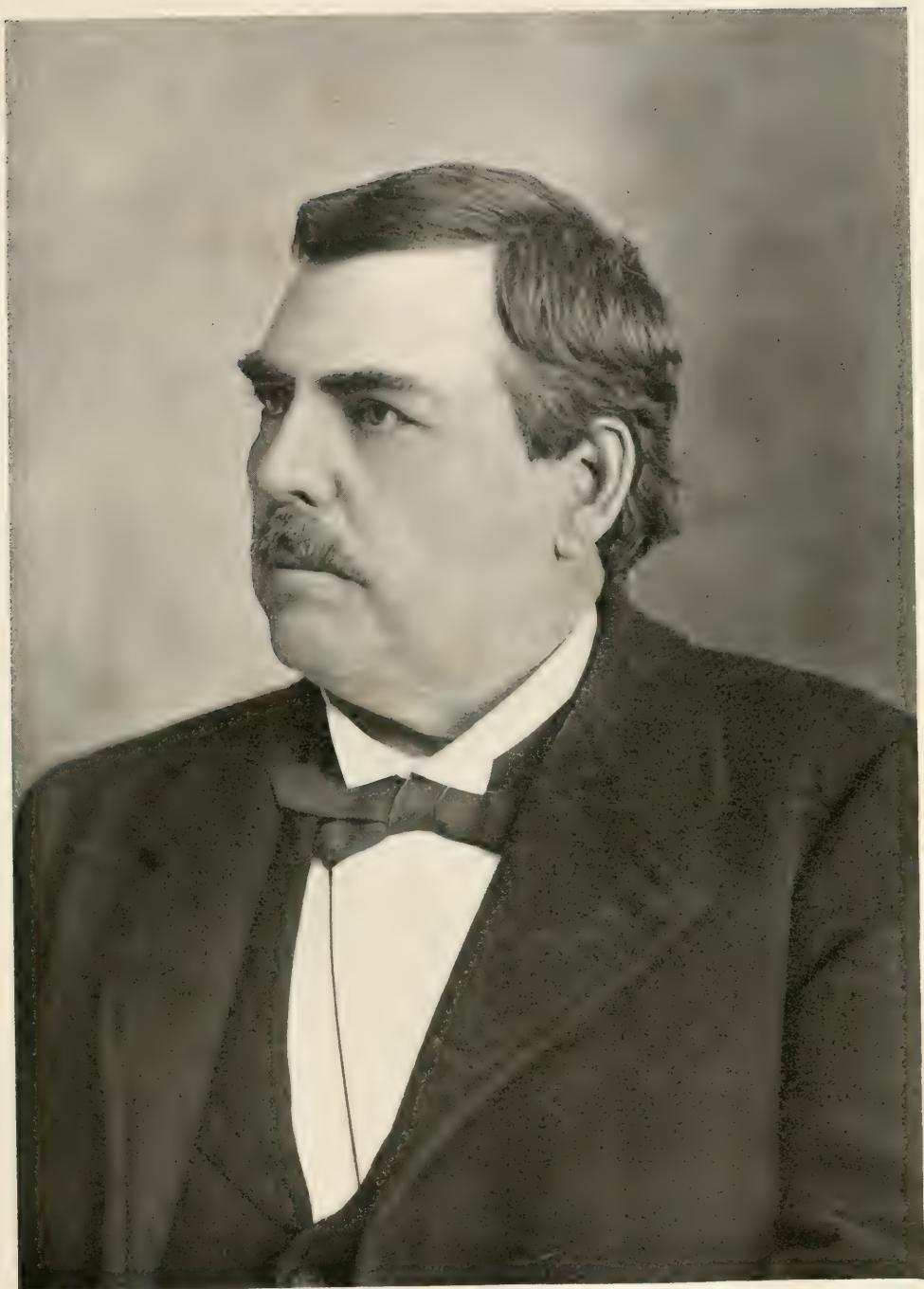
J. S. PRESTON was born on a farm in Boone county, Missouri, on July 4, 1843. His parents, S. J. and Cassie J. (Robinson) Preston, moved to Fayette, Missouri, when their son, J. S. of this review, was one month old. Here he was raised and educated in the public schools and Central College until the spring of 1863, when he entered the University of Missouri, where he remained until graduation in June, 1865, receiving the degree of B. S. at that time. In the fall of 1865 he matriculated as a student in the St. Louis Medical College and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in March, 1867.

Soon after his graduation Dr. Preston located in Huntsville, Missouri, where he practiced medicine for several years, then removed to Fayette and continued in practice until he changed his location to Armstrong, Missouri, in August, 1885. Settled in Armstrong he engaged in the drug business in connection with his regular practice, and in January, 1888, he established the *Armstrong Herald*, which he published for three years. He then retired from his journalistic efforts and entered the drug business once more, but soon, on account of failing health, he retired from active business of all kinds.

In October, 1868, Dr. Preston was married to Miss Sarah A. Smith, the daughter of Robert Smith, of Randolph county, Missouri. To this union seven children were born,—three sons and four daughters as follows: Mrs. R. S. Walton, wife of county representative R. S. Walton; Mrs. Wallace D. Chesney of Kansas City, Missouri; J. E. Preston, editor of Bosworth *Sentinel*, Carroll county, Missouri; J. S. Preston, Jr., agent C. & A. R. R., Laddonia, Missouri; Mrs. Mona B. March, wife of Prof. J. G. March, of Wapanucka, Oklahoma; and Miss Valentine Preston, teacher of music in Hargrove College, Ardmore, Oklahoma. One son died in infancy.

Dr. Preston is a member of the Christian church, and a Jeffersonian Democrat of the most emphatic type.

HON. EDWIN R. MCKEE. Having reached the limit of human life as indicated by the psalmist, and being still in active health and vigor of both body and mind; having passed along the rough and stony pathway of a personal and professional career to a condition of comfort in a worldly way and distinction among his fellows in his profession and all the other relations of life; having started his struggle for advancement with little or nothing in the form of money capital, and having made his way forward solely through his own ability and efforts, unassisted by the favors of fortune or adventitious circumstances, and living now universally admired and esteemed wherever he is known, Judge Edwin R. McKee of Memphis, Scotland county, presents in his record an unusually interesting theme for the pen of the biographer, and one it will be profitable to review for the benefit of the rising generation, no member of which can but be moved to greater exertions by the force of the example thus set forth into public view.



E. B. McKee.

Judge McKee was born in Knox county, Illinois, on August 31, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Maria (Rice) McKee, the former born in Harrison county, Indiana, on August 22, 1810, and the latter in Crawford county, Indiana, on February 4, 1814. The father was a son of Thomas McKee, a scion of Scotch ancestry and a pioneer in Kentucky, where he was an intimate associate and companion of Daniel Boone, and worked, hunted and dared death with that resolute man for many years.

His son Thomas, the father of the judge, was a very studious boy and youth and became a widely informed man. In 1821 an older brother moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, and in 1824 to Schuyler county in that state. He sent back home glowing accounts of the promise and wealth of opportunity of the new region in which he lived, and in 1827 Thomas, then a youth of seventeen, determined to seek his own fortune somewhere in the same region. In November, 1828, he arrived in Knox county, Illinois, where he was one of the first settlers. He passed the early years of his life in that county in the woods, mauling rails, clearing land and farming. He also rose to considerable local influence and prominence there, filling many offices, among them those of assessor, constable, justice of the peace and supervisor, and from 1852 to 1854 being a member of the legislature.

He also took part in the Black Hawk war as a lieutenant, captain and major of militia. While he was in school his father, the first Thomas McKee, was elected sheriff of Harrison county, Indiana, and being unable to read and write, he left his work and went to school with young Thomas long enough to acquire the power to do both before he entered upon the duties of his office. It is almost needless to add that a man of that caliber made an excellent sheriff and won high commendation by the ability and fidelity with which he discharged his official duties.

The marriage of the second Thomas McKee with Miss Maria Rice took place on March 4, 1832. They were the tenth couple married in Knox county, and fifty years later they were the first to celebrate a golden wedding in the city of Galesburg. Two thousand guests were present at this celebration, coming from all parts of the United States and making the event one of the most notable in the social life of that city and the surrounding country for many miles on every side.

They became the parents of ten daughters and three sons, all of whom grew to maturity but one, but only four of them are living now. These are the judge, his sisters, Sarah and Lucinda, and his brother, Thomas Alexander. Sarah, who is the wife of E. H. Vance, a prominent lawyer, lives at Malvern, Arkansas. An adopted son of hers, Judge Roland Vance of Malvern, was a candidate for governor of Arkansas in 1911. Lucinda, who is the wife of George Wallace, resides in Prescott, Arizona, and is a prominent practicing physician and surgeon there. Her reputation in the profession is high and her practice is very extensive. Alexander also has his home at Malvern, Arkansas. Rachel, who married Joseph French; Jane, who married John Tate; Catherine, who married William Howey; Helen, who married Frank Sears; Ann, who married William Hardenbrook; and Isabelle, Margaret and Hannah have died, the latter three each passing away at the age of about twenty-three years. The father of these children died in Galesburg in 1892, and the mother who was of German and Welsh descent, died eleven days later.

Judge McKee obtained part of his scholastic education in the public schools of Knox county, Illinois, which he attended until 1859. In that year he entered Western College, a manual labor institution in western

Linn county, Iowa, working his way until 1862, except for six months, during which he was in the Union army and recovering from wounds received in battle. He enlisted May 9, 1861, in Company K, First Iowa Volunteer Infantry. With his regiment he took part in the battles of Forsythe, Doug Springs and Wilson's Creek. At the last named battle he was shot through his left arm and received a flesh wound in the left leg and disabled for further service. In that battle he was near General Lyons when that resolute commander who was leading was killed, and in the charge, he was wounded.

After receiving his wound the judge was taken to his home and lay ill for many weeks. When he recovered he renewed his studies at Western College and continued them there until 1862, when he then went to Lombard University, in Galesburg, Illinois, and finished there in 1864. He then studied law in the office of Messrs. Lamphere & Williams of that city and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He came to Clark county in this state and began the practice of his profession there, that year locating for the purpose at Athens. His practice was slow at first and the returns it brought him were small. So he taught school one year to help out, then located at Old Waterloo in Clark county. When the county seat was removed to Kahoka he changed his residence and base of operations to that city. He practiced his profession at Kahoka until 1875, then moved to Memphis, where he has ever since resided. He had previously passed eighteen months in Memphis in 1868 and 1869, but had returned to Waterloo at the end of that period, when he married.

Judge McKee has always adhered to the Democratic party in his political relations, and as a Democrat, has taken an active part in the public affairs of every community in which he has lived. He served as prosecuting attorney of Clark county in 1871, 1872 and 1873. His first tenure of this office was secured by appointment before an election for prosecutor was held, and he was elected at the first election to fill the office. He was a district presidential elector in 1884, and elector at large for the state in 1892. In those times and for years afterward he was a very energetic and effective campaigner.

In 1896 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the circuit court, and at the election a few months later was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of his predecessor. In 1898 he was re-elected for a full term of six years. The circuit comprises Scotland, Clark, Lewis and Knox counties, and the duties of the office are extensive and exacting. But he performed them with promptness and a degree of ability, fairness and high judicial temperament that won him universal commendation and brought him state-wide distinction as a jurist. Since retiring from the bench the judge has devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

Judge McKee has long taken an earnest interest and an active part in the fraternal life of his state as a member of the Masonic order, in which he has ascended the mystic ladder to the top in the York rites. He is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His religious connection is with the Christian church, in which, also, he takes a very active and helpful interest, as he does in everything that makes for the progress and improvement of his town and county and the substantial and enduring welfare of their residents.

The judge has been twice married. His first marriage took place December 22, 1868, and was with Miss Frances Givens, a daughter of Judge N. F. Givens, one of the framers of the Missouri state constitution and an eminent lawyer. This Mrs. McKee died on March 31, 1895, leaving three children: Harriet Maria, an accomplished woman,

who is the wife of John Brann, a leading citizen, a banker and plantation owner and manager of Memphis; Thomas Nathaniel, who is an expert abstracter in Phoenix, Arizona; and Edwin R., Jr., who was a lawyer and died at the age of twenty-six years. He was a highly educated and very thorough young lawyer and gave great promise. The grandchildren of Judge McKee are Horace and Frances, son and daughter of Thos. N. McKee and Faith Adams.

On February 26, 1901, Judge McKee contracted a second marriage, in which he was united with Miss Frances P. Redd, a native of Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, and the daughter of Judge John Thomas and Elizabeth Ann (Francis) Redd, natives of Kentucky. Judge Redd was judge of the old sixteenth judicial district of this state before and after the Civil war, and was also a member of the state constitutional convention. He was born in 1816 and died in December, 1884. He came to Missouri with his parents in his boyhood and later became one of the first settlers in Marion county. His wife died in 1886, aged sixty-two years. They had ten children, five of whom are living. Kate S. resides in Memphis, making her home with her sister, Mrs. Judge McKee. E. B. is a resident of Marion county, Missouri. Minnie, who married John M. Jayne, lives in Memphis. Nellie P., who married A. S. Jayne, lives in Monroe county, and Frances is the wife of Judge McKee. She was educated in public and private schools in Palmyra and in the Kindergarten Training School in New Britain, Connecticut. At the time of her marriage she was a teacher in a kindergarten in Brooklyn. The five children in her father's family who have died were: Annie, who married Edward Bright; Virginia, who married Jacob Earhart; Emily, who married David M. Proctor; Mary, who married John Larkin, and John T. Redd.

The judge has one of the most complete and modern law offices in northern Missouri and one of the most complete libraries of law books. Among the old and valued relics in his office is an old arm chair his father had at the time the judge was a child, and an old mahogany desk over one hundred years old, which the judge has now as his work desk and has had for more than forty years. He has his office decorated with a photograph of each judge of the circuit since its organization, save one that could not be obtained.

The life story of this fine old gentleman and eminent citizen of Scotland county is full of suggestiveness and inspiration. He began the struggle for advancement among men in his youth, and in doing so relied only on himself. He confronted obstacles to his progress and difficulties in his way with a serene, lofty and determined spirit, and overcame them all. He challenged Fate herself into the lists, and met her on almost equal terms. He won his way to worldly comfort and consequence in public esteem, and did it without a blot on his name. And now he rests secure in the cordial regard and good will of all who know him. The contemplation of him at his present age reminds the thoughtful observer of some genial year. Its flowery spring, its leafy summer, its plenteous autumn have flown never to return. Its gifts are strewn around us; its harvests are in our garner. But in this case, best of all, although undoubtedly hastening to its close, its days of bloom, and warmth and fruitfulness are not yet wholly past.

JUDGE JOHN THOMAS REDD. Judge Redd was a native of Kentucky, born in what is now Oldham county, September 7, 1816. His parents, John T. and Ann Bullock, were also native Kentuckians. His father was a farmer, and the judge was reared a farmer's boy and was educated at the common schools in Kentucky. In October, 1834, he came to

Missouri with his parents, who settled four miles north of Palmyra. In 1840 John T. began the study of law at home. Three years later he went to Palmyra, and in the spring of 1844 was admitted to the bar. He at once entered the practice and remained in Palmyra until his death, on Christmas day, December 25, 1884. In February, 1856, he was elected judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Missouri, composed of the counties of Marion, Ralls, Shelby, Monroe and Audrain. His competitor was Judge J. D. S. Dryden, who ran as a Democrat, while Judge Redd was known as an American. The judge remained on the bench until the summer of 1861, when he was deposed by the action of the "Gamble Government" of Missouri. The previous February he had been chosen one of the delegates from the district to the state convention. His prominent services in that body were heartily endorsed and applauded by the people of Marion county. During the Civil war he remained quietly at home a sympathizer with the south. After the war, by the operations of the Drake constitution, he was disfranchised for some time, but just as soon as possible after the removal of the disabilities of the ex-Confederates and their sympathizers, he was called from private life to again fill a seat on the bench. At the special election in 1871, he was elected judge of the sixteenth circuit; in 1874 he was again elected, and served until January 1, 1881. No more popular judge ever presided over the circuit, which, among others, had known such illustrious names as Tucker, McBride, Hunt and Wells. Few of his rulings were ever controverted by the supreme court, and his opinions have been renowned for their fairness, judicial learning, weight and strength. After his retirement from the judgeship he devoted himself to the practice of the law, of which he had been such an efficient expounder.

April 12, 1838, Judge Redd was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Francis, born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, October 2, 1823. To their union, an exceptionally happy one, were born eleven children, ten of whom lived to maturity. One son, Edward B., is a talented minister of the Christian church, of which Judge Redd and his wife were both members.

ROGER NORTH TODD lived between the years of 1797 and 1846, and the intervening years gave him many opportunities for public service in the community which was honored in being his home and the scene of his activities. He was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, on September 5, 1797, and moved to the Boone's Lick country in 1818, locating in Franklin, Missouri, soon after his brother, Judge David Todd, moved to that place. In 1819, when he was twenty-two years old, he married Miss Matilda Ferguson, of Lexington, Kentucky, bringing her back to Missouri with him, and for some time they remained in a fort near the town of Franklin. In the following year he moved to Boone county, at first settling just east of Columbia, on the farm which afterwards came to be known as the William Mosley place, near the present village of Shaw. Mr. Todd and his family here lived in a typical log cabin of the day, built with one large room, a low roof, an open fire place and a mammoth chimney. It is related that one day while he and his young son had gone to the mill, his wife was sitting before the fireplace, rocking the baby in the cradle, when a bear fell down the chimney, without announcing himself in any manner whatsoever save by his appearance. The animal had climbed upon a pile of wood near the cabin, thence made his way to the roof, from which he lost his balance, falling into the room through the capacious chimney. Fortunately the fall stunned Bruin, and the fire doubtless burned his paws a little, and these facts gave

the terrified but courageous mother an opportunity to seize her infant child from the cradle, and beat a hasty retreat from the little cabin, which she regarded as all too small for such company as had unconventionally intruded itself upon her, and made fast the door, passing the remainder of the day in the yard outside. There she remained with her child until the return of the husband, late in the evening, and after Mr. Todd had shot the bear, the little family once more took up their abode in the cabin. While it was by no means a common occurrence for these denizens of the woods to precipitate themselves into respectable households in such a manner, still life in the wildernesses in the early days was attended by many experiences not less unpleasant or exciting than the one just related.

Upon the organization of Boone county in 1820, Mr. Todd was appointed to the office of circuit clerk and recorder, which office he held continuously thereafter until his death, a period of twenty-five years. He was said to have been one of the most obliging and courteous officials Boone county ever had. Mr. Todd had no printed forms to guide him, and no printed books to save time; but all the deeds, mortgages, executions, subpoenas and other papers were written by him, as well as all the deed records, court records, marriage records and indexes. In that day, the quill pen was in use, and Mr. Todd was not only a careful writer of legal documents, but a good copyist and an accurate and painstaking official. After he was appointed clerk, Mr. Todd moved to Columbia, and in August, 1822, he purchased some lots at the southwest corner of Broadway and Third streets, where he built a house which is still standing, and for many years thereafter it was known as the Col. T. F. Russell property, and now called the George W. Smith place. For many years Mr. Todd kept the records of his office in a frame room in the corner of his front yard, but when he moved to the country he had the records moved to the courthouse. It was built in about 1838 when Mr. Todd moved onto his farm on Bear creek, two miles northwest of Columbia, where he lived till his death, which occurred on April 11, 1846.

Mr. Todd was not only a successful county official, a good farmer and a devoted and attentive husband and father, but he was one of the greatest students of Shakespeare that the country ever had. He was a great reader and one of the earliest advocates of higher education that Boone county knew. He was one of the first trustees of the Columbia Female Academy, and sent three of his daughters to that school. He was one of the subscribers to the university fund in 1839 and was the father of that prince of gentlemen, Robert L. Todd, a member of the first graduating class of the university, who succeeded his father as circuit clerk and recorder.

Mr. Todd was greatly assisted in his life work by his good wife, and often said that whatever success he attained was due entirely to her. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Robert L. Todd; John N. Todd; Edgar Todd; Susan, the wife of C. C. Branham; Caroline, who married John F. Burnam; Mary E., the wife of Thomas B. Gentry, and Matilda, who died young. They were all Presbyterians, and Mr. Todd was a member of the Masonic order. Mrs. Todd survived her husband for some years, and lived in Columbia until 1871.

REV. MARCUS LEMON GRAY, son of Emanuel Lemon and Martha Ellen (Graham) Gray, was born eight miles west of Shelbyville, Missouri, on October 7, 1857. He was educated in Shelbyville high school, Central College and Vanderbilt University. He became a thorough student, a strong thinker, and has continued in the paths of scholarship.

The power of a Christian home had ever helped to direct his life, and in the fall of 1874, when on a visit to his uncle, J. R. Graham, of Clinton, Kentucky, he fell under conviction of sin and joined the church. Later the call to the ministry was unmistakably clear, and he received deacon's orders in 1882, at Plattsburg, Missouri, and elder's orders in September, 1885, at Columbia, Missouri, both ordinations being at the hands of Bishop Granbery. His subsequent appointments are as follows: St. Charles, Fulton, Auxvasse, Wellsville, Rocheport, Salisbury, Cameron, Lineville, Gooding church, St. Joseph, Platte City and Weston, Cowgill, Chillicothe district, and Plattsburg district. Earnest and faithful work has ever characterized his pastorates. Revivals in each class, missionary zeal, grounded on knowledge, wise and wide visitation, a clear and strong gospel from the pulpit, have been the aims of his ministry. At St. Charles a \$1,200 parsonage debt was paid; \$3,300 was expended at Fulton in remodeling the church; a new property was built at Wellsville, and everywhere improvement and care of the church property placed under his charge marked his service. His admirable system, executive power, patience, courage, untiring energy and zeal have been most clearly shown in his presiding eldership. By his initiation, faith and perseverance, various building enterprises have been begun or carried to completion; notably, Chillicothe, Milan, Holt, Excelsior Springs and Kingston churches. In 1882 he married Miss Margaret Henton, of Louisville, Missouri. Mr. Gray is a pure man, a consecrated Christian, a diligent and sympathetic pastor, a thoughtful and earnest preacher, a wise executive and an untiring worker.

COL. J. B. WELCH. In 1894 the University of Missouri dropped its preparatory work and relegated all college preparation to the secondary schools of the state. Seeing the need of a fitting school for the university in Columbia, George H. Beasley, Herman F. Harris and John W. Wilkinson, recent graduates, organized and founded a school known as the University Academy, and procured a charter from the state, outlining its plan and policy.

For three years this school offered high school advantages to the rural students of Boone county, and enabled other students from various towns of the state to make up conditions, to meet the university requirements for admission. During those three years, Mr. Ignatius McCutcheon bought out the interests of Mr. Harris and Mr. M. R. Conley bought out Mr. Wilkinson.

In 1897, Mr. J. B. Welch bought out the interest of Mr. Conley and Mr. McCutcheon, and the following year, bought the interest of Mr. Beasley and converted the school into a military boarding school for boys. This school held its sessions in a brick building that stood opposite Parker Memorial Hospital, originally known as the Columbia College. Because the first work of the University of Missouri was done here, the building has been called the cradle of the university.

Mr. Welch continued his boys' school here until 1903. At first the enrollment was largely made up of day students, but the number of boarding students increased, until finally day student patronage was discontinued. In 1902 Mr. Welch bought a twenty acre tract west of the university, and a year later erected a brick building with capacity for thirty boys and their teachers. The school in its new quarters kept true to its traditions as a preparatory school for the university, and also extended its courses of study to meet requirements for Yale and Harvard, and the range of its patronage extended into Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and New Mexico. Its motto has been "The boy, the unit,—

not the class." Great emphasis has been laid upon personal supervision and individual instruction. Owing to restricted numbers, there is no massing of boys into large dormitories, and consequently, no hazing. In 1905, by act of legislature, the academy became a post of the National Guard.

In October, 1907, the building was destroyed by fire, and the school was continued, during the remainder of the session, in a small hotel in town. As soon as the ruins were cleared away a new building was begun on the old site, larger and better equipped, and was ready for occupancy in September, 1908.

The school is not in any sense reformatory. It utilizes all reasonable methods to encourage good, to supplant evil,—but it will not take a vicious boy, or keep one that proves to be such. This policy has enabled the principal to conduct a clean school, where a boy can live a clean life.

The principal of the University Military Academy received his early education in a common school in central New York; his preparation for college at Cazenovia, New York, and his degrees of A. B. and A. M. at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. After graduating in 1870, he was for two years a teacher of Latin and Greek in a military school at Cheshire, Connecticut.

For twenty years Mr. Welch was the principal of three prominent high schools: Willimantic, Connecticut; Westfield, Massachusetts; and Pittsfield, Massachusetts. For four years he was principal of the McCollom Institute, at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire. During these years his graduates entered Yale, Harvard and other New England colleges.

Mr. Welch came from New Hampshire to take charge of Marmaduke Military Institute, at Sweet Springs, Missouri, but the building was burned within a year, and was not rebuilt. He came to Columbia to educate his children, hoping at the same time to build up a school of his own, and the University Military Academy, as it stands today, is the result of his efforts.

JUDGE WILLIAM T. DEMONEY. Judge Demoney, prominent in business circles as a leading stock shipper, grain dealer and farmer, and county judge of the eastern district for two terms, was born on January 6, 1865, in Scotland county, Missouri. He is the son of William E. and Sarah Elizabeth (Timmons) Demoney, of whom the following brief facts are here set forth: William E. Demoney was born in 1838 and died on the 3d day of June, 1865, at the early age of twenty-seven years. He was a native of Ohio and the son of Philipp Samuel Demoney, a New Englander, who first settled in Ohio and in 1844 came to Missouri. William E. was reared in Scotland county and there married Elizabeth Timmons, born in Indiana, but a resident of Ohio Points when she married her husband. They were the parents of one son, the subject of this somewhat brief review,—William T. Demoney. The father was a soldier in the Union army in the Civil war and his marriage took place when he was home on a furlough. He enlisted at Memphis in 1862, in the Twenty-first Missouri Regular Infantry, in Company B, and served three years. His first furlough was after six months of service, which completed his first period of enlistment, but he re-enlisted for another three years, so that he saw practically all of the war. He served in the south and the southwest and was active in many important conflicts, without more than slight accidents, but after his discharge from the service at Mobile, he fell from the transport which he had there boarded en route for home and was drowned before aid could reach him. Thus ended a long and honorable career in his

country's service, and so it was that the subject was reared without a father's care. The widow of Mr. Demoney later married a Mr. Duncan of Illinois, some three years after the death of her husband, and they lived in Scotland county for something like fifteen years, after which they went to Colorado, and there Mr. Duncan died. Four children were born of this marriage, as follows: Mary Florence Husted, living near Worthington; Ella, the wife of A. W. Kinder, of Carroll county, Missouri; Joseph Henry, a resident of Putnam county; and Donie Husted, of Worthington. The mother of Mr. Demoney lives in Martinstown.

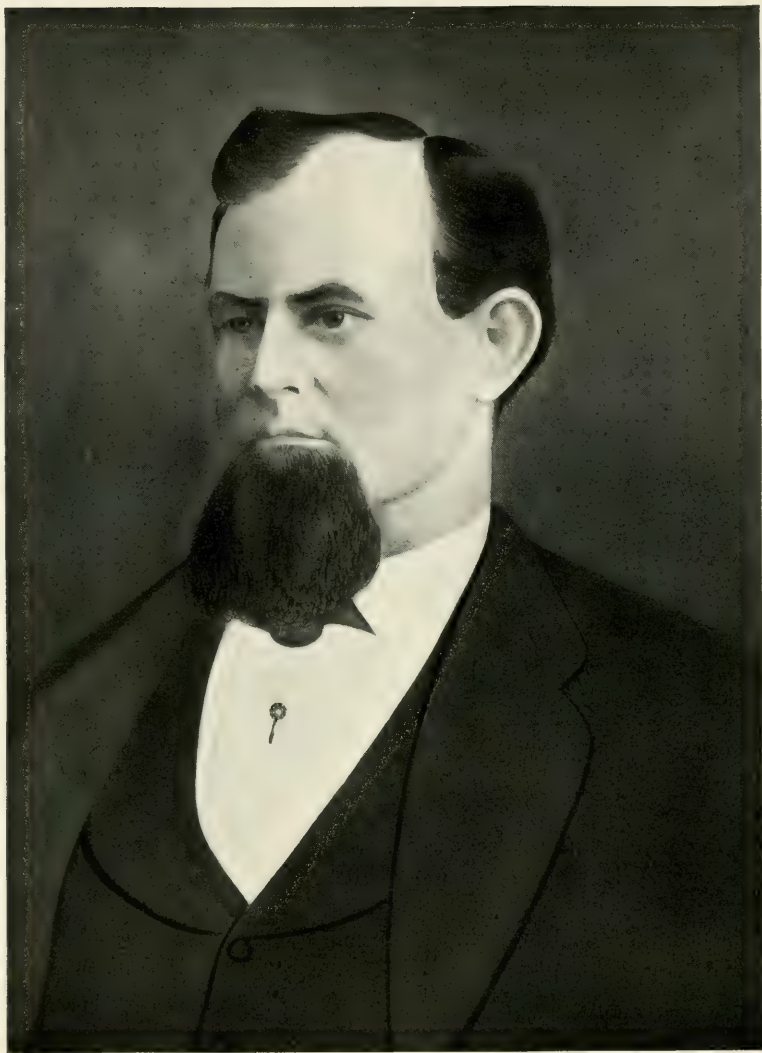
When William T. Demoney was three years old he was adopted and reared by his grandfather, James T. Timmons, a preacher of the United Brethren faith, in Putnam county, and now deceased. When he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Demoney began life on his own responsibility, and his first independent work was as a farm laborer. He eventually rented a farm and began to operate for himself. Since that time he has owned and sold numerous farms in and about this county, and at the present time owns a farm of sixty-five acres, thirteen acres of which is in the town of Worthington. In 1910 Mr. Demoney moved to Worthington, and he has since 1907 been prominent as a shipper of live stock and grain, his efforts along those lines having been especially successful and indicative of his splendid ability as a man of business.

Mr. Demoney is a Republican in politics and for eight years he was justice of the peace in Elm township, his service covering the years between 1890 and 1898. In 1898 he was elected county judge of the eastern district, and served two terms of two years each in his capacity as judge, proving himself an efficient and capable incumbent of the position. He is prominent in fraternal circles including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Brotherhood of America of Worthington, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in and about his home city.

On the 25th day of September, 1887, Judge Demoney was united in marriage with Dora, the daughter of J. B. Timmons, of Putnam county, and they have three children, as follows: Ona, the wife of Clanda Crooks, of Worthington, and the mother of one child, Lois; Leonore and Orona are both attending school in Worthington. Three other children were born to these parents, all dying in childhood; Ophal died at the age of two years; Gilby Blains died when three and a half years old, and Gurney died in infancy.

REV. ELIAS PETERMAN. One of the best known, if not perhaps the best known man in Lemonville, Missouri, is the Rev. Elias Peterman, who is not only a Methodist minister of note, but is also the postmaster of the village. He is now a man of over seventy years, yet accomplishes more work than many men of fewer years. He bears a war record that is one to be envied, having been in the thick of the fighting throughout the war, and after the close of the war his life on the frontier as a mission minister affords an example of courage and loyalty that is seldom to be found. He has lived in Lemonville for the past seventeen years, and during twelve of these has served as postmaster.

The Rev. Elias Peterman was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on February 11, 1841. His parents were George and Rosa (Slater) Peterman, his father being a native of Switzerland and his mother a Pennsylvanian by birth. The region where Elias Peterman grew up was mountainous and his father was a timberman. The latter was twice married and by his first marriage had six children: Joseph, Jacob, George, William, Tena and Nancy. His second wife was Rosa



E. L. Mott

Slater and they became the parents of Joana, Josiah and Elias, who were twins and W. S. Smith. All of these children, with the exception of Tena and Elias, are dead.

When Elias Peterman was twenty-seven years of age he came and settled in Centreville, Iowa, but previous to this came his Civil war experiences. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted, being in April, 1861, in Company "A," of the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment, his arrival in Ohio having been only two months previous. He saw service all during the war, most of this being in the southwest. He took part in the battles of Carnifex Ferry, in Virginia; Shiloh; Stone river; Murfreesboro; Lovejoy Station; Nashville, when General Hood was captured; Missionary Ridge; Lookout Mountain; Chickamauga and countless smaller engagements. He was under constant fire for one hundred and twenty days during one period of his service. After the battle of Missionary Ridge his term of enlistment expired, but in spite of all he had been through he re-enlisted. After the war closed his regiment was sent into Texas, and there he remained on provost duty, until February, 1866. Then, as has been mentioned he located in Centreville, where he worked at his trade of harness maker until 1874 when he went to Fillmore county, Nebraska, and took up a homestead of eighty acres. He remained in Nebraska until 1891, during most of this time working at his trade and farming on his land which was in the dry belt. In March, 1891, he came to Missouri and settled on a farm four miles east of Lemonville, a farm owned by his son-in-law and consisting of two hundred and forty acres. He moved to Lemonville in 1895, in the month of February, and two years later was appointed postmaster by President McKinley. He has two rural routes running from the village, and his service as postmaster has been highly satisfactory.

He is well known as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, having traveled widely as a missionary preacher throughout this section of the West in the early days. He has been the local minister for thirty years, and has performed fifty-one marriages in and around Lemonville.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and all of his sons and sons-in-law are also Republicans and strong supporters of this party. He is a member of the Lemonville post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been an active member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, since 1884. He is a member of the chapter and is a Knight Templar in this ancient order.

He was married in 1865, on the 6th of June to Harriet Lane, of Jones Mills, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They have six children: John A., who is a merchant in Bagley, Guthrie county, Iowa; Mollie, who is Mrs. Barnes, and lives in Indianola, Warren county, Iowa; Martha Rebecca, Mrs. Still of Unionville, Missouri; James H., who is cashier of a bank in Indianola, Iowa; Katherine married Mr. Henry and lives in Putnam county, two and a half miles east of Lemonville; Thomas C. is a telegraph operator in Perry, Iowa. Of these children the first-born was born in Pennsylvania, the daughters were all born in Iowa and the other two sons in Nebraska.

ENOCH G. MATSON. Among the notable Northeast Missouri families, none has been more conspicuous in the sphere of practical affairs nor has borne the responsibilities of citizenship with greater dignity and social service than have the Matsons during their residence of almost a century in this part of the state.

Of this family a representative was Enoch G. Matson, of New London in Ralls county. He was a connecting link between the pioneer

past and the progressive present. His life spanned the most wonderful era in the history of American progress, the story of which came to him with the actual happening of the events. It is not so much to be a spectator of events as to be a unit in the humanity which does things reckoned among the important achievements of mankind, and Mr. Matson both "looked on" and "helped." The fact that he lived far beyond the Biblical allotment of life in the state of his birth, having been born August 2, 1831, shows that he came from no common origin, and the character and achievements of his ancestry are pertinent subjects for this brief sketch.

The Matson family has been established in Missouri since 1816, several years before the Missouri compromise admitted the territory into the Union. Those responsible for the presence of the somewhat numerous bearers of the name in this state were Enoch and Richard Matson, who came to Missouri from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the year just mentioned. Enoch was born in Kentucky in 1787. He was descended, a grandson, from Abraham Matson, one of two Scotchmen who settled in Virginia colony before the American Revolution. Abraham's son, James, like many Virginians of the time, passed over the mountains to the west and settled in Kentucky, where he was one of the pioneers, since his son Enoch was born there while Kentucky was still a district under the government of Virginia. He was a Kentucky farmer of the times, and it is believed his son Enoch was one of the first white children born in Bourbon county. James married a Miss Payton, and three of their sons took part as soldiers in the War of 1812. John, a brother of James Matson, married a sister of General Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe and the ninth president of the United States.

The career of Enoch Matson, the father of Enoch G., is a chapter that should never be omitted from the story of early development in Northeast Missouri. He was a product of the slave-holding aristocracy of pioneer Kentucky, and he was well trained in mind as in body. During his youth he also served an apprenticeship with a miller, and was expert in that trade when he left his native state and brought with him in a wagon, when he came to Missouri, some of the machinery for making meal. He expected to be able to lay some "New Madrid claims" which he had acquired, and selected the location where Clarksville now stands for his future home. His claims, however, were disallowed, and he then changed his place of settlement to Peno creek in Salt River township of Ralls county, where he purchased land, with nature undisturbed, and began his career as a permanent citizen of Missouri. That was nearly a century ago.

In 1817 he built a dam across Peno creek, a short distance above its mouth. The grist mill which used this water power was the first in all that section of the country, and was a pioneer institution with a long history of its own. In the early twenties he changed in location to Salt river, and in 1826 started the erection of a "tread mill," which was completed the next year. He then began the raising of wheat, which he ground into flour, sold some of it among his neighbors and also hauled it to Palmyra and shipped a boat load to St. Louis, selling it to one of the local bakers of that city. After this mill had become inadequate Enoch Matson, having thrown a dam across Salt river below the mouth of Peno creek, erected a large mill on the bank, also installing machinery for fulling wool and other machinery for sawing lumber and dimension timbers. For a number of years this institution was the busiest center in all the country round, and the whirr and grind of the wooden gearing were the calm music of industry before it had attained its modern clamor. In 1855 the dam was weakened by the high waters

so that the mill was abandoned, and it was subsequently torn down, some of its heavy timbers going into a barn on the farm of Enoch G. Matson and other parts were used in a barn on the old Matson homestead.

* In the construction and operation of this pioneer mill Enoch Matson was associated with his brother Richard, and the two were partners in this enterprise and also in the manufacture of salt at Saverton for many years. The salt at times brought its makers the remarkable price of three dollars a bushel, since at that period salt was one of the rarest products in this region and often had to be imported from long distances. Enoch Matson acquired title to some eight hundred acres on the north side of Salt river, and lived there until his death on July 18, 1863. He was a Whig in politics and once held the office of justice of the peace, but the experience of the first trial satisfied his ambition for judicial office, and he resigned and subsequently held aloof from public life. As a miller and farmer he made his largest contribution to the early development of Ralls county. In making his farm he had cleared away the heavy forest, a labor which would daunt many modern farmers. He brought to Missouri a fine bull of the English shire breed, and subsequently secured a Hereford bull, so that it can be claimed with truth that he was also a pioneer in the Short Horn and Hereford cattle business of this part of the state.

Enoch Matson married Jane Shobe, a native of Hardy county, Virginia, where she was born August 17, 1794, and her death occurred March 12, 1874. Her mother was a sister of Robert and Isaac Cunningham, noted Short Horn breeders of Kentucky. Of the thirteen children born to Enoch and Jane Matson, ten grew to maturity, as follows: Valentine P., who met death by lightning; Abraham S., who settled in St. Charles county, this state; Jemima, who became the wife of Joseph Tapley, was the mother of the "brothers with the long beards," her four sons having beards from six to twelve feet long, "Tine" Tapley growing a beard twelve feet in length; Harriet A., who married Walter McFarland; James; Richard H.; Frances, who married Capt. Neal Cameron; Enoch G.; and Archibald M.

The wardrobe of his family was filled with clothing made from wool, flax and cotton grown on the home farm; the shoes were made from leather tanned in the local tanneries (with a toll of half the hide for tanning); and the table was supplied with pork fattened on the acorns in the forest and with bread from the flour and meal ground in the Matson mill. That was a time when people lived at home and subsisted on the produce of their own farms. Schools were few and of short duration, and among the teachers of the early day were Judge Stout, John and William Steers, a Mr. Hemphill, and Mrs. Stebbins (said to have been the meanest of them all), and the subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic constituted the curriculum. The schoolhouse was built of the logs of the forest, greased paper admitted the light through the windows, and the furniture was all hand-made and crude, consisting of puncheon bench, and a broad plank supported on pins in the wall for a writing desk. In spite of these now apparent inconveniences, some strong men were developed in these schools and their characters are seen in the things accomplished in a later day.

Through such environment Enoch G. Matson was reared to mature years, and then took up the vocation of farmer, which he followed with conspicuous success. In 1855 he purchased about six hundred acres of an old Spanish grant, and on the 28th of August of the same year he married Mary E. Parsons. Her parents, James and Elizabeth Parsons, the former a Virginian, were married in St. Charles county and

became pioneer settlers of Gasconade county. After their marriage Mr. Matson and wife worked hard to provide the comforts and resources of life for themselves and their children, and spent nearly twenty-three years of happy wedded companionship. The wife died on May 25, 1878, leaving one child, Athelia, who married Thomas Frazier, and who died July 6, 1884. As an incident in the early life of this daughter, it is related that during the war several gentlemen of southern sympathies but never active as soldiers of the south were stopping at the home of Mr. Matson. They were Tom Harris, Sam Clemens (Mark Twain), John Cleaver and Sam Bowen, and they were there to escape the Federal soldiers who were scouting the country picking up men of their class. One day little Athelia called out "the Yankees are coming," and all four of the refugees scooted for the timber, much to the amusement of the child and the subsequent discomfiture of the guests.

February 17, 1879, Mr. Matson married Mrs. Julia A. Rose, widow of Asbury Rose and a daughter of Robert and Frances (Furr) Chinn, who came from Virginia to Missouri in 1870. The other children in the Chinn family were: Robert D., of Vandalia, Missouri; Julia A., deceased; Samuel C., of Vandalia; James B., most of whose life was spent in Mississippi, where he was a leading politician, dying at Biloxi in 1912; William D., who also died at Biloxi.

The children of Mr. Matson by his wife Julia were: Enoch G., of New London, who has a son, George D.; Fannie, wife of William Holman, a farmer of Ralls county, and she has four children, Glen Hostler (by first marriage), Earl M., Enoch W., and Julia; Valentine P., a farmer, who married Ethel Flowerree and has a son, Campbell; Robert C., who married Ethel Brown and has children, Margaret E. and James Edward; Maggie D., who is the wife of George E. King and has a young son named Vern Russell.

As a farmer few men of Northeast Missouri equaled the success of Enoch G. Matson. During the war he was harassed by the foraging parties of Federals, who confiscated much of his stock and provisions, but despite these and other inroads of misfortune during his many years of activity he took from the soil a generous abundance of material wealth, and at the same time became one of the most influential figures in the business affairs of his county. The farm of more than eight hundred acres of itself bears witness to his ability and is one of the finest estates to be found in this part of Missouri. The modest mansion, which served as his final country home, rose from his hand, and the tenant house and barns which add much to the substantial appearance of the place were all cash creations by him before they took the shape of improvements there.

Mr. Matson was one of the original promoters of the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, commonly called the "Short Line," and he was a director during much of the construction of the road from New London to Perry, and until a new company assumed charge of the road. He was also a charter member of the Ralls County Bank and was one of its directors all through its business history. His death occurred October 11, 1912.

ED. A. GLENN is a citizen of Louisiana whose career in business and politics has been both successful and spectacular. He is of pioneer posterity and is a grandson of James E. Glenn, whose entry of Missouri dates back to 1818, and who was mostly identified with tobacco business until the time of his death in 1880. The latter was born in South Carolina in 1792, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought the final battle of that war in New Orleans under the command of General Jackson.

After the war he went into Kentucky where he remained for three years, and then came on to Missouri. James E. Glenn's family record is as follows: It dates back to the time of William the Conqueror. Richard de la Glenn came over with the Normans with William, the Conqueror. The family remained in England for several centuries, finally emigrating to Scotland where they inter-married with the Robert Bruce family. Part of the family later moved to the north of Ireland, and in 1690, three brothers came to the United States and one of them settled in Pennsylvania, one in North Carolina and one in South Carolina. James E. Glenn was married three times. The children of these unions are Mrs. Mary Chilton, who still survives at the age of ninety-one; Mrs. John W. Gunn, wife of Captain Gunn, for many years a boat captain on the Mississippi river, then a wholesale grocer in St. Louis; William H., the father of our subject; John W. and Henry C. and Sarah C., who resides here; and Margaret, who died single.

William H. Glenn successfully followed the tobacco business for a number of years. He was a member of the firms of Glenn, Overall & Company, and Glenn, Prettyman & Co., both concerns being prominent industries of Louisiana. When he left this field of activity he entered politics, and was elected sheriff and then collector of the county. Having satisfied his political ambitions, he engaged in farming and live stock for some years, and finally went into the livery business in Louisiana, which business he carried on until his death in 1905. He was born in Louisiana in 1838. He was residing in St. Louis temporarily during the war between the states and he was a staunch sympathizer with the South. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow, and one of the oldest members of the A. O. U. W.

William H. Glenn married Mary Thurmon, a daughter of Captain Clabourne M. Thurmon, who pioneered to Missouri in 1818, from Kentucky, where he began operating a number of steamboats and became one of the largest land and slave owners of Pike county. Mary Glenn died in 1879, leaving a son and two daughters: Ed. A.; Mrs. Robert L. Hill, of Lake Providence, Louisiana; and Mrs. E. B. Rule, of Louisiana, of whom mention is found on other pages of this volume.

Ed. A. Glenn is a product of the times immediately following the Civil war. He began life with only an elementary education, being prevented from acquiring a higher and collegiate education by early entry into business. When only a child he learned to use money as an investor in small matters, and when he reached his early 'teens he had already accumulated a few hundred dollars.

At the age of seventeen he entered the mercantile business as a dealer in tobacco, salt, lime, cement and fuel, and he made such a phenomenal success of the venture in such a short time that it was decided that instead of breaking the spell and entering college he should continue. Within a few years, comparatively, he acquired a competency which, invested in farm lands, sufficed to satisfy his craving for merchandise and he abandoned it in 1902.

About this time he entered the real estate business and in 1902 he formed a company, which sold in ninety days, a million dollars worth of land. However, the demand for land in this section soon became somewhat slack but Mr. Glenn continued the business of selling farms over a widely separated region, handling some Canada property, which, together with his personal holdings, constitute the bulk of his business responsibilities. He is engaged extensively in farming, having twenty-seven hundred acres of his own, and farming leased land, generally, to a total of four thousand acres.

The sphere of his activity in which Mr. Glenn has achieved his wid-

est reputation is politics. He became enamored of the game while his father was making his political history, and when yet a boy, his aptitude for such work was discovered and encouraged by his co-workers, and he was soon made chairman of the Pike County Democratic Committee which position he has held for twenty years. In 1896 he was made a member of the State Committee. He managed Champ Clark's campaign for congress from first to last, and took charge of the interests of his own townsman, Mr. Ball, in his campaign for the governorship and became personally responsible for the conduct of the 1908 campaign when Mr. Ball is believed to have been the choice of the voters at the primary for governor of Missouri. His faith in Champ Clark has always been great and he has been among those who believed the speaker to have greater work before him than that of a mere congressman. When the 1912 presidential campaign approached, he was assigned to the western district as manager by the National Clark Bureau. He won Clark delegates to Chicago from Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and made a close fight for the Texas delegation in the primaries. While Mr. Glenn is in no sense a speaker, he is an organizer of no small note, who reaches the voter and wins his interest by direct methods. His relations to state conventions of his party in the past have been close, and he was a member of the state committee and a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1912.

Mr. Glenn was married in St. Louis, September 4, 1909, to Miss Alzada Boyle, a daughter of John Boyle, formerly of Camp Point, Illinois. Mrs. Glenn was one of five children: Charles, of California; Richard, of Woodland, California; William, a farmer of Dent county, Missouri; Mrs. Glenn, and Miss Martha Boyle of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn have a son, John Edward, born in November, 1911. Mr. Glenn is a member of the Masonic lodge.

W. S. McILROY is the youngest son of the late Thomas F. McIlroy and a brother of Judge John W. McIlroy, whose sketch occupies a place in historical and biographical work. Mr. McIlroy occupies the farm upon which he was born and where his life has been passed. He was born January 4, 1864, and his advent marked the first birth in the new brick farm residence which his father erected during the war.

No educational advantages beyond those of the district schools came to Mr. McIlroy and soon after attaining his majority he came into possession of the parental estate and assumed its management thereupon. He has since devoted himself to diversified farming, and has manifested the thrift suggested by the feeding and marketing of his own stock, and follows the trend of progressive methods in the general improvement of his holdings.

The movement to promote the Farmers' State Bank of Louisiana extended to the substantial element of the rural business men and Mr. McIlroy became a stockholder of the institution with the granting of its charter, and is a director of the bank, as well. His activity in the matter of things which relate to citizenship is represented by his participation as a voter in the affairs of the dominant party of his county. His ancestors in Missouri ever held to the principles of Democracy and Pike county has been favored largely with the services of some of this well known family in a public way. Reared in the faith of the Corinth Presbyterian church, he has brought up his children in that faith, and is himself an elder of that church.

November 20, 1889, Mr. McIlroy married Miss Annie Pickens, a daughter of William Pickens, one of the conspicuous farmers of Pike county. He was born December 24, 1827, in Kentucky, and came with

his father, William Pickens, to Pike county, Missouri, in 1832. The elder Pickens settled the farm owned by Squire Jett in the vicinity of Cyrene and there died and is buried at Buffalo, one of the oldest cemeteries in the county. His son, William, was one of five children, the others being Louallen, Andrew; Rebecca, who married Ben Hawkins; and Emily, the wife of William Kelley.

William Pickens, Jr., came to mature years with but a meagre education, and in 1849 he crossed the plains to the gold fields of California and was absent from Missouri for four years. He engaged in mining and he made some success of the venture, returning to Missouri with about ten thousand dollars in gold. On his return to Missouri, Mr. Pickens turned his attention again to farming in the Buffalo valley and there passed the remainder of his life. He married Miss Mary Campbell, a daughter of Rev. Campbell, one of the far famed Presbyterian preachers of Pike county. She died in 1873, the mother of five children, as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of J. M. Jump, of Oklahoma; Julia, the widow of T. B. Gatewood, of Louisiana, Missouri; Mary, the wife of Claude R. Ball, of Montgomery City, Missouri; Mrs. W. S. McIlroy, and W. H. Pickens, ex-county recorder of Pike county, and a resident of Louisiana, Missouri. William Pickens, Jr., took an active part in the affairs of the community in which he lived, and was an active member of the Presbyterian church and an officer of it for several decades. He was a Democrat, content to subscribe to the policies of the party without entering into politics with a view to personal gain, his son being the only member of the family to enter politics as an office holder. Mr. Pickens died in 1906.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McIlroy: Mary E. and Thomas W. McIlroy.

ADNIRON JUDSON McCUNE. One of the old families of Pike county, Missouri, is represented in the person of Adniron Judson McCune, who is president of the Mercantile Bank of Louisiana, Missouri, a man of large estate, public spirit and personal rectitude. He was born near Clarksville, Missouri, November 12, 1837, and is a son of Joseph P. and Martha C. (Edwards) McCune.

Joseph P. McCune was born in Kentucky, in 1815, and was a son of John S. McCune, who spent his last years on Peno creek, between Bowling Green and Frankford, in Pike county. He was a cousin of Captain Jack McCune, a noted river man prior to the Civil war, and other members of the family were: William P. McCune, who died in Clarksville. Joseph P. McCune, who was a farmer during all his active life, died in 1845, and was survived by his widow, Martha C. (Edwards) McCune, and two of his three sons, James having died in early life, and the others being A. Judson and John J., both of whom are able financiers and prominent citizens of Pike county. The mother of these children was of Virginia parentage. She subsequently married Newton McDonald, a leading man and old pioneer of Pike county, and three children were born to them, namely: A. Hurley, who resides at Louisiana, was formerly county treasurer; Mary, who died unmarried; and Emma, who is also deceased, having married J. M. Givens.

Adniron Judson McCune remained on the farm until 1870, in the meanwhile attending the country schools and assisting his mother financially, and was twenty years of age when he became the manager of his step-father's business affairs. A few years later he joined his father-in-law, who was a tobacco grower near the present site of Edgewood and found the business so congenial that he subsequently purchased an interest in the tobacco farm and continued the industry for several

years longer, but in 1870 joined his father-in-law, Addison Tinsley, in the manufacture of tobacco, in which he was engaged at Louisiana, where he had founded the Addison Tinsley Tobacco Company. Mr. McCune was made vice-president and later became president of the concern and continued the business until the factory was purchased by the tobacco trust, since which time Mr. McCune has given his active attention to banking and farming. He is president of the Mercantile Bank of Louisiana, Missouri, one of the chief financial institutions of Pike county and the largest one in this city.

Always affiliated with the Democratic party, his interest in politics has not extended beyond the demands of good citizenship and the honest performance of such public duties as his compeers ask of him. He was a neutral factor in the conflict between the states, sympathizing with the South as was natural but remaining out of the ranks of either party. His evident success as a man of affairs, as one of diplomacy and good judgment, so manifested itself to his ward in Louisiana, that it not only sent him to the city council but kept him there for eight years, his service ending when he was chosen mayor of the city. In this position his administration of two years was one of economy and of the application of approved business principles to the city's affairs. While a member of the city council he was one of the number selected to engineer the compromise of the debt of three hundred thousand dollars, a previous gradual accumulation of indebtedness, and it was Mr. McCune who gathered up old bonds and exchanged new ones for them at the rate of forty-eight cents on the dollar and when he became the chief magistrate the outstanding indebtedness was provided for.

On January 8, 1860, Mr. McCune married Miss Mary Frances Tinsley, a daughter of Addison Tinsley, who came to Missouri from Bedford county, Virginia, and who is a brother of James Rodney Tinsley, whose family history is more fully set forth in the biography of Dr. Gabriel N. Tinsley, in this work. Addison Tinsley married Miss Cassandra D. Milliner and Mrs. McCune is the eldest of seven children and the only survivor. Annie married Samuel Reid. Sallie and Henry A. died unmarried; three died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. McCune have but one child, a son, Joseph Addison McCune, a farmer residing at Louisiana, and assists his father in looking after his estate.

Mr. McCune has been one of the active factors in the work of the Missionary Baptist church and this body has frequently delegated him to represent it in associations and conventions when important matters affecting the welfare of the church have been in the balance. Among the matters of moment in this connection may be mentioned his activities in a helpful way for the preservation of the Baptist College of Louisiana. His interest in the permanence of the school manifested itself when he was made a member of its governing board and the burden of planning and financing the institution was gradually shifted to his shoulders. The effort to reorganize the college and place it upon a plane that would insure its future was not a success and the school eventually closed its doors despite Mr. McCune's interest.

Joseph Addison McCune was born on his father's farm near Edge-wood, Pike county, Missouri, in 1864, and came to Louisiana with his parents when a boy of six years. He was liberally educated and afterward devoted a number of years to agricultural pursuits but is now retired and resides at Louisiana.

In 1888 Mr. McCune was married to Miss Roxanna V. West, who is a daughter of Captain Thomas J. and Susan (Middleswart) West, who were ante-bellum settlers of Pike county, Missouri. Captain West was born within five miles of Marietta, Ohio, August 7, 1834, a son of

Colonel William West, who spent his early life in what is now West Virginia, and was an officer in the Virginia militia and drilled the state troops at Parkersburg in the old militia training days. Colonel West was a soldier of the War of 1812 and during his service was stationed near Norfolk, Virginia, and this, coupled with a natural inclination toward a military career, fitted him for a drill master in after life, and on all patriotic occasions he commanded the dress parade and other semi-military features at community gatherings. He was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, February 23, 1796, and died on his farm in Ohio on which he reared his children, in July, 1866. His father was William West, who was accidentally drowned in Wood county, Virginia, and left three sons, Newman, William and Russell, and a daughter, Susan, who married Tunis Middleswart. Colonel West married Elizabeth Compton, a daughter of James Compton, who came to the United States from Cork, Ireland, and they had four children: John A.; James, who died in Washington county, Ohio; William, who served in the War of 1861 as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Thomas J.

Thomas J. West came to Missouri by wagon in 1857 and landed at Louisiana on April 5, of that year, coming with his wife and in company of Lemuel M. Wells and family, who had been visiting in Washington county, Ohio, and had so exploited the possibilities in Missouri for a young man that Mr. West had become interested. After reaching Pike county he selected land near Mr. Wells' large holdings in Hartford township, and, save for a period of five years during the Civil war, when he was in his old home in Ohio and during a part of the time was in the Union army, he has been a citizen of the community where he first settled, carrying on extensive farming and stock raising. He was married May 18, 1869, to Susan Middleswart, who died in 1908. Their children are: Rolland, of Bellflower, Missouri; William B., of Columbia, Missouri; Mary E., wife of H. Perry King, of Pike county; and Roxanna, who is the wife of Joseph A. McCune.

Mr. and Mrs. McCune have one son, Tinsley West, who was born September 9, 1889, and married Miss Bertha Chilton, and they have a daughter, Mary Virginia, who was born August 7, 1911. Tinsley W. McCune is an accountant in the Mercantile Bank at Louisiana, and his residence is far out on Georgia street, on which pleasant thoroughfare both his father and grandfather also reside.

JOHN BYERS CARROLL is the representative of a pioneer family whose posterity has spread over Pike county until its ramifications are to be found among many of the leading homes of the county, in which he was born September 4, 1848, in Buffalo township. Not alone is the family one of long standing in Pike county, but it is one of the oldest in America, with whose fortunes it has been identified since the early days of the eighteenth century. The Carrolls are of Irish origin and the first of the name to cast his lot with the new world was Joseph, the great-great-grandfather of John B., of this review. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on September 15, 1699, and in 1749, because of services rendered to the Crown by his father, John Carroll, Joseph was granted a tract of land of 5,640 acres in South Carolina. The activities of John Carroll were in the cause of the Protestant Dissenters, and he was a personal friend of the Duke of Schoenburg, under whose banner he served, and he was present when the Duke fell upon the field of the battle of the Boyne, on July 1, 1690. John Carroll was born in the lowlands of Scotland in 1664 and embraced the faith of the Dissenters, or Covenanters, in early life. Settling in Ireland he joined the forces of Wil-

liam, Prince of Orange, under the Duke of Schoenburg, and took part in the great battle previously mentioned.

Joseph Carroll, son of John, was the father of a son of the same name, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1746. He served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war from 1779 until the close of hostilities, and died February 17, 1803. His son, also Joseph, was born in York District, South Carolina, September 25, 1771. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and followed that occupation with success until he was in advanced years, and from 1840 to 1854 he lived a practically retired life on his farm in Missouri, he having come to this state in 1816 and located on a tract of land four miles south of Louisiana. He was the first representative of the family to emigrate to Missouri, and Pike county since that day has known the strength and purpose of the men of their name in many walks of life. In 1854 Mr. Carroll moved from his farm into the city of Louisiana and in 1860 he passed away, the date of his death being August 18th. On February 5, 1810, Joseph Carroll married Isabelle Henry, the daughter of Major William Henry. She was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, on July 5, 1778, and died at the old homestead in Pike county on November 17, 1840. Her father was born in South Carolina in 1753, and together with three brothers served under General Morgan in the Revolutionary war, and fought at the battle of Cowpens on January 17, 1781. Major Henry died September 12, 1807. He married Rosanna Moore, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and died January 24, 1813. Her father and brothers were murdered by the Indians in the massacre at McCord's Ford in 1764. One of the brothers was General John Moore, a soldier of the Revolution. William Henry, the father of Major Henry Moore, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1715, and died on October 22, 1819. Thus it will be seen that the Carroll family, on both paternal and maternal sides, is one that has been from the earliest days prominently and effectively identified with the progress of the nation, from the time of the struggle for Independence down to the present day, when the sons of the house of Carroll are contributing their full share to the world's work in their capacities as tillers of the soil and producers on no small scale.

Joseph and Isabelle (Henry) Carroll had, among other children, one son, Elias Llewellyn by name, born on the farm home just west of Stark on October 20, 1817, where the parents had settled the previous year. The other children were as follows: Louisa, Cynthia; William A.; Martha R., who married John V. Woods and died in California; Edward B.; Thomas M.; Joseph; Isabella married Conrad Smith and Elizabeth became the wife of William Pew.

When Joseph and Isabella Carroll came into Missouri across the mountains of Carolina and Tennessee, their family comprised four children, all of whom, but for the protection afforded by the scoop of the wagon box, would have lost their lives on the journey, for in driving along a steep incline the wagon turned over and caught the wife and children underneath. After the location of the family on Missouri soil, Elias L. Carroll was the first child born into the newly established home, and he died within a mile of his birthplace in 1862, when he was forty-five years of age. He was a strong Abolitionist, supported the side of the Union and was a member of the state militia, notwithstanding the fact that his brother Joseph was a staunch Confederate and gave brilliant service in that cause. Elias married Elizabeth Stark, a daughter of Judge James Stark, the pioneer founder of that important Pike county family, of whom mention is found on other pages of this work. She died in 1902, after forty years of widowhood. Their children were:

Henry, who passed his life near Clarksville; he gave service in the Union army as a soldier in Company D, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, and was severely wounded in action while on march. He died in 1907, leaving a family; Edna J., the widow of Walter Hunter, who makes her home in Louisiana, Missouri; John B., of this review; Laura, who died in Seattle, Washington, in 1910, as the wife of Professor A. W. Riggs; Calvin L., cashier of the Clifford Banking Company, of Clarksville, Missouri; Hannibal D., a farmer living in Pike county and the owner of the old Carroll homestead; Joseph L., of Springfield, Missouri; and Augusta, who died as the wife of W. J. Mackey.

John B. Carroll came to mature years on the place where his father was born and where his grandfather passed years of his busy and fruitful life in the development of a home. He received his education in the nearby schools, and when he was twenty-one years old made his first venture away from the old home place. He went to Texas, there passing a few months' time in the wilderness, but the conditions of society existing there at the time rendered the district unfit for human life, and he returned to Missouri, where he resumed his rightful place as a citizen of his home community. When he married he settled where he had been reared, and lived there for twenty years afterward. He then purchased the old home farm of Rev. James Campbell, a man much beloved and widely known as "Father" Campbell. He took possession of this place in 1892 and its cultivation and substantial improvement have afforded him ample occupation since that time. During the first years he spent there Mr. Carroll ran a dairy, a business in which the winning of success worthy of the name depends largely upon the tenacity and powers of endurance which the proprietor may possess, and it is a worthy commentary to the character of the man that his experience in that business was so productive of tangible results. During the fifteen years he was thus engaged Mr. Carroll built up his farm to a splendid state of cultivation and production; he erected barns, built silos and otherwise inaugurated improvements which resulted in making his farm one of the valuable tracts adjacent to Louisiana. His fine residence, erected in 1911, is the climax of all his improvements, and is the chief and conspicuous feature of his handiwork.

On December 5, 1872, Mr. Carroll married Mildred F. Varnon, a daughter of Judge and Emeline (Jump) Varnon, who were the parents of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll became the parents of eight children, as follows: Orra E., who is one of the assistants on the staff of the State Normal School at Natchitoches, of Louisiana; Emma, the wife of Albert Ruffin, of Pike county; J. Mert, last heard of in the service of the United States army in the Philippines; Clayton C., a merchant of Stark, Missouri; Miss Ruth; Malcolm H., of Frankford, Missouri; Allie L., the wife of Harry Sisson, of Frankford, and John, Jr., of Louisiana.

Mr. Carroll is a Republican, coming from a family widely known for its fealty to that party. His churchly relations are maintained by his membership in the Presbyterian church, an association which has continued for the past forty years.

LEMON H. RUFFIN, known as "Lem" H. Ruffin, has been a resident of Pike county since 1857 and the owner of his present well developed farm since 1866. He was born near Springfield, Robertson county, Tennessee, on December 23, 1833, the son of Edwin Ruffin, Jr., who settled in that locality from Buncombe county, North Carolina, where his birth occurred in 1806. He accompanied his father, Edwin Ruffin,

Sr., to Tennessee as a child, and both passed their lives and are buried in Robertson county.

The senior Ruffin was born in Ireland and married a Miss Draughon in that country. Their children were Edwin, Jr.; David, who moved to Green county, Missouri, and died there, as did his brother, Wells; and Amanda, who married Jesse Gleason and spent her life in Tennessee.

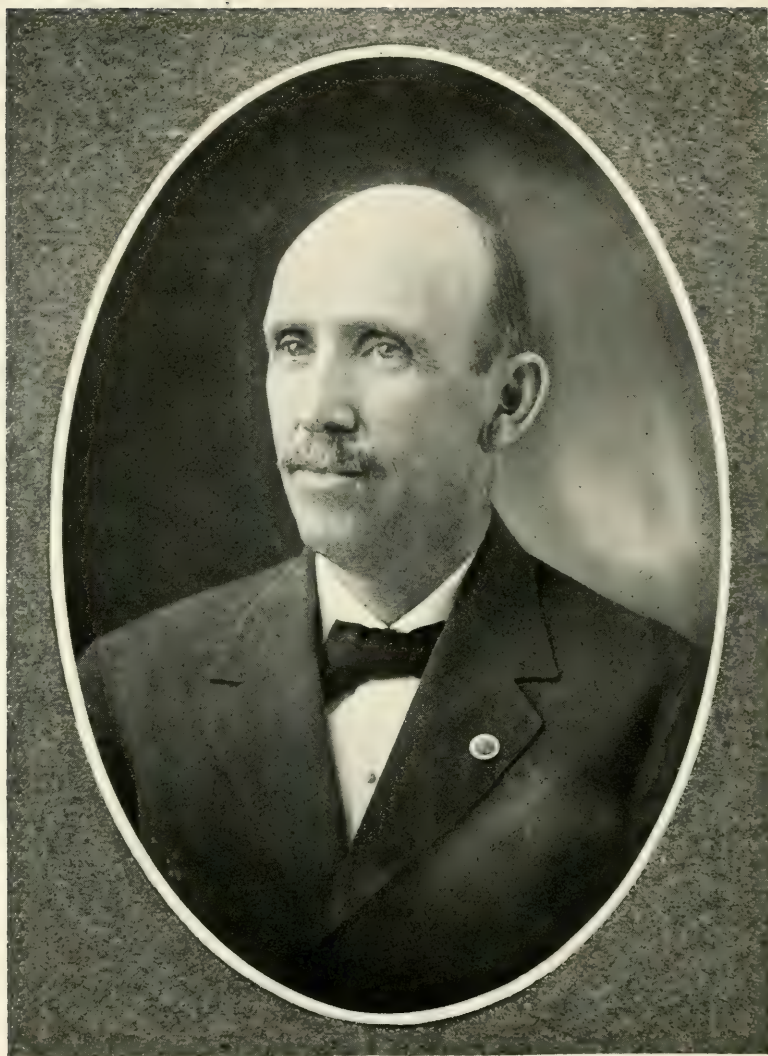
Edwin Ruffin, Jr., gave his life to the farm. He controlled slave labor and held to the doctrine of Secession when the Civil war issues were precipitated. He supported the cause of the Confederacy and two of his sons enlisted under the "stars and bars." He lived to see the new South as she came forth in all her strength from the caldron of rebellion, and has seen real betterment of conditions arise from a movement which seemed to harbor naught but evil.

Mr. Ruffin married Miss Elizabeth Eddings, from the state of his birth. She was a daughter of Joseph Eddings, a farmer. She lived to be eighty-three years old, while her husband passed away when eighty-six years of age. Mr. Ruffin's early political affiliations were with the Whig party, but the war made a Democrat of him, even as it made a Republican of one of his sons. He allied himself with no church, but he passed the years of his wedded life in the company of a devout Christian woman of the Methodist faith, and shared in the good works she carried on in her community. Their children were Martha Jane, who died in Tennessee, as Mrs. William Draughon; Henry served in the Confederate army and died at Lebanon, Missouri; Meredith moved to Pike county, Missouri, before the war and passed his life as a farmer. His sympathies were with the South during the Rebellion, but circumstances prompted him to enroll in the Federal cause. Joseph died in Tennessee; Lem H., of this review; Robert served in the Confederate army and died in Tennessee; John passed his life in his native state, Tennessee, and Monroe is a resident of that state at the present time; Elizabeth married Washington Jones and passed her life in her native state.

Lem H. Ruffin has passed his life thus far as a farmer. He scarcely made the acquaintance of a school-room in his boyhood, and his education compared very unfavorably with that of the average farm youth of today. He began his active career as a farm hand in the old home state. He reached his majority unendowed with capital save that which nature vouchsafed him in a generous share of industry and thrift, and he came west to be nearer to real opportunities for a man in his circumstances than Tennessee then afforded. He worked a year in Pike county for wages, settling in the neighborhood of Louisiana. One year after his advent into Missouri he was married, and he made his home in the location known as the "Squire Templeton Community" until after the war.

Unlike the Ruffin family as a whole, Lem H. Ruffin always supported the Union in its war policies, and he joined the Missouri State Militia, performing what service was required of him with an earnestness that might have won him laurels in a more active field, always in the hope and belief that the rebellious states would be subdued. His company was called out a few times on scouting expeditions throughout that region in the chase of bushwhackers and other disloyal elements, but nothing approaching an engagement with the enemy was encountered.

In 1866 Mr. Ruffin came into possession of the nucleus of his present farm. He purchased forty acres of timber land from Squire Templeton and began clearing up a tobacco patch. He eventually found himself reaching the dignity of a farmer, and when conditions for the growth and marketing of tobacco in a small way were no longer favorable, he turned his attention to grain and stock raising. More than a hundred



J. R. Lowell

acres of wild brush land has yielded to the grub hoe under his strong and industrious arm and the farm which now sustains him and which reared his family lies along the Louisiana "gravel" four miles south of town. Its improvements reflect the independent and determined character of its owner and the forty-six years of his residence and activity upon it are eloquent in results of the strenuous toil and costly sacrifice which have marked the lives of himself and his faithful wife.

On February 24, 1858, Mr. Ruffin married Miss Mary Ann Carroll, a daughter of James and Mary (Gibson) Carroll, from North Carolina. Mrs. Ruffin was born April 22, 1840, and died in 1876. They were the parents of children named as follows: Monroe, of Louisiana, Missouri, married to Lulu Pickens; Joseph, of Yamhill county, Oregon; Beniah, of Pike county; Elizabeth, the wife of William Page, a farmer of this county; Albert, a farmer near the home place, married to Emma Carroll; Henry, a machinist of Clarksville, who married Mollie Joslyn; Miss Hattie, who manages her father's household; and Orr, of Springfield, Missouri, who married Hattie Scott.

Mr. Ruffin is a Presbyterian and a Republican, and a lay member of both church and party. He is a quiet, unpretentious man, who has won and retained a high reputation in his community as well as the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

JAMES RICHMOND LOWELL. It has been said, and truly, that in the allotments of human life few attain to eminent positions. It is a curious and interesting study to note how opportunity waits on fitness and capacity, so that all at last fill the places for which they are qualified. In the field of journalism there is no "royal road" to promotion. Its high rewards are gained by diligent study, and long and tedious attention to elementary principles, and only are awarded to those who have developed in the public arena characters of integrity and moral worth. In this connection attention is called to the career of James Richmond Lowell, editor of the *Moberly Daily Democrat*, who has risen to a place of prominence not only in Missouri journalism, but in the legal profession as well.

Mr. Lowell belongs to a family that has contributed materially to American letters. Percival Lowell, the common ancestor of all the Lowells of America, was born in England in 1571, and came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in the ship *Jonathan* with his two sons, John and Richard, in 1639, being then sixty-eight years of age, and his death occurred at Newbury, January 8, 1664, at the age of ninety-three years. James Lowell, the paternal grandfather of James Richmond Lowell, was born August 3, 1766, at Amesbury, Massachusetts, was reared in that state and Maine, and became a shipyard owner and ship builder. He died February 21, 1849, at Farmingdale, Maine, in the faith of the Episcopal church, of which he had been a life-long member. On December 21, 1800, he was married at Gardiner, Maine, to Miss Olive Godfrey, who was born at China, Maine, and they became the parents of eleven children. Alfred Lowell, father of James Richmond Lowell, was born July 6, 1810, at Gardiner, Maine, and was reared in that state and in Illinois. He came to Randolph county, Missouri, in 1869, and engaged in farming and stock dealing, in which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred January 24, 1887, at Kansas City, Missouri. He was, like his father, an Episcopalian, and his political belief was that of the Democratic party, although he was never a seeker after public preferment. On December 1, 1841, Mr. Lowell was married at Tremont, Illinois, to Laura S. Richmond, who was born April 24, 1822, at Canandaigua, New York, daughter of Horace Rich-

mond, of that place. Three children were born to this union: one who is deceased; a son living at Moberly; and James Richmond.

After attending a private college in Illinois, and Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, Missouri, James Richmond Lowell was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1888, following which he immediately entered upon the practice of law in Moberly. He so continued until 1898, when he became editor of the *Moberly Daily Democrat*, and has held this position with this live, modern and newsy sheet, which, under his able direction, has become one of the foremost Democratic journals in the state. In 1909 and 1910, Mr. Lowell served as president of the Missouri Press Association, and he now holds membership in the Past Presidents Association of that body. For eight years he served in the office of circuit clerk, was for eighteen years a member of the board of school directors of the city and subsequently became the first president of the Moberly Commercial Club, and at all times has manifested a desire to assist all movements for the benefit of his city. He is a Democrat in politics, an attendant of the Presbyterian church, and is fraternally connected with the Masons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

On June 17, 1880, Mr. Lowell was married at Paola, Kansas, to Miss Eva Moore McClellan, who was born August 25, 1854, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and to this union there have been born three children: Alfred Richmond, Edward Lowery and James Russell. Mr. Lowell is very active in his habits, and a tireless worker. He is enthusiastic in whatever engages his attention, and takes great interest in the friends and attachments of his earlier life. He has great confidence in Moberly, and has invested his means in realty holdings, thus sharing in the common increase in values. Moberly has no more valuable or valued citizen.

JUDGE JOHN WISELY McILROY is one of the capable business men and successful farmers of Pike county. He comes from one of its pioneer families whose advent into the county dates back to 1831, when his father, the founder of the family in Missouri, came from Fayette county, Kentucky, and settled in the vicinity of Bowling Green.

Thomas F. McIlroy, the father of Judge McIlroy, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1820 and acquired his education as the result of actual contact with life in the primitive times of his youth. He attended school only a few days in his childhood and his natural endowments developed a master mind in a vigorous body. His father was Daniel McIlroy, born in Belfast, Ireland, in 178—, who married Jane Wisely, a lady of Scotch birth and antecedents. He died in Pike county, Missouri, in 1836, and lies buried in Bowling Green cemetery. His wife died in 1878 and is buried at his side. Their children were Thomas F.; Mary, who married John Benning and died in Miami, Kansas; Margaret, who married Henry Pettibone and died in Butte, Montana; Jane, who died the wife of Marion Mackey in Pike county; Robert, who passed his life in Pike county; Elizabeth, who married David McClure and died at Mexico, Missouri; and John P., of Bowling Green, Missouri.

In his physical and mental vigor and in the character of his citizenship and private life, Thomas F. McIlroy was excelled by few men of his time. He was the author and architect of his own fortune, save as he was guided by the divine mind, and he let his light so shine that others might see the works of God in one of their fellow men. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church practically all his life, and bore his full share of the duties and responsibilities attendant upon such membership, as well as receiving the benefits accruing therefrom. He was a large man physically, more than six feet in height, and weighing

fully two hundred and forty pounds, always presenting a striking figure among any group of men.

It was in his domestic life that Thomas F. McIlroy was unique. He was four times married and celebrated his golden wedding anniversary with his fourth and last wife. He first married Letitia Henry, a daughter of Alexander Henry and Elizabeth (Allison) Henry, the father being a South Carolina man who married in Tennessee, later removing to Missouri. Mrs. McIlroy died in 1854, aged twenty-seven years, leaving three children, as follows: John Wisely; Edna Alice, born in 1849, who married Samuel F. Mackey and resides in Marshall, Missouri; and George C., of Clarksville, Missouri. Mr. McIlroy's second wife was Lucretia, daughter of Josiah Henry, and a cousin of his first wife. Their wedded life was but of brief duration, terminated by her death, and soon thereafter he married Jane Martin, a daughter of Judge James Martin, of Frankford, Missouri. She lived but a short while, dying without issue, and several months subsequent to her death Mr. McIlroy married Miss Margaret Stark, a daughter of John W. Stark, and with her, in February, 1909, he celebrated his "golden jubilee," dying a few months later in the same year. The issues of this marriage were: Henry T., who died in 1905, leaving a son; Ella, the wife of Robert Fry, of Perry, Missouri; William S., a farmer and stock man, and the present owner of the old McIlroy home; and Lizzie, the wife of Dr. Hope, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

John W. McIlroy was born January 4, 1847, and was educated in the district schools of his locality. The family was not in accord with the issues of the War of the Rebellion, and John W. took no active part in the conflict. He remained in the parental home until 1872 when he assumed the management of his own farm, which was represented by what is now a portion of his extensive domain. Like his father, Mr. McIlroy has been an extensive farmer and a successful dealer in live stock, and the result of his efforts of a third of a century have been, among other things, the accumulation of more than seven hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Dover.

Mr. McIlroy was drawn into politics by his Democratic friends in 1894 and was elected presiding judge of the county, and by a re-election, served eight years as presiding judge. He sat upon the bench with Judges McCune and Stark, and during his last term with Judges Jordan and Gates. His services in that capacity were of inestimable value to the county, as must always be the result when men of character and high personal integrity sit upon the bench.

On November 7, 1872, Judge McIlroy married in Pike county Miss Allie E. Goodman, a daughter of W. C. Goodman, deceased. Judge and Mrs. McIlroy are the parents of Lena, who is now the wife of Thomas J. Dawson, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Ora, the wife of James N. Givens, of Pike county, and William T., a farmer near Dover, who married Bessie Duncan, daughter of Dr. Duncan of that locality.

Judge McIlroy has been identified with the church since 1874, and his household has dwelt in the love of the Almighty and worshipped in the Baptist church at Dover. The family has ever been identified with the activities of the church and its various auxiliary societies in the work. The Judge is a member of the directorate of the Mercantile bank of Louisiana and has taken an active and telling interest all his life in the various industrial activities of his community. He has led a life of the most strenuous order, and now, at the age of sixty-four, is gradually withdrawing from the business, and slackening the tension of years of the most compelling industry, initiating nothing new, nor pushing old and settled affairs in connection with his estate.

JOHN LEWIS ROBARDS. In writing of the life and work of Colonel John Lewis RoBards of Hannibal, Missouri, liberal quotations are made from the biography of that gentleman as appearing in the History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri, published in 1898, which, in so far as it goes, is a complete and fitting commentary upon the life and ancestry of the Colonel. To adequately treat his wide and active career in a necessarily brief sketch of this order is manifestly impossible, but a sincere attempt is made to set forth the more salient features of his life, and to represent him and his accomplishments in an unbiased manner to the readers of this publication.

John Lewis RoBards was born in Hustonville, Lincoln county, Kentucky, on May 8, 1838, and is the son of Capt. Archibald Sampson RoBards and Mrs. Amanda (Carpenter) RoBards, natives of Mercer and Lincoln counties, in Kentucky, respectively. The ancestry of the family is an interesting one and the American branch of the family has been prominently identified with the fortunes and history of the United States since the year 1710, when John RoBards, the great-great-grandfather of Colonel RoBards, came from Wales as a colonist to Virginia. He settled in Henrico county tidewater region in that state, became a planter of wealth and influence and died testate in 1755. He married Sarah Hill, and their son was William RoBards, who carried on the business of a planter in Goochland county, Virginia, and attained a high position financially and otherwise. William RoBards, Sr., was a lieutenant in the Virginia militia in 1764, and a member of the committee of safety of Goochland county in 1775. William RoBards, Sr., married his second wife, Elizabeth Lewis, the daughter of Joseph Lewis, granddaughter of William Lewis and Elizabeth Woodson, daughter of Robert Woodson, son of Dr. John Woodson, who died in 1708, and the great-granddaughter of John Lewis, a native of Wales, who emigrated to America and settled in Henrico county, Virginia, there dying in 1687. Thus John Lewis RoBards of this review has a distinctively Welsh origin. William RoBards had five sons, as follows: John and William, Jr., by his first wife, and by his second wife: Lewis, George, Jesse and Joseph, sons, and two daughters. Sally married John Jouett, and Elizabeth Lewis, who married William Buckner. All these men were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and five of them were officers of the rank of captain and lieutenant. William RoBards, Sr., was the grandfather of that gifted artist, Matthew H. Jouett and of Judge Richard A. Buckner, both of Kentucky, and he was the ancestor of William RoBards, Attorney General of Missouri and United States Senator John B. Thompson of Kentucky; he died testate in Goochland county, Virginia, in 1783. His son, Capt. George RoBards, the grandfather of Colonel RoBards, was born August 5, 1760, and was baptized in the Church of England on the 31st day of August, that year, in Goochland county, Virginia. When he was sixteen years old he enlisted in February, 1779, for three years' service in Captain Hawkins' company, in the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment of Continental Regulars, in command of Colonel Charles Lewis; was promoted orderly sergeant. He saw much of hardships and active service in the ensuing three years, engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point, and wintered at Valley Forge. When he was nineteen years old, in 1780, he was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Thomas Jefferson, in Colonel Lucas' Fourth Virginia Regiment. In August, the following year, he was made captain, and served under General Lafayette in Virginia for some time, and until the close of the war. In 1785 Capt. George RoBards married Elizabeth Barbara Sampson, daughter of Charles Sampson and Ann Porter, his wife, and grand-

daughter of Stephen Sampson, Sr., and Mary Woodson, his wife. On the maternal side she was the daughter of Capt. Thomas Porter, son of William Porter, and Elizabeth (Dutoy) Porter, the daughter of Pierre Dutoy and his wife, Jeanne (DeBonnette) Dutoy, French Huguenots, who settled in about 1700 at Manikintown, Virginia.

Captain Archibald Sampson RoBards, the son of Captain George and Elizabeth (Sampson) RoBards, was born on Christmas day, 1797, in Mercer county, Kentucky. In 1825 he was commissioned captain in the Fifth Kentucky Regiment by Governor Desha. He moved to Hannibal, Missouri, in May, 1843, bringing his family, his slaves and the bulk of his worldly goods. He attained a place of considerable prominence in the public life of that city. He was mayor of the city in 1846 and 1854, and in other ways served his city capably and honorably. In 1849 Captain RoBards at his own expense fitted out a company of fifteen men, furnishing ample vehicles, stock, provisions, etc., to make the trip to California, and there he freed in 1850 his faithful slave, Green by name, who it is believed was the first slave ever emancipated in that state. En route, at Pimo village, where their camp was surrounded by hundreds of infuriated Indians, the invincible courage and wise strategy of Captain RoBards saved his little company from massacre. He was a man of intense energy, sagacity, enterprise and sympathetic charity, possessing the broadest, purest and most elevated Christian character and was a splendid type of Kentucky manhood. He was awarded in 1853 at the World's Fair in New York, the premium for the best flour, against the competition of the world, and manufactured in Hannibal, Missouri. He died on June 1, 1862, and his devoted wife, a woman of many endearing traits of mind and heart, joined her departed husband in the better land in July, 1865. Concerning her who was the mother of Captain RoBards' children, be it said that she was Miss Amanda Carpenter, born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1807. She was the daughter of George Carpenter, born in 1785, and who died in 1866, the son of John Carpenter and his wife Elizabeth (Spear) Carpenter, the former a Revolutionary soldier of Virginia, who founded Carpenter's Station about 1780 in Lincoln county. Her mother was Jane (Logan) Carpenter, the daughter of General Hugh and Sarah (Woods) Logan. (See *Historic Families of Kentucky*—The Logans, pages 117-203-4-5.) General Hugh Logan was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and with General George Rogers Clark in the conquest of the Northwest territory. He was state senator from the Lincoln district, Kentucky, for several terms. He was born in 1745 and died in 1816, and was a son of David and Jane Logan, of Augusta county, Virginia. David Logan was a soldier in the French and Indian wars and had four sons: Genl. Benjamin Logan, Genl. Hugh Logan, Col. John Logan and Col. Nathaniel Logan, all distinguished officers in the Revolutionary war. It thus appears that both the paternal and maternal ancestry of the subject were prominent in military circles from their earliest identification with America.

The children of Capt. Archibald Sampson and Amanda (Carpenter) RoBards were six in number, five having been born in Kentucky, while Archibald S., Jr., was born in Missouri, after the migration of the family to this state. They are named as follows: George C.; Jane E., the widow of Rev. Joseph K. Rogers, of Columbia, Missouri, who was for many years president of Christian College; Sarah H., formerly the widow of Capt. B. W. S. Bowen, and now the widow of Rev. H. H. Haley; John L.; Henry Clay; and Archibald S., Jr. Of this family it may be said here that George C. and Henry Clay RoBards enlisted in the Confederate army and fought throughout the war in the cause of the southland and received well merited promotion for their services,

which was of a character commensurate with the fine spirit and ancestry of the family. Of Capt. George C. RoBards a fellow officer wrote: "A braver and better soldier never wore the gray." He died in 1877. Archy S., Jr., a noble spirit and well beloved of all, met an untimely death by accident at Columbia in 1879. Capt. H. Clay RoBards was a fearless soldier, a gifted, magnetic gentleman, without guile, very lovable, and he died in 1885. They all rest in the family lot on the crest of beautiful Mount Olivet Cemetery that overlooks Hannibal, the Mississippi river and the states of Missouri and Illinois for a score of miles.

From his youth John Lewis RoBards was a persistent student. He accompanied his father to California in 1849, when he was but eleven years of age, and he is perhaps the youngest forty-niner in Missouri today. He chose a military career and was preparing with characteristic enthusiasm for West Point, under the favor of Congressman Gilchrist Porter, when an injury to his right eye definitely prohibited his further pursuit of a military life. The disappointment was a keen one, but in time he became reconciled to his fate and entered the University of Missouri where he studied diligently for several years in that institution. He then read law with Judge Porter of Hannibal, mentioned above, and in March, 1861, was graduated in the law department of the Louisville University in Kentucky, and has been a successful lawyer for fifty years.

Almost immediately did the young lawyer establish himself in his profession, and simultaneously with his launching out in the practice of his profession came his marriage on April 4, 1861, to Miss Sallie Crump Helm, the daughter of John B. Helm, natives of Kentucky, and the son of Judge John Helm of that state and the grandson of Capt. Thomas Helm, of the Revolutionary Virginia Continental Line, who moved to Kentucky from that state in 1780. The mother of Mrs. RoBards was Mary A. Crump, a native of Glasgow, Kentucky and a daughter of Havilah and Sallie (Perkins) Crump, his wife being a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Hugh and Mary (Curd) Perkins, of Scottish ancestry. Mrs. RoBards was reared in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was educated in Christian College, in Columbia, Missouri. She inherited many talents and has ever been the inspiration and helper of her husband in the study of literature and in his general research work. They have been the closest of companions and their golden wedding anniversary, celebrated on April 4, 1911, was an occasion attended by the most delightful memories, and participated in by friends and representatives of the family far and wide.

The following excerpt from the National Year Book 1911, of the proceedings of the 22nd Annual Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at Louisville, Kentucky, May 1-3, 1911, is of interest here:

Page 155—morning session, May 3d.

"President General Marble: I want to make an announcement on my own responsibility. It has come to my knowledge, and possibly to the knowledge of most of the delegates present, that we are honored today in this Congress by the presence of Col. RoBards, of Hannibal, Mo. who, with Mrs. RoBards, is celebrating the 50th Anniversary of his marriage by making this his Golden Wedding journey. (Applause.) If there are any young married men here who would like advice from a veteran, judging from what Col. RoBards told me this morning, I think he will be glad to give them a lecture at any time before he leaves here. (Laughter.)

"(The Congress extended its unanimous congratulations to Compa-triot and Mrs. RoBards.)

"Col. RoBards, of Missouri; On hearing the courteous and complimentary remarks of President General Marble respecting our Golden Wedding of a Son and Daughter of the American Revolution, my heart goes out to him, and I feel he is not a Marble-hearted man. (Applause.)"

Colonel and Mrs. RoBards have three children: Mary Logan, who married E. A. Richardson, a leading wholesale clothier of Louisville, Kentucky, and has one surviving child, E. A. Richardson, Jr.; Archy C. RoBards, a man of exceptional education and business qualifications; he is a prominent Mason, Past Eminent Commander Excalibar Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; is ex-mayor of the city of Hannibal and is in the real estate and fire insurance business; and Mabel Helm RoBards, wife of James R. Bozarth of the Hannibal Produce Company.

Colonel RoBards has been prominently identified with many of the leading enterprises of Hannibal and this section of the state. His local activities are of a most worthy nature, and have not alone been confined to Hannibal, but have won him prominence and popularity throughout the state. He is Past Eminent Commander of Excalibar Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar of Hannibal, Missouri. He is widely known and eagerly sought as a lecturer on divers topics, and his lecture "The Master Spirit of Eighteen Centuries,—Constantine the Great," has won for him a widespread popularity in lecture fields all over Missouri. This lecture, which he has largely abridged in recent years, is a work of profoundest interest to the Colonel, and he has given to it the best efforts of heart and brain. Concerning it much has been said in its praise wherever the lecture has been heard. Rev. Edgar C. McVoy, pastor of the Park Methodist church of Hannibal, has aptly said: "This lecture is the product of years of study and research, and is a masterful representation of the life and character of one of the greatest men in History. Col. RoBards has discovered historical facts in regard to Constantine that have been overlooked by most men who have written and spoken concerning him; and this fact makes the lecture a most valuable contribution to literature. No man stands higher in this community than does Col. RoBards. He is at once a student, a thinker, an orator—a man of charming personality—ability and commanding appearance. Intensely interested in his subject himself, he rivets the attention of his audience at the beginning and holds it to the end."

The *Daily Morning Journal* of Hannibal said of it: "The historical lecture last night at the Park Methodist church on Constantine the Great, by Col. John L. RoBards, was well attended and during the entire time of its delivery the hearts of the hearers were made to glow, as the speaker in elegant language and superb diction recounted the trials, sacrifices and triumphs of one who, dead for long years, still walks abroad in spirit, as a deliverer of Christians from cruel tortures while living and violent death at the hands of barbarians. One who, while other renowned warriors won fame over roads and fields of human skulls, past ruined churches and along paths illuminated by burning Bibles, pursued a course over broken idols, fighting with and for the glory of God, with spiritual eyes undimmed by doubt. That as the Lord gave the design for the building of the Temple of Solomon, so he gave the design for Christians to overthrow pagan rule, all of which on the part of Constantine proved him to be a prophet. In this lecture Colonel RoBards stands as a living, breathing encyclopedia of the history of Constantine, the inspired hero of the fourth century, and with

this knowledge his imposing rostrum presence and flow of language must be heard to be appreciated and enjoyed. The lecture is a masterful condensation of a grand life's history."

Those and many other warm appreciations of the Colonel's lectures attest to his success as an orator and lecturer.

Much of the credit for the passing of the bill appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to be erected to the memory of "Mark Twain" in Riverview Park, Hannibal, is due to the efforts of Colonel RoBards, the boyhood friend and schoolmate of the great humorist, and it was he who drafted the first monument bill in this connection, and was the original instigator of the movement which resulted in the appropriation. Colonel RoBards was not only a boyhood chum, but a friend for over three score years of Mr. Clemens, and in his autobiography which appeared in the *North American Review* of October, 1907, Mr. Clemens wrote tenderly and appreciatively of his long friendship with the Colonel. They maintained a correspondence through the life of Mr. Clemens, and were bound by many kindred ties.

Colonel RoBards has labored successfully for forty-two years in the establishment and furthering of the Mount Olivet Cemetery, an incorporated benevolence drafted by him, the receipts from which are used for the perpetual care of the grounds. No profit or dividend has ever been, nor can any ever be paid to anyone. This cemetery is now the pride of Hannibal, and is directly the result of the unselfishness and determination of the Colonel, who is now and has ever been a director and its acting secretary and treasurer.

The RoBards family are members of the Park Methodist church, South, and Colonel RoBards is president of the board of trustees of the Church and a constant teacher since 1869 of the Bible class in the Sunday school. For five years he was president of the Hannibal Bible Society, comprising ten Protestant churches, and an auxiliary of the American Bible Society. He was attorney for and a director of the Home for the Friendless. (Vide, *Home for the Friendless versus Berry*, 79 Mo., App. Rep. p. 566.) He was vice-president for over twenty years of the free public library. Is vice-president of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has delivered addresses by request at several of the annual meetings of the society in St. Louis, and was a delegate to the national congress of the order, held in Washington in 1894, also in Boston in 1895 and in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1911. For several years Colonel RoBards was vice-president of the Missouri Bar Association. At the banquet of the association at Sweet Springs in 1887, Colonel RoBards responded to the toast "The Judge." His efforts elicited hearty encomiums from many who were present, among them Judge James Lindley. The *Hannibal Journal* sought the address for publication and editorially added: "The *Sedalia Bazar* says it is the best speech for the occasion; and from a careful perusal of it the *Journal* is inclined to the same opinion from the fact that it is a masterpiece of diction, logic and good sense. The principles advocated ought to be those of every person elevated to the bench in a court of justice. The *Journal* is proud of the address and its reception." Col. D. C. Allen, of Liberty, Missouri, wrote of the address: "The paper in its editorial notice did not say too much. It was carefully considered, exactly expressed, brilliantly worded, and full of the soundest practical thought." Judge James S. Pirtle, of Louisville, Kentucky, wrote: "The lofty sentiments so handsomely expressed shows that time has but served to strengthen and refine the character I have known you to possess since we were law students together in 1861. The ideal judgeship you draw so beautifully has still some realizations and

gives hope of the profession, but it is not to be denied that the position of the judge and lawyer in the community is not so high as when we were ambitious boys. That we have personally done nothing to degrade the profession and all that we could to maintain its excellence is a source of gratification."

The lifelong friend of Colonel RoBards, Judge Bacon, said of him in the History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri: "Colonel RoBards, as known to his friends, is a man of courtly, though commanding presence. With a genial disposition he united a delicate sense of personal honor. His bearing is of that military type which is wont to challenge the attention of strangers. It is not in his nature to seek public position, and yet no citizen is more signally qualified for the higher honors of official station. Though hampered by the already mentioned misfortune to his vision, he has never desisted from arduous application to professional toil. There is a strong pathos in his zealous and life-long devotion to the ethics of law. He has been a close and constant student of legal science. No one can surpass in tenacity or in fidelity his preparation of a brief, nor can any reverse impair his fortitude. His successes at the bar have proved illustrious as well as successful. He enjoys a capacity for infinite detail. No item escapes his vigilance. After so many years of busy employment he is never unready for account concerning past transactions. Mount Olivet Cemetery, the principal adornment and the permanent pride of Hannibal, is his special work, as it will be his enduring monument, and during a quarter of a century of noble effort in moments of intermission from professional cares he has wrought his benevolence to a standard of admirable excellence. The finest trait in his character is his singularly lofty and unfaltering devotion to his wife, his children and his domestic fireside. Conformably, he is found richly endowed with purity of thought as well as of action. Remembered as a boy with ruddy countenance and flaxen ringlets upon his shoulders, known as a man who has readily and triumphantly breasted the buffets of life, he will transmit to yet later days the untarnished inheritance of a good name and a distinguished record."

WILLIAM F. BUCKNER has spent many years of a long and active life in Paris, Missouri, and although he has watched the passage of more than eighty years, he has only recently retired from the active management of the Paris National Bank, and is still the nominal head of that institution. For more than forty years he has been engaged in banking in Paris and as the city has grown so the financial affairs of the town have become more important, and in order to be a successful banker a man has had to be not only a keen financier, but also a wise business man. The prosperity of the Paris National Bank is sufficient evidence that as the years passed Mr. Buckner grew in experience and wisdom with the city, and his regime has brought enduring prosperity to the institution.

William F. Buckner was born in Caroline county, Virginia, on the 27th day of January, 1828. He was brought to Missouri five years later when his father, Charles Buckner determined to emigrate thither. Charles Buckner was born during the last years of the eighteenth century in the state of Virginia, where he grew up and married. It was in 1833 that he and his brother George M. loaded their household effects on wagons and with their families started off for the unknown West. Crossing the mountains into Kentucky they wandered slowly through the state, and then deciding that it would be best to leave the slow moving train in Kentucky while they went ahead to seek a location, the brothers left their families in Kentucky and went on alone. They came

to Monroe county, Missouri and located land on Crooked creek and then returned for those they had left behind. The happiness of the pioneer family was not long to endure, for Charles Buckner died the very next year, 1834, and his widow was left to struggle along as best she could. Charles Buckner had married Susan Thornton and they had five children, namely: Lucy, who married John Herd, and Sallie, who became the wife of Dr. Cunningham, both of whom moved to Sacramento, California, where they spent the remaining years of their lives: William F.; Harriet, who became Mrs. Campbell, and lived during her lifetime in Independence, Missouri; Frank emigrated to California in 1854 and never returned to Missouri to live.

William F. Buckner attended the schools of Paris, which was then only a little country village, but being ambitious to secure more of an education than was here possible, attended the Masonic Institute in old Philadelphia, in Marion county, Missouri. Mr. Buckner began his business career as a clerk in the state land office in Jefferson city. His brother-in-law, Mr. Herd, was appointed by the governor as the first register of the land office and he took the lad into his office as clerk where he served for about eighteen months. Shortly afterwards the Mexican war called to William Buckner, and he could not resist the appeal to his patriotism though he was young for military service. He enlisted at Paris in Captain Giddings' company, which was a part of Colonel Price's regiment. The command was ordered to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where they remained until his term of enlistment expired, when they were returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to be mustered out in September, 1847. He then took up the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Cunningham, but abandoned it to make the journey across the plains during that year of wild excitement when it seemed as though the whole country was emptying itself into California, 1849. He spent his first year in the golden land in mining and then for the next two years engaged in trading in horses and cattle. In 1852 he determined to return home and came back by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. Upon his arrival once again in Paris he went back to studying medicine this time under the tutelage of Dr. Moss. In 1854 William Buckner in company with his brother, Frank, went again to California. He did not remain in California very long this time, but while he was there he engaged in trading in stock. His return trip this time was made by water and he landed in New York, making his way thence back to his old home and went into mercantile pursuits.

His first work was as a clerk for Crutcher & Dulaney and he soon became a partner in the firm. After a time he succeeded to the head of the firm and its name became Buckner & Mounce. This firm continued to do business until after the close of the Civil war. Mr. Buckner found himself in rather poor health about this time and the year 1870 he spent in Hot Springs, Arkansas, trying to find a cure for his rheumatism. He returned to Paris much benefited, and in 1871 he entered upon the career which has made him so well known in this city, that of banking.

Years ago D. H. Moss organized the Farmers Savings Bank and later reorganized the original institution into the First National Bank with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, multiplying its capital as a savings concern by five. It was as assistant cashier of this bank that Mr. Buckner began his long connection with it. He was later made cashier and then when the bank became the Paris National Bank his splendid service as cashier won him the honor of being elected president, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Moss. With this change in

the charter, the capital of the bank was reduced to seventy thousand dollars. For many years Mr. Buckner was daily at his post, but the close exacting work and the responsibility at last wore on even his iron nerve and on the 1st of January, 1912, he retired from the active management and left this to his son.

Since reaching his majority Mr. Buckner has been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons. In politics Mr. Buckner has always been a Democrat.

It was on the 7th of April, 1853, that Mr. Buckner married Miss Eliza Woods, a daughter of the Reverend Anderson Woods, a Baptist minister and farmer of the early days in this section of the country. Her mother was Elizabeth Harris, and her parents were natives of Kentucky and pioneers in Boone county, Missouri, where Mrs. Buckner was born in 1832. She died in June, 1912, leaving seven children, as follows: Sue, who married Frank V. Ragsdale, of Paris, Missouri; Sallie, who became the wife of A. S. Houston and lives in Mexico, Missouri; Charles M., a business man of Marshall, Missouri; Anderson Duncan, who is cashier of the Paris National Bank; Mary is Mrs. C. R. Gibbs, of Mexico, Missouri; Emma lives in Paris; Frances is the wife of A. F. Neate, of Columbia, Missouri.

Anderson D. Buckner, who has taken his father's place as active head of the Paris National Bank, was born in Paris, Missouri, October 6, 1862. After completing the course of study in the city schools he entered the service of the old First National Bank and from a position as bookkeeper passed upward to that of cashier and acting head of the bank. He was made assistant cashier in 1885 and when his father was made vice-president in 1901 he became his successor as cashier and now with his father's retirement is executive in actuality.

Anderson D. Buckner is a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association and takes a prominent part in the work of that body. He was elected to the above post at the meeting of the association in Detroit in 1912. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally his affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Baptist church and is unmarried.

JOHN TANDY BUSH. Twelve miles southwest of Fulton is a country estate which was patented direct from the government to the Bush name more than ninety years ago, about the time the state of Missouri and Callaway county were created by legislative acts. The Bush family has been prominently identified with the life and affairs of this vicinity ever since, and there are a number of well-known men who have figured in local history as representatives of this family. John Tandy Bush, of the present generation, has gained prominence in the field of education, and as superintendent of the Fulton city schools has an important work and responsibilities in the making of the coming citizenship of the city and county.

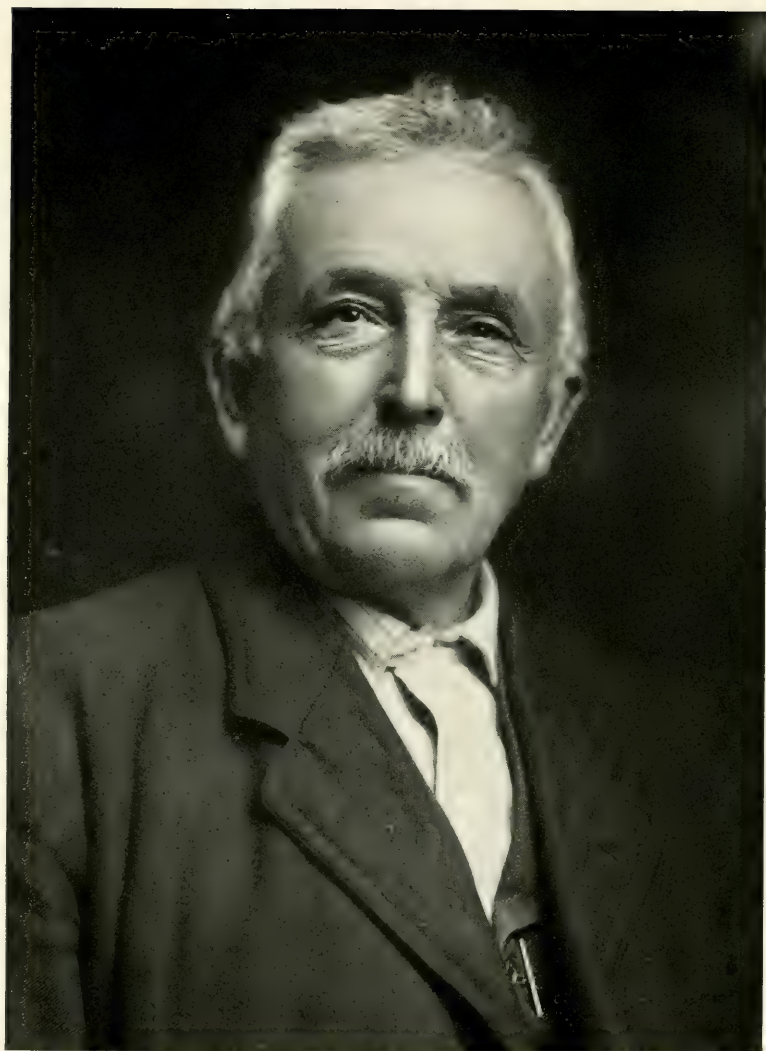
He was born at Barkserville on the Missouri river in Callaway county on the 18th of April, 1879. His parents, John Tandy and Madeline (Findley) Bush, were both natives of Callaway county. His paternal grandparents were Jordan and Sallie (Stewart) Bush, who were natives respectively of Clark and Nelson counties, Kentucky, and were married in that state. The Bush family is descended from an original John Bush, a Highland Scotchman, who emigrated to America and settled in the colony of Virginia. After the Revolution five brothers of the name went over the mountains and became pioneers of the region since embraced in Clark and Nelson counties, Kentucky.

Jordan Bush, the grandfather, and founder of the family name and fortunes in Callaway county, first came to this region in 1819 and

remained long enough to enter land twelve miles southwest of the subsequent site of Fulton. He then returned to Kentucky, where he married, and in 1829 brought his family and made permanent settlement in the timber on the original tract entered ten years previously. His location has ever since been considered one of the best in the country. With the slaves which he brought from Kentucky he developed a fine farm of five hundred acres, and his sons still own and occupy that pioneer estate. He died there in June, 1881, aged eighty-three, and his wife passed away in June, 1882, aged seventy-nine. Their old home, built in 1854, was at the time and for many years afterward, one of the best in all that locality. When he first came to this section of Missouri in 1819 he entered his land in the midst of a total wilderness, in which he had complete choice of his location, and even when he made permanent settlement ten years later, his neighbors were few. He was the son of a wealthy farmer and trader in Kentucky, and consequently came to Missouri with considerable money and possessions. He became a noted hunter and spent much of his time in the saddle. Before the war some forty slaves worked on his plantation. He was an old-school Baptist and a member of the nearby old Providence church. He and his good wife reared thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. Of these three sons and three daughters are living in 1912. Samuel and Herndon are stockmen and farmers on the old homestead, while Fielding M., now living retired at Portland, was for many years a member of the Fulton bar and stood especially high for his ability in cross examination.

John Tandy Bush, Sr., now deceased, was born on the old homestead April 18, 1839, just forty years to the day before the birth of his son of the same name. In 1865 he married Madeline Findley, who was born at Marthasville in Warren county, April 28, 1849, and came to Callaway county in childhood with her parents, Milton and Polly (Pearl) Findley. The Findley family is of Irish and Welsh origin, and one of the ancestors came into Kentucky with Daniel Boone. Milton Findley, who was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1839, was a blacksmith and farmer, and for a time had his shop in Marthasville, Warren county, and later moved to the old St. Aubert stage coach road near Fulton, where he had a shop and farm, and where he lived until his death in 1894, at the age of eighty-five. His wife, who was born in Greenbrier county, Kentucky, died in 1906 aged eighty-three. John Tandy Bush, Sr., gave all his active career to farming and stock raising, and was for a number of years a resident near Barkersville along the Missouri river. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters, namely: Ernest F., a graduate of the Missouri State University and the Washington University, taught for some years in Callaway county, was superintendent of city schools in Alabama and is now superintendent of the Wellston schools near St. Louis; Arthur N. died at the age of twenty-one; Rose Dale, a former teacher in this county, is now the wife of B. A. Bills, of Wainwright in Callaway county; William H. is a farmer near the old homestead; Addie P. died in childhood; John Tandy is mentioned in the following paragraph; and Madeline lives with her mother.

John Tandy Bush has made a profession of his work, and is a thoroughly trained and devoted worker in the great field of education. He was graduated with honors and as class president from Westminster College in 1908, and was also a member of the college debating team. Since then he has taken special work in the Universities of Missouri and of Chicago. He began his career while in college by teaching several terms in the public schools of his home county, and in 1909 became principal of the Fulton high school, and in 1912 was made superintendent



W. J. Priest

of all the city schools. Professor Bush owns a farm near Fulton, and has an attractive home in the city, where he resides with his mother and sister. He and the family are members of the Methodist church.

BENJAMIN G. GRANT. This historical edition is fortunate in being able to present within its pages due record concerning representative members of the Grant family, whose name has been concerned with history of Callaway county since the early pioneer era, ever standing exponent of ideal citizenship in all of the relations of life. Adequate review of the family record is given in the memoir dedicated to the late Samuel Grant, father of him whose name initiates this article, and thus it is not requisite to enter into details of the same in the present connection.

Benjamin George Grant, who is numbered among the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of his native county, was born on the ancestral homestead, twelve miles east of Fulton, Callaway county, on the 15th of August, 1869, and this homestead is now owned and occupied by his younger brother, Emmett J., concerning whom individual mention is made in this publication. Mr. Grant was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of the locality he was for three years a student in Westminster College, at Fulton. He continued to be associated with the work and management of the home farm until the time of his marriage, in 1897, and his present farm comprises four hundred and eighty acres of most fertile land. It is about one and one-half miles west of the village of Williamsburg and near the center of the beautiful Nine Mile prairie. He has made excellent improvements of permanent order, and the house, erected in 1897, is one of the most modern and attractive rural homes in Callaway county. Other buildings on the place are of high grade and thrift and prosperity are in evidence on every side. Mr. Grant gives his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock, a specialty being made of grazing cattle for the market.

In politics Mr. Grant is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Nine Mile Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of elder.

On the 15th of September, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grant to Miss Georgia May Garrett, who was born on the farm of her father, east of Readsville, Callaway county, on the 18th of May, 1876, and who is a daughter of George W. and Susan (Crump) Garrett. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have one child, George Garrett, who was born July 31, 1899. The beautiful family home is known for its cordial hospitality and Mr. and Mrs. Grant and their son have a host of friends in the community.

JUDGE HENRY JACKSON PRIEST is the presiding judge of the Ralls county court, as well as being a successful farmer near New London. He is descended from the family of his name from Loudon county, Virginia, from which point both his father and grandfather emigrated to Missouri. His father was William Priest, and his grandfather, Henry Priest, followed his son to this state, and occupied the farm his son left when he moved into Monroe county.

Henry Priest was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and was of Scotch stock. His forefathers came into the colony of Virginia while its people were still subjects of the British Empire, and their posterity has contributed of the young blood of the family to the settlement of different parts of the West. Henry Priest's brother, Thomas, came out to Ralls county, and from these two have emanated the Priests of this sec-

tion of the state. Henry's first wife was a Miss Murray who died in Virginia. Her children were James, William and a daughter. His second wife was Miss Melvina Culick, and to them were born Lewis; Harrison; Jefferson; John; George; Sarah, who married Dr. Long of Paris, Missouri; Madeline died as the wife of Albert Shortridge and Emma, who married J. R. Parsons.

William Priest came out to Missouri in 1839. He was fairly equipped in an educational way and devoted himself to the development and improvement of his country home. He first settled in Ralls county, but abandoned this tract to his father in 1841 or 1842, as previously mentioned, and settled on a new farm twelve miles northeast of Paris, where he spent the vigorous years of his life. He was a slave holder when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued and gave some aid to the Confederate cause. His journey from the old home state was made by caravan of wagons, with the family "darkies" forming a part of the cavalcade. He demonstrated his success as a farmer, despite his severe reverses as a result of the war, and was known for one of the prosperous men of his community. When he lost his second wife he returned to Ralls county and died in 1901. William Priest never identified himself formally with any church, yet he recognized and acknowledged its efficiency as a power for good in any community, and supported it in various ways. He ever kept step with the procession as an advocate and encourager of public education, and in his community in Monroe county the need for such influence and direction was strong enough. He was a Democrat following the war, and intensely partisan in his adherence to the cause.

The first marriage of William Priest was to Alcinda Dodd. She was a daughter of Maria Dodd, whose emigration from Virginia to Missouri occurred in 1819. Mrs. Priest died in 1854, the mother of Judge Henry Jackson Priest, of this review; James, of Meeker, Colorado; Martha, who married Howe McFarland of Paris, Missouri; Sarah M., who became the wife of Fount Watson. Mr. Priest's second wife was Emily Cochran, who died in 1890, leaving one child, William B. Priest, of Paris, Missouri.

Henry Jackson Priest was reared in Ralls county and received his early schooling in the primitive log cabin school of his district. He was born January 26, 1842, in Monroe county and was approaching his majority when the war broke out. He entered the service of the Confederate branch of the Missouri guard in 1861 as a member of Captain George Bates' Company of the Second Cavalry, and was mustered into the regular Confederate service in Colonel Green's regiment, thereafter participating in several of the first battles and scrimmages on Missouri soil. He was at Cow Skin, Lexington, Wilson Creek, Pea Ridge and then crossed the river to the eastern department and took part in the battles of Corinth and Iuka with General Price's army. After the Iuka fight he was one of a detail of men to accompany a bunch of eight hundred horses, worn out and useless, to the prairies of Texas. The animals were left on the grazing lands between Waco and Houston, and Mr. Priest was then returned to his old command with General Price. He found it in Louisiana and with it participated in some fighting with General Banks and General Steele in that state. General Price subsequently made a second raid north toward Kansas City, and it was on this march that Mr. Priest decided that the fortunes of the Confederacy were doomed to failure. He decided to free himself from the possible political entanglements in store for those found with the Rebel cause and joined a wagon train of men at Omaha, en route for California. This company comprised five wagons, some hundred and fifty mules and thirty-two

men, and it followed the trail up the Platte river to Fort Laramie and thence down Bear river to Salt Lake, around the south end of the lake to the desert and out over the government trail to Sacramento, being ninety-six days in completing the journey. Though they in a number of instances saw the bloody trails of hostile Indians, they were fortunate enough to escape contact with the redskins.

As a means of livelihood in California, Mr. Priest found work as a teamster freighting from Sacramento to Virginia City and Gold Hill, Nevada, and was in that section some three years. Leaving there he went to Central America and spent some little time about Greytown, Nicaragua, but disliked the situation as he found it there and made his way back to the United States. During his absence he had accumulated a capital of one thousand dollars, with which sum he equipped himself for farming when he returned to Monroe county. Although Mr. Priest entered strenuously into farming and in the handling of live stock, he could not forget the call of the West, and in 1877 he made a trip over the old trail with a bunch of mules to Chico, California, and in 1881 or 1882 he repeated the experience. Each time he noted and was impressed with the vast changes occurring; the establishment of civilization and the building of permanent homes along the old trail strewn with the bleaching bones of men, women and children, slaughtered by hostile bands of Indians.

In 1890 Mr. Priest returned to Ralls county and subsequently purchased the Castephen farm near New London, which he has been improving and cultivating since then. Many years ago he became identified with banking interests, and for the past fifteen years he has been president of the New London Bank. Matters pertaining to the general welfare of his county have ever won and held the interest of Judge Priest, and his political activity has been chiefly as a voter. He has seemed to be without personal ambition for office, and resisted all attempts to present him as a candidate for official positions for a number of years after his return to Ralls county. He finally consented to stand as a candidate for presiding judge of the county and was elected in 1898. He has been returned to the office at the expiration of each succeeding term, and his present term of office will expire in 1914. It was the stupendous debt of Ralls county which first attracted Judge Priest's attention, and the manner of handling it brought forth comments from him that brought his name into the limelight as good timber for the county bench. The sum of \$338,000 was voted by the county toward the building of the "Short Line" railroad and it seemed to be the policy of the county board to simply pay the interest on these bonds from year to year without a serious thought of how the funds were to be raised to pay the principal when due. The interest payments were fifty cents on the hundred dollars, which, during the time to run, would mean a big outlay by the county, with the bonds themselves still to be paid. When Judge Priest came to the board a levy of ten cents on the one hundred per cent of the value of the property of the county was made to meet the interest and reduce the principal, which with the decrease of the debt and the increase of the valuation, has proved to be sufficient to pay the interest and to take up the bonds faster than they became due, and when 1914 dies every dollar of the old debt will have been satisfied. While this has been an important item to handle, the board has shown itself able to provide a large amount of permanent road work and to bridge the streams at most of the important crossings and to inaugurate an era of concrete culvert and small bridge work that is rapidly adding to the facility of travel and promising a reduction in the annual cost of road repairs in the future.

Judge Priest's democracy is well known. He declared his fealty to it with the enfranchisement of the old Confederates and has encouraged his comrades and co-workers in delegate conventions occasionally since then, while he helped to nominate General Marmaduke for governor of Missouri.

On September 20, 1866, Judge Priest was married to Miss Jane E. McFarland, a daughter of Walter and Harriet (Matson) McFarland, whose children were Mercy, the wife of Harrison Glascock; William Harvey of Paris, Missouri; Jane E., born September, 1844; Richard A., of Hannibal, Missouri; Dr. Abraham, of Ralls county; Lucy, twice married and now deceased; Enoch of St. Louis; Mollie, the wife of Paul Flowerree of New London, and Walter, who is deceased.

Judge and Mrs. Priest have one son, Hugh Priest, of League City, Texas. He was born in Monroe county, in March, 1870. He married Miss Mattie Carter and has two children,—Imadell and Gertrude.

JOHN PLEASANT ARNOLD. Possessing a reputation as a breeder of some of the finest harness and saddle horses ever exhibited in this or other countries, John P. Arnold, proprietor of Nine Mile Stock Farm, at Williamsburg, belongs to one of Callaway county's old and honored families, and one that has been prominently identified with agricultural and stock raising operations in northeastern Missouri for many years. He was born on a farm located three miles northwest of his present property, January 19, 1860, the youngest son of Pleasant and Caroline (Scholl) Arnold, natives of Kentucky.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Arnold, John and Sina (Jones) Scholl, were born in the Blue Grass state, and there married in 1815, the latter being the daughter of Giles Jones, who was born in 1756 or 1757, near Cardiff, Wales. John and Sina Scholl came to Missouri, being accompanied by Mrs. Scholl's mother for three days who then turned back to the Kentucky home, and after a long and eventful journey reached their destination in Callaway county and settled on a part of the present farm of Norman Davis, in 1824, at once commencing the cultivation of their land with their negro slaves. Several of Mrs. Scholl's most treasured possessions were some new counterpanes, for which she had raised the flax, and these being unbleached, she hung them on the buck bushes some distance from the little pioneer home. That same night snow came, and the winter was so severe that she was unable to again secure her counterpanes until spring. Several of these interesting old souvenirs of pioneer days are still owned by Mrs. Scholl's great-granddaughter. John and Sina Scholl spent the remainder of their lives on that property, the latter passing away some years prior to her husband's death, which occurred when he was eighty years old. One son, John Scholl reached maturity and secured the old farm, his daughter being Mrs. Norman Davis, wife of the present owner of the land. The Scholl daughters were: Minerva, who married Herman Hayes, and died in Callaway county at the age of ninety-four years; Matilda, who married James Love and died at the age of eighty years in Callaway county; Louisa, who married in 1840 William Arnold, and died in Callaway county in 1895; Mary, who married Harrison Gregory, and died in New Florence, in 1911, being past eighty years and the last survivor; Caroline; Emily, who married Robert M. Berry, of Williamsburg, and died in 1905; and Isabel, who married John Gregory, and died in Mexico, Missouri.

Pleasant and Caroline (Scholl) Arnold were married about July, 1843, the Arnold family residing on a farm adjoining that of the Scholls' and the two Arnold brothers marrying the two Scholl sisters. Pleasant

Arnold had gone to Portland as a boy, and there secured a position carrying mail to Portland, but subsequently began to clerk in a general store, and soon entered business at Portland, one of his sons, Taylor Arnold, being named in honor of Taylor Blow, a St. Louis merchant. About 1855 Mr. Arnold disposed of his interests at Portland, and purchased a tract of land where Taylor Arnold now resides, only about one and one-half miles distant, and was also engaged in operating a store at Williamsburg. His death occurred August 1, 1864, when still less than forty-three years of age, having been born September 15, 1821. He had a family of eight children, all of whom reached maturity: Taylor, who is engaged in extensive farming operations near Williamsburg; Sarah Ellen, who married James A. Simpson, and died in 1889, at Montgomery City; Giles Jones, who died on his thirtieth birthday, a member of the firm of Arnold Brothers, at Williamsburg; William, twin to Emma, in business at Williamsburg, where he still resides; Emily Ann, who married Henry Covington, of Valley Center, Kansas; Mary Belle, who married J. F. (Dick) Smith, of Fulton; John Pleasant; and Nettie C., who married J. Timon Peters, cashier of the Bank of Williamsburg.

John Pleasant Arnold remained at home with his mother and brother, Taylor, until reaching his majority, and in 1883 came to his present farm, in the meantime also retaining an interest in the mercantile firm of Arnold Brothers of Williamsburg. For one year he was in partnership with H. W. Covington, under the firm style of Arnold & Covington, and for a like period he continued with Arnold Brothers, but after that began to give his entire cultivation to the operation of his 243-acre tract of land, which has become famous throughout the country as the Nine Mile Stock Farm. His operations have been restricted almost wholly to the breeding of harness and saddle horses, about ten colts annually being bred. In 1901 was foaled the champion harness horse of the world, "Nala," stallion, which was trained as a harness horse by Mr. Arnold, which won all local honors, and stood at the head of his stable for years, but is now owned by J. W. Harriman, brother of E. H. Harriman, of New York, and stands at the head of his breeding farm at Avondale, Massachusetts. This magnificent animal has won highest honors at the world's great horse shows, at Madison Square, at Chicago, Louisville and Newport. Until 1891 the head of Mr. Arnold's stable was "Forest Bird," 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$, also a blue ribbon winner, and at this time a saddle horse, a three-year old stallion, is at the head of the stable, "Golden Chester," a Kentucky-bred animal. A promising two-year-old is "Sultan," from which great things are expected. Mr. Arnold has his own track on his property, and nearly always has valuable animals for sale. His reputation as a breeder has extended far beyond the limits of his native state, and no one is considered a better judge of horse-flesh. Almost his entire active career has been devoted to his present business, and the fact that his operations have always been of a strictly legitimate nature has given him standing with horsemen all over the country. In his native county he is regarded as an excellent business man and a progressive citizen, while his personality is such that he has gathered about him a wide circle of sincere friends.

In 1884 Mr. Arnold was married to Dora B. Harrison, daughter of Samuel P. Harrison, now living retired at Mineola, but late one of Callaway county's leading farmers, and a brother of William Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have one daughter: Caroline, who is the wife of S. M. Weeks, son of the late county judge and State Senator Weeks of Montgomery and Callaway counties.

SAMUEL P. HARRISON. The Missouri agriculturist, if he is enterprising and energetic, is usually loath to transfer the control of his opera-

tions to other hands, even when he has reached an age that men in other lines of industry would consider advanced years, but when he does finally relinquish his hold on active labor and retires to a residence in the city, he makes one of the most solid, substantial citizens of his new community, and as such is a welcome addition. The oldest member of his family now living, Samuel P. Harrison spent a long and active life in agricultural pursuits, but for the past several years has been living retired in Mineola. He is a native of Callaway county, Missouri, and was born November 29, 1829, near Auxvasse, a son of Thomas and Sally (Potts) Harrison, and nephew of the noted Major John Harrison. Educated in the district schools and the University of Missouri and reared to agricultural pursuits, when still in young manhood, in 1850, he crossed the plains to California in search of gold, and there spent some years in company with John Peters of Williamsburg, who was also a member of the same company in the state troops during the Civil war. Returning to Callaway county, he began operations on the land now occupied by Jack Harrison, three miles east of Auxvasse, but in September, 1869, sold his land and removed to the French homestead, four and one-half miles northwest of Williamsburg, he owning a section of the 800-acre tract. There Mr. Harrison continued to be engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years, living in the home built by his wife's father in 1830, but in 1911 retired from activities, and since that time has lived quietly at Mineola.

In 1859 Mr. Harrison was married to Lucy J. French, born in Callaway county, Missouri, four miles northwest of Williamsburg, in 1838, daughter of John and Isabella (Dillard) French. She died in 1891, having been the mother of eight children, as follows: Dora B., wife of John Arnold; Emma Price, the wife of B. R. Crane, of Mineola; Milton F., a farmer in Audrain county; Victor H., engaged in farming near Bachelor, Callaway county; Albert Y., who lives in Montgomery City; W. P., of Williamsburg; L. A., carrying on operations on the old homestead since the retirement of his father; and Lutie, who is the wife of C. C. Woodland, on a tract located near the old home.

Mr. Harrison is a Democrat in his political views, but has held no public offices, although he has been active in his support of his party's policies and candidates, and his brother, William, served as county judge and as representative in the Missouri state legislature. Since he was twenty-seven years of age he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, taking a great deal of enjoyment out of fraternal work, and being popular with the members of his lodge. He is a stockholder in the National Bank of Fulton, Missouri, and has interested himself in various enterprises of a financial and industrial nature. The oldest representative of his line of an old and honored family, he has served to keep alive its traditions and to maintain its reputation for integrity and honorable dealing, and as one who has been closely identified with the history of his native state he is held in high regard by all who have come into contact with him.

JOHN H. WEEKS, whose long and honorable career is eminently worthy of extended mention in a work of this nature, has for years been conspicuous as one of northeastern Missouri's farmers and stock raisers. Few citizens now living in Callaway county have been for so long a time residents of this section, or more prominently connected with its agricultural interests, or with its social and commercial welfare. Coming to the state in young manhood, and commencing his career without capital or influential friends, he has prosecuted his activities to such good advantages, that from the humble position of farm laborer, he has

become one of his locality's heaviest tax-payers, the owner of 1160 acres of well-cultivated land, and a citizen who merits and holds the entire confidence and esteem of the people of his community. Mr. Weeks was born May 19, 1834, in Bedford county, Virginia, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Hudnall) Weeks.

From the Old Dominion state, the Weeks family made removal to the state of North Carolina when John H. Weeks was still a youth, and in 1852 started overland with a two-horse team, traveling by land until they reached Louisville, Kentucky. There they took passage on a boat as deck passengers, as far as St. Louis, in which city they arrived in the middle of December. It was their intention to go to Daviess county, but on reaching Montgomery county the family funds were exhausted, and the father and sons started to work as farm hands and working as wood choppers in the forest, while a cabin was rented for the mother and daughters. Thomas Weeks rented land in Montgomery and Callaway counties, and was engaged in farming until his death in the latter county about the year 1884, about three days after the death of his wife who, like himself, died of pneumonia.

John H. Weeks started to work as a farm hand at \$11.00 per month, his wages being gradually increased until he was receiving from \$160 to \$175 per year, and by the time he was thirty-one years of age, so industrious and thrifty had he been, he had saved \$600. This he invested in a tract of eighty acres of land, the nucleus of his present handsome property. When the Civil war broke out, he became a member of the state troops and served under General Price, but was subsequently forced into hiding to escape capture and imprisonment by the Federal authorities. In 1863 he was married to Mary D. Cobbs, who was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, and they settled in an old log school-house which he fitted up for a home on his rented land. Continuing his earnest and industrious efforts, Mr. Weeks soon purchased an additional eighty acres of land for \$400, and his next eighty-acre tract, consisting of prairie land reaching to the timber, cost him \$700, and he continued adding to his land from time to time, until he now owns 1,160 acres, for some of which he has paid as high as \$30.00 per acre. His home is situated one mile east of Williamsburg, on the state highway, and its modern comforts and conveniences are in marked contrast to the simple necessities that graced his pioneer log cabin home. He has handled a variety of stock and various kinds of crops, and his ventures have been uniformly successful, his land all being operated by him until a few years ago, when he started to rent out a part of his property to tenants. Mr. Weeks has the shrewdness and good judgment typical of the successful farmer, and has made money by purchasing land on time at ten per cent interest, having had plenty of funds to back his enterprises. In the stock line he has done exceptionally well, his hogs bringing three cents per pound and his other stock and produce in proportion, and the output of his farm finds a ready sale in the large markets. With his children, he owns 1,900 acres of northeastern Missouri land. Politically, Mr. Weeks is a Democrat, but outside of a good citizen's interest in matters affecting his township, has shown little concern over affairs of a public nature.

Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have been the parents of three children: Stone-wall J., who is assisting his father in the management of the home place; Samuel Houston, who operates land near the homestead; and Susan, who is the wife of A. T. Crump, also engaged in agricultural pursuits in Callaway. The members of this family are all widely and favorably known throughout this part of the state, where they have demonstrated their right to be classed among northeastern Missouri's most representative citizens.

TAYLOR ARNOLD. Forced to take over the management of a great landed estate at a time when he was just entering manhood, Taylor Arnold, one of Callaway county's leading farmers and stock-growers, early displayed those characteristics which have marked his subsequent years, characteristics which have enabled him to gain and maintain a foremost position in a community where men of intelligence and ability are by no means lacking. Coming of a long line of agriculturists, and of a family noted for its perseverance, enterprise and integrity, he no doubt inherits much of his forefather's force of character and this he has used in the building up of an extensive private fortune and the developing of his native county's interests. Mr. Arnold was born in the city of Portland, Callaway county, Missouri, and is a son of Pleasant and Caroline (Scholl) Arnold.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Arnold, John and Sina (Jones) Scholl, were born in Kentucky, and there were married in 1815. The latter was the daughter of Giles Jones, who was born in 1756 or 1757, near Cardiff, Wales. John was a son of Lovina Boone who was a sister of Daniel Boone. John and Sina Scholl came to the state of Missouri, being accompanied for three days by Mrs. Scholl's mother, who then turned back to the Kentucky home, and after a long and eventful journey they reached their destination in Callaway county and settled on a part of the present farm of Norman Davis, in 1824, at once commencing the cultivation of their land with their negro slaves. Several of Mrs. Scholl's most highly treasured possessions were several new counterpanes, or coverlets, for which she had raised the flax, and, these being unbleached, shortly after her arrival in the Missouri home, she hung them on some bushes some distance from the pioneer cabin home. That same night snow came, and the winter proved to be such a severe one that she was forced to wait until spring before she was able to secure her counterpanes. It must be apparent to all that the hardships of such a territory and a climate must have severely taxed the courage of the little emigrant family, but they bravely remained on, making a home for their children and continuing to develop their land during the remainder of their lives. Mr. Scholl passed away when he was eighty years of age, his wife having died some years before, and one son, John, reached maturity, inherited the old farm, and became the father of Mrs. Norman Davis, wife of the present owner of the land. Several of the pioneer relics, including the old counterpanes before mentioned, are now in the possession of the great-granddaughter of John and Sina Scholl. The daughters of this couple were: Minerva, who married Herman Hayes and died in Callaway county at the age of ninety-four years; Matilda, who married James Love and died in Callaway county at the age of eighty years; Louisa, who was married in 1840, to William Arnold, and died in Callaway county in 1895; Mary, who married Harrison Gregory, and died in New Florence, Missouri, in 1911, being past eighty years of age and the last survivor of the family; Caroline, who was born in Kentucky and accompanied her parents on the journey to Missouri; Emily, who married Robert M. Berry, of Williamsburg, and died in 1905; Isabel, who married John Gregory, and died in Mexico, Missouri.

Pleasant Arnold was born September 15, 1821, and about July, 1843, was married to Caroline Scholl, the Arnold family living on land adjoining that owned by John Scholl, and the two Arnold brothers marrying Scholl sisters. Pleasant Arnold had gone to Portland as a boy, and there secured a position carrying mail to Fulton, but subsequently began to clerk in a general store and soon entered business on his own account. Taylor is named in honor of Taylor Blow, an early St. Louis merchant. About 1855 Mr. Arnold disposed of his interests at Portland, and pur-



CHARLES PLEASANT ARNOLD



THE TAYLOR-ARNOLD HOME ERECTED IN 1822

chased a tract of land near where Taylor Arnold now resides, about one and one-half miles distant, and in addition to cultivating this property operated a general store at Williamsburg. He was thus successfully engaged at the time of his death, August 1, 1864, when he was still less than forty-three years of age. He had a family of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity: Taylor; Sarah Ellen, who married James A. Simpson, and died in 1889, at Montgomery City; Giles Jones, who died on his thirtieth birthday, was a member of the firm of Arnold Brothers, at Williamsburg; William, who still resides at Williamsburg; Emily Ann, who married Henry Covington, of Valley Center, Kansas; Mary Belle, who married J. F. (Dick) Smith, of Fulton, Missouri; John Pleasant, who is proprietor of Nine Mile Stock Farm, near Williamsburg, and one of the leading harness and saddle horse breeders in the country; and Nettie C., who married J. Timon Peters, cashier of the Bank of Williamsburg.

Taylor Arnold secured his education in the district schools in the neighborhood of the home farm, and was just entering manhood at the time of his father's death. Taking charge of the home property, he supported his mother and younger sisters and brothers until August 31, 1899, when the mother died. Mr. Arnold has engaged extensively in general farming and stock feeding, and has added to the home farm to such an extent that he now has 4,000 acres, all in one body, lying two miles north of Williamsburg. His residence is said to be the first frame house built in Callaway county, erected about 1822 by one McMurtry, and inherited by Mr. Arnold from his uncle, William Arnold, who had no children. Mr. Arnold gives his entire time to the operations on the home farm, and has cared neither for political nor fraternal life, although he is known as a good and public-spirited citizen and a willing supporter of all movements tending to advance the welfare of his community or its citizens. The general appearance of his extensive property, its substantial buildings, and its sleek, well-fed cattle, evidence the presence of able management and progressive industry, while the success which has attended Mr. Arnold's efforts demonstrates emphatically that he is the fortunate possessor of those abilities which enabled his ancestors to make this family one known throughout the state. Mr. Arnold's household duties are attended to in an able manner by his niece, Eulah Simpson.

ROBERT ARNOLD. A resident of Callaway county for more than three-quarters of a century, and engaged in agricultural pursuits here from earliest boyhood, Robert Arnold, of Nine Mile township, is one of his community's best known and most highly esteemed citizens, and as one who has been intimately connected with the history of northeastern Missouri is eminently worthy of having his record extensively mentioned in a work of this nature. By industry and honest toil he has prospered in life, achieving more than ordinary success in his field of activity, and now in his declining years he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen to a high degree. Mr. Arnold was born on the hill where he now resides, four miles south of Williamsburg, thirteen and one-half miles north of Portland, and about eighteen miles (by road) east of Fulton, in Callaway county, Missouri, September 21, 1836, the youngest son of Robert and Percy (Hamlin) Arnold, the former a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, and the latter of Shelby county, Kentucky.

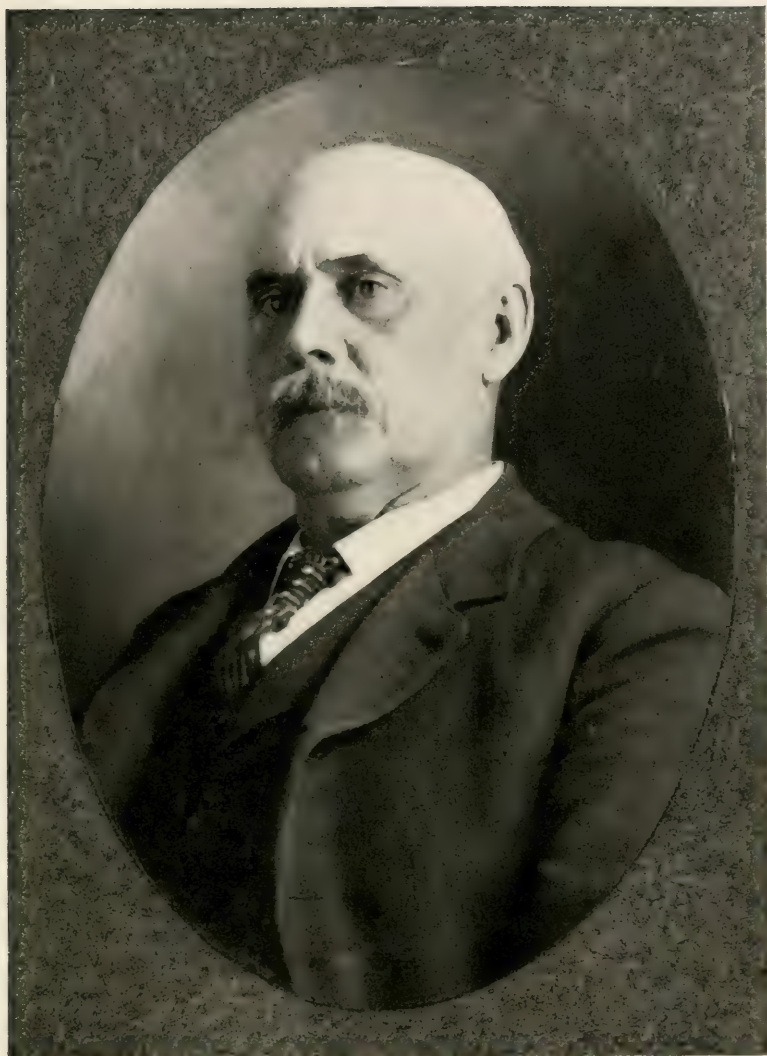
The father of Mr. Arnold came to St. Charles county, Missouri, as a young man, and there lost his first wife, who was Miss Manion. Later he was married to Percy Hamlin, and they came to Callaway county where their eldest son was born on the present farm of Robert Arnold, in February, 1828, although they had spent a short time on Loutre

creek, in Montgomery county, some ten miles east of this farm, and removed therefrom on account of the unhealthy condition of the climate in the bottom lands. Here Mr. Arnold secured a much desired elevation, as well as a spring, which is still flowing and is the source of supply for the house, located one-quarter of a mile distant on a hill. This house, the materials for which had to be removed from ten to twelve miles, was first erected in 1840, was later added to, and in 1867 was remodeled by his son. Mr. Arnold put some 150 or 160 acres under cultivation, and also owned nearly 400 acres of hill and creek bottom land on Prairie Fork. Here Robert Arnold continued to carry on operations until his death, March 23, 1867, while his wife, Pearcey, passed away October 11, 1875. By his first wife he had two sons and a daughter: William, who died when past sixty years of age; Pleasant, who was a merchant at Portland and later at Williamsburg, and died at the age of forty-four years; and Nancy, who married Henry W. Covington and died when past seventy-five years of age. Six children were born to Robert and Pearcey (Hamlin) Arnold, namely: George, who was engaged in farming all of his life on Hancock's Prairie, near Reidsville, Callaway county, where he died at the age of eighty-four years; Bertha Ann, the wife of B. F. Covington, of Howell county, Missouri; John W., who spent his life in mercantile pursuits and died at Shamrock, Missouri, in January, 1895; Mary, who is the wife of J. R. Covington, living near Shamrock, in Callaway county; Robert; and Martha, who married Thomas Higginbotham, and both are deceased.

Robert Arnold received his education in the district schools in the vicinity of the home farm, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, and to traits of honesty, industry and thrift. At the call of Gov. Clark Jackson, in 1861, he enlisted in the six months' service in the Confederate army, under General Price, and his service expired at Lexington, where, under Colonel Mulligan, he surrendered. Returning home via Springfield, he was put under bonds to keep the peace, and subsequently visited Nebraska and Illinois. When the war had closed, Mr. Arnold returned to the homestead, and continued to remain with his parents, caring for them in their declining years and managing operations on the home place. On the death of his parents, he inherited the Callaway county land, which he has continued to cultivate to the present time, although since 1904 his sons have done the greater part of the active labor. He carried on mixed farming, and for years bred some of the best high grade Short Horn stock ever produced in the county, keeping blooded animals and maintaining vast prairie and pasture lands. Mr. Arnold is a Democrat, but is no politician. While he is not connected with any particular religious denomination, he supports all movements of a religious, charitable or educational nature, and is known as a friend of morality and good citizenship.

In August, 1867, Mr. Arnold was married to Elvira J. Allen, daughter of David Powell and Nancy (Courtney) Allen, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri at an early day, the old Allen homestead being situated three and one-half miles southwest of the old Arnold home. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, namely: Celsus Price, named in honor of the son of General Price, who served on his father's staff, a farmer in Bollinger county, Missouri; Eglan Gertrude, who married Hal B. Dyson, a member of the St. Louis police department; and Robert Powell, who operates the home farm and one of his own near by in Callaway county.

ALFRED P. MATSON. Around no name in Northeast Missouri is gathered more valuable and interesting pioneer history than that of Matson.



A. D. Watson

If true history is biography, in no better way could a graphic story of the beginnings and subsequent development of the country now included in Ralls and adjacent counties be told than through the careers of the Matsons, who have been intimately identified with this vicinity for nearly a century.

Much of this interesting pioneer history has been told through the medium of the biography of Enoch G. Matson, on another page of this work. Alfred P. Matson, named above, is a son of the late Richard H. Matson, a brother of Enoch G. and a son of Enoch, the original pioneer, about whose activities and character so much has been told in the article just mentioned.

A number of other interesting facts may be related in connection with the present sketch. The Matson family, which was founded in Northeast Missouri in 1816 by Richard and Enoch Matson, came here in company with the Benns and Fishers, and all of these names subsequently became prominent in the early history of Ralls and Pike counties.

As stated elsewhere, the first mill in Pike county was the one built on Peno creek by Enoch Matson. Its wooden dam was built upon a burr oak foundation. Long years after every vestige of the mill had disappeared, our subject dug up portions of the burr oak foundation, still in a fine state of preservation, and canes and other ornaments were made from these pioneer timbers and are now the cherished possessions of those who appreciate the significance of such relics and have regard for the splendid labors of those who in pioneer times laid the foundation of civilization in this wilderness. Speaker Champ Clark received a cane and gavel wrought from this old foundation timber, as a gift from Mr. Alfred P. Matson, and acknowledged them in a manner characteristic of this eloquent Missouri statesman.

The construction of the trio of mills, and the uses to which they were put, and their final fortunes, have elsewhere been described, but the additional information should be noted here that the Salt River mill, "the Old Matson Mill," was purely the workmanship of local hands. All its wheels, cog and belt, were chiseled out on the ground by millwrights under the direction of Enoch Matson. And when everything was ready for the start, the wooden gearing, the wooden cog-wheel, the wooden lineshaft all fitted so snugly and communicated power to the run of burrs so perfectly that the usage of years found the machinery antiquated but still performing its functions.

Before the construction of the original mill Enoch Matson had furnished meal to the community, and also to the Indians who applied for it, from a crude mill operated by hand and consisting chiefly of two stones about eighteen inches in diameter. These stones had a history of their own. He had brought them with him from Kentucky, an important part of the pioneer equipment with which he came into the then territory of Missouri. But the stones were old and worn by usage when they came to Missouri. Originally taken from the old Lawrie mill in Virginia, they had been brought over the mountains, perhaps on pack-horses, into Kentucky by James Matson, father of Enoch. This was probably during or soon after the War of the Revolution. The slaves of the Matsons kept a supply of meal sufficient for the household, except when hungry Indians would exhaust the supply and demand more, and then the women of the house would set the stones awhirring to grind enough to feed the red men and thus preserve the friendship of their native neighbors. One of these interesting old mill stones is now in the possession of Alfred P. Matson and will eventually lodge among the archives of the Missouri State Historical Society.

The sawmill adjunct of the "Old Matson Mill" got out the heavy

timber for all the early buildings of this region and all of the lumber of the quality generally demanded then for any purpose. However, Enoch Matson laid the floor of his own permanent residence with ash lumber "whip-sawed" from the log by his negro hands. This house and this floor are still in use, and the manner in which the flooring was made is not the least among the aristocratic and dignified distinctions which attach to the old dwelling.

Of the family of Enoch Matson it is sufficient to refer to the other article already mentioned. Richard H., his fifth child and the father of Alfred P., was identified with his father's milling enterprise until it disappeared. He was born September 10, 1823, and died January 12, 1893, when in his seventieth year. Until the decision of war he was owner of a number of slaves, and was one of the large planters of Pike county. His attitude toward his slaves was an intensive degree of that patriarchal kindness with which the majority of southern men treated their colored dependents. His feelings of responsibility toward his slaves as individuals were such that he refused to sell any of them. Throughout the early half of the century the Matsons were strong Whigs, but with the new alignment of political parties caused by the issues of the war, Richard H. Matson became a Democrat. He was never in public office and belonged to no church.

Richard H. Matson married Harriet Wellman, a daughter of Col. Harvey Wellman, a Rhode Island man who had come to Missouri among the pioneers, settling at Saverton. Mrs. Matson is still living, a resident of New London. She was the mother of the following children: Alfred P.; Harvey, who was drowned in Salt river in 1875; Dr. Neal Cameron, who died at Hannibal in 1891, leaving one child; and Henry V., who died unmarried at Ashburn in 1894.

Mr. Alfred P. Matson, who was born on his father's homestead August 23, 1851, besides having a career as a prosperous farmer has also been a man of large affairs. He grew up as it were "between two corn rows" while aiding in the family support during the war and the period of reconstruction, which bore heavily upon the Matsons and upon all others in this section of the state. With such training as he could get in the country schools during his 'teens, he began his practical career, and by industry and good management in the course of years came to rank among the most prosperous men of his community. In 1903 he removed from the farm to New London. There he gave his attention to the rehabilitation of the telephone system of the town. After introducing the service into nearly every house worth mentioning in town, he extended the service into the country, building toll lines to Hannibal, Frankford and Spalding. A battle of supremacy with the farmers then followed, the incidents of which contest furnished interesting reading in the local journals and exciting gossip for the public. With the collapse of the rural interests and their allies, Mr. Matson's stock leaped to a high figure on the market, and he then disposed of his interests and has since given practically all his attention to his farm.

In his politics Mr. Matson has answered the roll call of the Democracy up to 1912. He was once chosen justice of the peace, but like his grandfather in similar situation, soon tired of the office and was glad to retire. Mr. Matson grew up in Salt River township, concerning which some interesting facts stand on record. It is as though some friendly hand had guided the destiny of the township's native born, for no asylum or other charitable institution of Missouri has ever received one of its children, and no native son has ever been convicted of crime and looked out from prison bars. It is a fine type of the old-fashioned rural com-

munity of quiet and sane living, and to have spent a considerable portion of one's life there is of itself no mean distinction.

Mr. Matson in 1875 married Miss Medora Hays, daughter of Hamilton Hays. At her death in 1883 she left one child, Floy, the wife of J. W. Roach, a farmer, and their children are Virgil, Richard, Alfred, Harold and Helen. Mr. Matson's second marriage was with Mrs. Nannie Caldwell, a daughter of William Lindsey. She died leaving a son, Wellman C., who is now in the automobile business at Keokuk, Iowa. In November, 1899, Mr. Matson married Mrs. Narcissus T. Rule. She is a daughter of John Reading and widow of the late Dr. Edward B. Rule, of Pike county. Mrs. Matson is a granddaughter of William Reading, a soldier of the War of 1812, and a great-granddaughter of George Reading, who was a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Matson's children by her first husband are: J. W. Rule, of New London, who married Emma Fishback; Jane, the wife of Charles L. Reading, a Pike county farmer; and Anna, wife of W. O. Francis, of Keokuk, Iowa. Of the Matsons few of the men have identified themselves with any church, but their wives have been devout Christians and have assumed the spiritual direction of the household.

JOHN M. TATE, M. D. Though he has not been engaged in the active practice of his profession for many years, Dr. Tate long ago gained distinctive prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native county, and he has since given his attention to the supervision of his valuable landed estate in Callaway county, where he is a prominent farmer and stock grower and where he is held in unqualified esteem as a citizen of sterling character and utmost loyalty and public spirit. He is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of this county and is himself numbered among its prominent and influential citizens.

Dr. Tate was born on the old homestead farm near Auxvasse, Callaway county, on the 1st of December, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Jane (Henderson) Tate, whose marriage was here solemnized soon after the former had come to Missouri from Green county, Kentucky, where he was born and reared. His wife's parents, Daniel and Martha (Steele) Henderson, came to Callaway county about the same time as he did, in 1837, their home having previously been in Augusta county, Virginia. James Tate, a brother of Isaac, had established his home in Callaway county about the year 1822, and was one of its very early settlers, his original homestead farm having been near that now owned and occupied by Dr. Tate of this review. The farm mentioned became the home of Isaac Tate in 1852, his brother, James, having been one of the California argonauts of 1849 and having died soon after his arrival on the scene of the gold excitement on the Pacific Coast. Calvin Tate, another brother, came to Callaway county at a later date than Isaac and his home was near Auxvasse, where he continued to reside until his death, at the age of seventy years. Of his children only one is now living, in Callaway county,—Mrs. Augustus Fry. His son Lewis and daughter Martha are missionaries of the Presbyterian church in Korea. The children of James Tate are all deceased. Milton Tate, still another brother, likewise came to Callaway county and he passed the closing years of his life on his farm near McCredie. He is survived by one son, Rev. John C. Tate, who is a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and who is now living in Tennessee. All of the Tate brothers were prominent and devoted members of the old Auxvasse Presbyterian church, and James was one of its charter members, having identified himself therewith at the time of its organization, in 1824. Isaac was an elder in this historic old church for sixty

years and retained this office until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Tate, of this sketch. He lived on his old homestead until he purchased the farm of his brother James, after the death of the latter, and in the spring of 1853 he removed to the farm last mentioned, the same having included a part of the landed estate now owned by Dr. Tate. Isaac Tate owned in this homestead seven hundred acres, and near Auxvasse he owned another tract of fully one thousand acres, a property which he sold in 1852, at the rate of seven dollars an acre. He was one of the most extensive and successful farmers and stock-growers of Callaway county and owned a large number of slaves, besides which his wife inherited a considerable number. During the Mormon troubles in this section of the Union he raised a regiment of militia, became colonel of the same and commanded the regiment in the field for some time, in the suppressing of the Mormon outrages. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but he later espoused the cause of the Democratic party, of which he continued a staunch adherent until his death, in 1889, at which time he was eighty-one years of age. His cherished and devoted wife preceded him to eternal rest by a few years, she having been born in Virginia in 1808, and both were most zealous workers in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Tate was a trustee of Westminster College at Fulton, for a number of years, and was otherwise liberal and influential in the support of church work and institutions. His remains were laid to rest beside those of his wife in the old cemetery at Auxvasse, and the names of both merit enduring place on the roll of the noble and honored pioneers of northeastern Missouri. They became the parents of two sons and six daughters, concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Elizabeth is the wife of George W. Washington, of Fulton, the capital of Callaway county; Martha became the wife of William Yates and was somewhat more than seventy years of age at the time of her death; Sarah is a maiden lady and resides in Auxvasse; Dr. John M., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Clarinda is the wife of Samuel S. McCue, of Callaway county; Mary, who became the wife of James W. Pratt, died at the age of fifty-five years; Emma became the wife of John Yates and was thirty-five years old at the time of her demise; and James N., who was graduated in Westminster College was for some time superintendent of the Missouri state hospital for the deaf and dumb school at Fulton, and is now superintendent of the state school for the deaf and dumb at Faribault, Minnesota.

Dr. John M. Tate gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of Callaway county and was graduated in Westminster College as a member of the class of 1863, under the presidency of Professor Samuel S. Laws. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he continued his studies for one year, after which he entered the celebrated Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the city of New York, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1865 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. As a young man he established his home on his present farm, and from this headquarters he continued in the successful practice of his profession until the early '90s, when he retired, though he still finds no little demand for his professional services at the instance of many of the representative families to whom he formerly ministered and who consider that no one can fill his place. His fine homestead place comprises about one thousand acres of excellent land, and he has given special attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, in connection with diversified agriculture.

Dr. Tate has long been a recognized leader in the local ranks of the Democratic party and has given effective service in behalf of the cause.

He has served as delegate to the state conventions of his party and he represented his native county in the state legislature, during the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth general assemblies,—those of 1895 and 1897. He made an admirable record as an earnest worker for wise legislation, served on various important house committees and did all in his power to further the best interests of his home county and state.

During his years of active professional work Dr. Tate was identified with various medical associations, including the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been a most loyal and earnest worker in the Presbyterian church and is one of its most influential representatives in Callaway county. He succeeded his father as a member of the board of trustees of Westminster College, maintained under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, and held this office for fifteen years. He is at the present time a member of the board of trustees of the Synodical College of Fulton and has served as such for fully a decade, his appointment having been conferred by the synod. He succeeded his father as an elder in the old Auxvasse Presbyterian church and still holds this position, the combined service of father and son having covered a period of more than eighty years, besides which the Doctor's uncle, James Tate, was one of the first elders of this church, his assumption of the office having occurred nearly ninety years ago. In all that makes for ideal citizenship the name of Tate has here stood forth most prominently, and none has been more closely concerned with social and material development and progress in Callaway county.

On the 6th of June, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Tate to Miss Isabel Langtry, who was born and reared in Callaway county and who is a sister of Hill Langtry, in the sketch of whose career, on other pages of this work, are given adequate data concerning the family history. Mrs. Tate was afforded the advantages of the excellent academy at Ashley, Pike county, of which Professor John M. McAfee was then the executive head, and she herself was for some time a teacher of music in that institution. Dr. and Mrs. Tate have three children: Eliza is the wife of Emmett J. Grant, of whom specific mention is made elsewhere in this volume; Mary is the wife of Rev. Samuel Wood, of Auxvasse; and Florence remains at the parental home, which is a center of most gracious and unostentatious hospitality. All of the daughters were graduated in Synodical College at Fulton.

MISS BETTIE GALWITH. Some of the heaviest property owners throughout the country are women, who have either earned what they possess themselves, or have increased the value of what has been left them by parents or husband. These women show a wise discrimination in the administration of their estates, and from them come heavy annual amounts in the form of taxes. Many of them understand thoroughly the possibilities of their properties, and make their investments wisely and advantageously. Not only, however, are they noted for their business ability, but as the heads of beautiful homes, over which they preside with dignity and capable execution. In religious work, they are to be found in the foremost ranks, while among the sick and afflicted their kindly sympathy and generous material aid are ever to be found. One of those who are constantly creating new reasons for added affection from their neighbors and other friends is Miss Bettie Galwith, who capably carries on extensive agricultural operations six miles east of Fulton. She was born in the same house in which she now lives, her parents being George W. and Mary F. (Fisher) Galwith, the former a native of Maryland. He was descended from Lord Cecil Calvert, one of whose sons took the name of Galwith. George W. Galwith was born March 2,

1833, and was brought to Missouri at the age of twelve years, the family settling near Williamsburg. His father about 1844 removed to the state highway, east of Williamsburg, and there spent a year, became a noted surveyor, and died at the home of his son, George W., in 1876, being then ninety-five years of age. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth Fink, a member of an old Virginia family, who died at the age of sixty-seven years, and they had four children, namely: John, who was a merchant at New Bloomfield and died at the age of eighty years; Peter, who served during the Mexican war under Colonel Doniphan, and after its close came near to Fulton and spent the rest of his life in farming, dying at the age of sixty-seven years; George W.; and Anna, who married Judson Eckston, a farmer of near Williamsburg, and died at the age of eighty-six years.

At the age of eighteen years, George W. Galwith purchased the present home of his daughter, and started on a modest scale. He became engaged to Miss Mary F. Fisher, daughter of Seythia and Sophia (Dawson) Fisher, of English descent, who came to Kentucky and later to Missouri, settling near Fulton about 1840. Mrs. Galwith was born August 19, 1844, and was married on the farm of her birth after a sixteen-year engagement. Her father had died in California after crossing the plains in search of gold, but the mother kept the children together. George's father had spent the last two years of his life with George, his housekeeper being an old colored woman, "Fanny," who remained with him for thirty-five years. She chose to remain with him even long after the slaves had been freed, and a few years before her death visited the old place and commended Miss Bettie on her business ability. Even before his marriage, George W. Galwith began to purchase land until he owned twelve hundred acres. In addition to general farming he carried on mule and stock raising, feeding cattle and shipping cattle, mules and horses to the South, becoming one of the biggest stockmen in the county, keeping his interest all on the farm. The present home was built about 1865 or 1866. Mr. Galwith was a member of the Auxvasse Presbyterian church, which he joined under Dr. John F. Cowan, who continued to serve it fifty years and to which George belonged for thirty-three years. He was a well-informed man, but of a quiet and retiring nature, and his modesty kept him from entering public life. Failing health in his latter years caused him to call Bettie from college to assume charge of the farm. That she is an able business woman and was entirely capable of handling her father's property is shown by the fact that she still owns the 1,200 acres and has made extensive improvements on the land, operating it all and employing from six to sixteen men in each of the tenant houses. She grows about 100 acres of corn, several hundred acres being devoted to meadows. In addition to general farming she is engaged extensively in breeding thoroughbred horses and keeping registered mares, both saddle horses and roadsters, jacks and heavy draft horses. She is an expert horsewoman and has broken hundreds of animals to the saddle. On her famous saddle-mare, "Lady Eunice," which is as proud as her mistress is of her, Miss Galwith makes a handsome and striking figure. She takes a live interest in matters of local political importance, being a stalwart supporter of Democratic principles. She has reared two girls, both of whom she took at the age of four years, one being with her for nine years and the other for four. Miss Galwith enjoys a wide popularity in the vicinity of her home, and her numerous friends will readily testify to her high position in social circles.

ROBERT LEE SMITH. One of Callaway county's most successful agriculturists, who has devoted his energies to cultivating farms, trading

properties and raising sheep during the last decade, and who formerly engaged in various business enterprises of an extensive nature in various parts of the country, is Robert Lee Smith, of Fulton, a man whose activities have served materially to advance the agricultural and industrial importance of this section, where the family has been well known for many years. His grandfather, William Smith, a native of Kentucky, was for some years a merchant at Millersburg, Bourbon county, and in 1824 drove through in a wagon to Callaway county, arriving in Millersburg, Missouri, in the early fall of that year. Shortly thereafter, he made a trip to Booneville and entered eighty acres of land, the northeast one-half of the northeast one-quarter, section 34, township 48, range 11, which is now owned by W. H. Truitt. Later he added an additional tract of eighty acres to his original purchase. He was also engaged in the flat-boat trade between Millersburg and New Orleans, on the Mississippi river, and made sixteen trips in this way, returning from New Orleans on foot, and averaging forty miles per day. A typical Missouri pioneer, he became one of his locality's prosperous men, and was known for his honesty and integrity. He was a member of the Baptist church, and his wife was connected with the old Millersburg church, before the congregation split into the two factions. In politics William Smith was a Democrat. Before leaving Kentucky, Mr. Smith had married Betsy Elizabeth Kress, and they had seven children: Robert H.; John and William, who are deceased; and Wilson, George, Hettie and Leander.

George Warren Smith, the father of Robert L., was born on the old homestead in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1833. During his early life he engaged in the business of driving mules to the South, and he subsequently became an extensive farmer and slave owner, his home place being located about two miles northeast of Columbia. Later he purchased a farm one mile and one-half north of Stephen's Store, where he lived about twenty years, being engaged extensively in farming, and also engaging in the milling business at Rocheport, Columbia and Hinkson, in partnership with his brother, Robert Smith. He had 440 acres of land, and devoted the greater part of his time to farming until his retirement some fifteen years ago, when he moved to Columbia. Mr. Smith was married (first) to Miss Amanda Carter, who was born in 1835 and died in 1866, daughter of Creed Canmon Carter, who married a Miss Clasby and came to Callaway county from Virginia in 1826, settling about three and one-half miles east of Millersburg. Four children were born to George W. and Amanda Smith; Betty, who married Oscar Black, of Fulton; Fanny, who married R. E. Kirtley, of Kansas City, Missouri; Robert Lee; and Hettie, who married William Black, of North Callaway. George W. Smith was married (second) to Mrs. Phoebe E. (Carter) Crews, sister of his first wife and a widow. They were faithful members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Smith was a Democrat in his political views.

Robert Lee Smith was born June 9, 1863, on the farm of his father, located about three miles northeast of Columbia, and after receiving a little country schooling, attending the university for a short period. As a young man he entered land in western Kansas, but was unfortunate in being driven out by the drought in less than a year, and he began farming with his father. Subsequently he entered the livery business in Centralia, continuing in partnership with his father for two years, and following this became interested with him in the Little Valley Mills, on Flat Branch. In 1868, with a number of progressive citizens, Mr. Smith organized the Farmers' Milling Association of Columbia, but in 1890 traded his interest therein for 410 acres of land west of McCredie, in Callaway county. On this farm, of which he is still the owner, he lived

about six years, and then located in Fulton and spent a short time in the grocery business with L. H. Holt. At that time he removed with his family to St. Angelo, Texas, and engaged in sheep ranching, and remained there until 1901, in which year he sold 20,000 sheep at \$3.40 a round, and moved back to his home farm. That was the well-remembered dry year, and with admirable foresightedness Mr. Smith bought a great deal of land at very reduced prices, this property having since increased many times in value. He has since been engaged in trading lands, raising sheep, and farming, and in 1907 put in 515 acres of wheat on his own land, harvesting 10,000 bushels, probably the largest crop ever harvested by one man in the county. At the present time Mr. Smith resides in Fulton, where he has a handsome brick residence on Court street. He is a member of the Good Roads Commission, his fellow-members being J. W. Walthall and J. L. Maughs, and has interested himself in various movements for the good of his community and its people. In political matters he is a Democrat, and his religious belief is that of the Baptist church, in which he has acted as deacon.

On October 9, 1889, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Zerelda Carter, who was born in 1862, daughter of John W. and Margaret (Hadden) Carter. Three children have been born to this union: Mabel Lee, Mattie C. and Robert C.

DAVID S. SMITH. With the discovery of coal in the fertile fields of northeastern Missouri, land that formerly was thought of little value soon became the source of great revenue to its owners, while property more desirable advanced in jumps and bounds, and today many of the leading citizens of Callaway and other counties are living on land settled on at an early time by either themselves or their fathers, owing their independence because of the rich veins of black diamonds to be found secreted in their farms. One of these, David Sneddon Smith, living about three quarters of a mile west of Columbia, is considered one of his community's substantial men because of the value of the old homestead, but he would have undoubtedly become successful in any case, being possessed of the qualities of industry, perseverance and integrity, qualities that go to make up the successful business man in any line of endeavor. Mr. Smith was born March 4, 1866, near Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James and Rachael (Sneddon) Smith.

James Smith was born in Nova Scotia, in 1831, and as a young, unmarried man came from Philadelphia with a coal prospecting company, which pursued its activities in the southern part of Callaway county. For a time he worked on the first railroad that entered Callaway county, and entered 160 acres of land at Richhill, Missouri, but three years later returned to the East, and at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, was married to Rachel Sneddon, who was born in Scotland. Returning to Missouri with his wife, Mr. Smith bought forty acres of land in the southern part of the county. Prior to the war he engaged in the coal business, and for a time supplied coal to the insane asylum, but in 1864 again went East, and remained there until 1868 or 1869 when he came to the home place, a tract of 196 acres, which he purchased from Judge Nesbit. This land he mined himself during the rest of his life, and also purchased eighty acres more land southwest of Fulton, and at the time of his death, in 1907, was one of his section's well-to-do men. His wife also passed away on the homestead farm, having been the mother of five children, of whom three reached maturity: Agnes, who married John Sartor and lives in Callaway county; Robert James, who is now deceased; and David Sneddon. Mr. Smith was a stanch Republican, an Odd Fellow in his fraternal affiliation, and an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church.



W. J. Boney.

David Sneddon was brought to Callaway county when he was still an infant, and his education was secured in the public schools of Fulton and Westminster College. He followed in his father's footsteps as a miner and has been uniformly successful in his operations, being the owner of 275 acres of good land. He resides on his farm in a comfortable little home, situated on the top of a hill looking east into Fulton and between the Jefferson City and Columbia roads, a very convenient locality.

On October 27, 1903, Mr. Smith was married in Jefferson City, Missouri, to Elizabeth Morsinkhoff, who was born June 11, 1879, in Germany, daughter of John and Gertrude (Reikers) Morsinkhoff. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have no children. Like his father, he is a Republican, but has not cared to enter public life, being satisfied to give his entire attention to his agricultural and mining operations. He is well known throughout this part of the county, and has drawn about him a wide circle of friends.

DAVID CLIFTON BIGGS is a native son of Missouri, born in Pike county, near Curryville, on May 2, 1866. He is the son of William K. and Martha Biggs, natives of Missouri, who located in Pike county and thereafter devoted their lives to agricultural interests and stock raising. Their son was educated in the public schools of the county and graduated from the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois, thereafter, until he reached his majority, remaining on his father's farm and assisting with the work of the home place.

In 1887 Mr. Biggs engaged in the general merchandise business at Curryville, in which he continued for about two years, after which he became identified with the Bank of Curryville in a clerical capacity, remaining until 1891, when he went to St. Louis and connected himself with the Merchants Laclede National Bank, in which place he continued to remain for about eight years. In 1889 Mr. Biggs accepted a position with the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company as cashier, and in 1895 was made treasurer of the company, a position which he retained until their consolidation with the Peters Shoe Company with the name The International Shoe Company, and he is now treasurer of the company and manager of the credit department of that company.

June 4, 1902, Mr. Biggs was married to Miss Ethel Hill Goddard, the daughter of Maj. George H. and Virginia A. Goddard.

Two children were born to them,—Alice Goddard, who died when she was two years old and Ethel Hill, who died in infancy.

Mr. Biggs is a member of the St. Louis and Noonday Clubs. His home is maintained at 5370 Waterman avenue, St. Louis, while he has a country residence in Clarksville, Pike county, Missouri.

WILLIAM J. BONEY, of Cairo, is a well-known agriculturist and pioneer resident of Randolph county, Missouri, who when but a little child came to this county with his father in 1837 and has spent practically three-quarters of a century within its borders. During this long interim his citizenship has been of that order that has stamped him as one of the sterling men of Randolph county. He was born in Dublin county, North Carolina, October 26, 1834, and by paternal descent comes of Belgian ancestry. His father was James T. Boney, a native of North Carolina and a farmer who came to Randolph county, Missouri, in 1837, and settled on a homestead in Cairo township, which remained his abode until his death in September, 1891. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Carr prior to her marriage, also a North Carolinian by birth, who passed away in Randolph county in 1893. Two brothers of James T. Boney who had remained in their native state of North Carolina, also passed to the life beyond in 1891, one in October and one in November, and thus

the three brothers were united in death within a period of two months. William Boney, the grandfather of our subject, was a son of Wimberk Boney, one of three brothers that came to the United States from their native Belgium and settled in North Carolina. One of these brothers who did not like North Carolina went north and was never heard from afterward. Wimberk Boney thus became the original progenitor of the Boney family in the United States. The maternal lineage of William J. Boney leads back to a romance of the early part of the eighteenth century. Nancy Penny, a young English maiden, was betrothed to a young man but the father broke the engagement at the last moment. In her mortification and despair the young woman hid aboard a vessel bound for America and while on shipboard met a young man named Peter Andrew Brosard, a Frenchman, whom she married. Their daughter married Barnet Brock, and a daughter of this union married John Carr. It was Elizabeth, daughter of John Carr, that married James T. Boney and bore him ten children, as follows: John C., who crossed the plains in 1850 and died in California the third day after his arrival there; Dolly Ann, deceased; William J., whose name introduces this review; Elizabeth Jane, who is the wife of W. L. Landram, of Randolph county, Missouri; Gabriel, who was killed in the battle of Helena, Arkansas, on July 4, 1863; Susan, the wife of E. S. Morrison, of Randolph county, Missouri; Catherine Alice, deceased; George W. and Mary, the latter now Mrs. J. R. Campbell, both residents of Randolph county, Missouri; and David Mitchell, who died in 1867.

William J. Boney was reared in Randolph county, Missouri, and took up carpentering there in 1854, following that trade for six years. The second year he spent in North Carolina but he then returned to Randolph county, where he did carpentering until his marriage in 1860, at which time he took up farming, the vocation he has now followed for more than fifty years. He has also been interested in the raising of fine blooded stock and in 1880 became part owner of the first Hereford bull brought into Randolph county. He was a director in the Jacksonville fair fifteen years and was twice president of the fair association. As one of the oldest citizens and pioneer residents of Randolph county he has very appropriately served as president of the Old Settlers' Reunion for the past thirteen years and there is probably no one in this section more familiar with the history that has been made here in the last half or three-quarters of a century than is Mr. Boney. He has always been a firm Democrat, ever desirous for the success of his party, and at one time served as mayor of Cairo for several years, also as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, and in religious faith and church membership he is a Baptist.

Mr. Boney has been twice married. On March 8, 1860, he wedded Emily, daughter of S. R. and Eliza (Darby) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. To this union there were born the following children: Walter Green, now a lumber merchant at Cairo, Missouri; Arthur Terrell, who is engaged in the hardware business at Cairo; Robert Madison, now located at Merced, California; and James T., a prominent stockman of Randolph county, who is managing the home farm. Individual mention of each of these sons except Robert M. will be found on other pages of this volume. The mother of these sons died in 1890 and in March, 1891, Mr. Boney was married to Mrs. Mary Jane Roberts, born Bennett, who was the widow of John S. Roberts. There have been no children by this marriage.

JAMES T. BONEY. The farm and stock interests of Randolph county, Missouri, have a prominent representative in James T. Boney, who is

well known throughout this section of Missouri as a breeder of fine Hereford cattle and has been very successful in this line of business. He was born November 11, 1869, and is the youngest son of William J. Boney, one of the highly esteemed pioneers of Randolph county, whose individual sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. William J. Boney is a North Carolinian by birth, while Emily Campbell, his wife and the mother of James T., was born in Missouri. She passed away on May 5, 1890. The father came to Missouri with his parents in 1837 and when he arrived at a responsible age took up carpentering but subsequently became a farmer and has since followed that vocation. Four sons were born to these parents, namely: Walter Green Boney and Arthur Terrell Boney, of Cairo, Missouri; Robert Madison Boney, now located at Merced, California; and James T. Boney, the subject of this sketch.

In 1879 the father moved to the farm on which our subject now resides and in 1883 brought the first Hereford stock into Randolph county. James T. later became associated with his father in the breeding of this strain of cattle and has since made it a specialty. His stock is all registered, the head of the herd being Bonaparte, a thoroughbred Hereford sire. Mr. Boney is also engaged in general farming.

The marriage of Mr. Boney occurred August 3, 1899, and united him to Margaret Tait, a daughter of Robert and Jean (Gemmell) Tait and for twelve years a successful teacher in Pennsylvania. The father of Mrs. Boney, a Virginian by birth, was an engineer and is now deceased, his death having occurred on November 17, 1909. The mother was born in Scotland and is still living. To these parents were born eleven children, namely: Margaret, the wife of Mr. Boney; Jennie, now Mrs. J. R. Marshall of Kansas City, Missouri; William, deceased; Daisy, the wife of C. F. Haworth of Parsons, Kansas; James, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Herbert, whose twin brother died in infancy; Robert, now of St. Louis, Missouri; Mary, the wife of W. A. Howell, John and Catherine, the wife of E. L. White, all residents of Moberly, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Boney have one son, William Campbell Boney, born July 10, 1900.

Mr. Boney is a Democrat in his political adherency and in church membership is a Baptist, while Mrs. Boney affiliates with the Presbyterian denomination. Both are regarded as citizens of the most worthy character and stand high in the esteem of the community.

FRANK CURRIE is president of the Farmers' Elevator Company of Clarksville and has been identified with the affairs of Pike county since 1869. He is a public-spirited citizen and in politics is a stalwart Republican. He manifests a deep and sincere interest in all matters projected for the good of the general welfare and has served with the utmost efficiency on the city council and as mayor of Clarksville.

A native of Wells county, Indiana, Frank Currie was born at Ossian, August 9, 1849. He is a son of John Currie, whose birth occurred in Johnston, Scotland, in 1823, and who came to the United States with his father, John Currie, Sr., in 1835. The grandfather of the subject of this review was a cotton-mill worker in his native land and after his arrival in America he settled in the state of New York, where he passed the residue of his life. He was the father of the following children,—John, James, deceased; Mrs. Lucy Christian, of Santa Clara, California; Martha, of Ossian, Indiana; and Elizabeth, wife of the postmaster of Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil war period.

John Currie, Jr., married Miss Christine McDonnold, a daughter of James McDonnold, of Irish birth. Mrs. Currie passed away in Nebraska and is buried in the cemetery at Brock, that state. Concerning the chil-

dren born to Mr. and Mrs. Currie the following brief data are here incorporated,—Frank is the immediate subject of this review; Mary is the wife of William Livingston, of Neely, Nebraska; Rebecca is the wife of Alexander Kersell, of Santa Clara, California; Etta is Mrs. Cecil Grimes, of Broken Bow, Nebraska; and Thomas Currie is a resident of Ranchester, Wyoming.

In 1859 John Currie removed with his family to Barry, Illinois, where he was engaged in the milling business. Subsequently he settled in Missouri and assumed charge of the flouring mill at Paynesville, which he operated for several years. Eventually he established his home in Nebraska, where he died in 1895. He was a Union man during the strife between the states and had strong faith in the ability of the North to preserve the integrity of the nation. During the final months of the war his son Frank bore arms and braved the dangers of battlefields as an item in the great war quota engaged in sustaining the flag and restoring the authority of the United States throughout all the states.

Frank Currie, of this notice, left school, as it were, to become a soldier. He enlisted for service in the Union forces at Barry, Illinois, in 1864, as a drummer boy, and was assigned to Company I, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, joining his regiment at Natchez, Mississippi. He witnessed the assault on Fort Pillow during his trip down the Mississippi river and his command joined General Canby in the latter's campaign for the subjugation of the Confederates about Mobile. Under Gen. A. J. Smith his regiment was sent against the fortified and almost impregnable position of the Confederates at Spanish Fort. During the ensuing conflict Mr. Currie was an orderly serving under Col. Richard Ritter, then commanding a brigade. In the midst of the hail of bullets, the bursting of shell and shrapnel and in the presence of death Mr. Currie crawled over the shot-riddled log barricade of the rebels and delivered his orders without other evidence of his proximity to the work of the enemy than that offered by the smear of pine resin over his uniform, which he received while sliding over the perforated logs during the siege. Subsequently at the short siege of Fort Blakely, which followed the surrender of Fort Spanish, he did a similar service for his regiment. When the war ended he was selected by Col. Richard Ritter to accompany the detail from the army sent to Mexico to watch developments along the Rio Grande while the Mexicans were deposing Maximilian and resuming home control of their national affairs. During the trip to Mexico the entire command came near being lost in a storm while crossing the Gulf of Mexico. In order to save human life the four hundred and fifty mules aboard the ship had to be cast into the sea. On reaching their destination the troops were stationed at Brownsville and Mr. Currie was orderly for the commander and had little to do save to watch the military operations of the Mexicans as they assaulted the fortifications about Matamoras in an effort to dislodge the Austrians supporting the European usurper. When it was ascertained that Maximilian's doom was sealed the Federal troops returned to the United States and were mustered out of service in Springfield, Missouri, in May, 1866.

Immediately after his discharge from the army Mr. Currie returned to Barry, Illinois, where he resided for two years, at the expiration of which he went to Martinsburg, where he secured employment in a mill. Later he joined his father at Paynesville, Missouri, and there aided the latter as a miller for about one year. He then went to Topeka, Kansas, and for the next three years traveled through Kansas, Colorado and Texas. Returning to Paynesville in 1868 he there resumed the milling business as a partner in the firm of Currie & Idle. He subsequently purchased his partner's share and conducted the plant alone till 1880, when

he disposed of it to P. A. Grimes. In 1880 he located at Winfield, Missouri, where he built a mill and elevator, which he operated until 1884. In the latter year he came to Clarksville, which place has since represented his home, and for the next ten years he bought grain for the Imperial Mill Company. He then joined local capital and formed the Farmers' Elevator Company, which enterprising concern erected the Clarksville elevator. The success of this venture became early apparent and the single plant yielded to a small system of elevators along the Burlington railroad, namely,—those at Kissinger, Anada and Damron. The company is capitalized with a stock of \$8,000 and is officered as follows,—Frank Currie, president; Edgar McDonald, vice-president; and Henry Wells, secretary.

In Paynesville, in 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Currie to Miss Alice Wells, who died in Winfield, Missouri, in 1884, without issue. June 4, 1902, he married Miss Mayme Warren, of Higginsville, Missouri. Mrs. Currie is a daughter of John and Emma (Watson) Warren, formerly of Higginsville, and she is a sister of Lewis Warren, of Santa Barbara, California. Mr. and Mrs. Currie have three children, —Frances and Mary and Martha, the latter of whom are twins. As previously noted, Mr. Currie is a Republican in politics. In religious matters his wife is a devout member of the Christian church and both Mr. and Mrs. Currie are popular in connection with the best social affairs of their home community.

JAMES H. KISSINGER is one of the leading implement dealers in Pike county, Missouri, and he has been connected with mercantile affairs in Clarksville since 1892. He is distinguished for his pioneer ancestry, his father having immigrated to Pike county over eighty years ago. Mr. Kissinger was born five miles southeast of Clarksville, the date of his nativity being the 29th of March, 1840. He is a son of Hendley Kissinger, who established his family among the hardy pathfinders in Missouri as early as 1830. The family came hither from the Crab Orchard region of Lincoln county, Kentucky, where the father was born June 15, 1795. He was a pioneer farmer in this state and in the month of February, 1874, he passed away upon the farm he had helped to subdue almost within sight of the placid waters of the Mississippi.

John Kissinger, paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, came out of the Keystone State into that romantic Kentucky retreat known as the Crab Orchard region. His ancestors were of the German strain and when or where they first found foothold in Pennsylvania is not definitely known. John Kissinger's wife was a Miss Middleton and they became the parents of the following children: Nancy married Lewis Hutchinson and became the mother of seventeen children: she died in Kentucky; Martha married John Bryant and died in the vicinity of Weston, Missouri; Catherine was Mrs. Edmund Bryant at the time of her demise which occurred near Ashley, Missouri; Margaret married James Buford and they both died near New London, Missouri, without issue; and Hendley married Catherine B., a daughter of Henry Middleton, whose wife was Governor Ousley's sister. Mrs. Kissinger was born in 1799 and died in 1871. This union was prolific of three children, namely. —Nancy, who married W. A. Forgey, died in Pike county, Missouri, at the age of eighty years and had thirteen children; John died in 1852 without issue, and James H. is the immediate subject of this review.

The compendium of manhood in Hendley Kissinger embraced a personality noted for its strong Christian and civic virtues, with but little mental fortification from books but with good business acumen that resulted in his becoming one of the most successful stockmen and agri-

culturists of his time. His position as a man of God led him into channels of intense activity as a promoter of all things religious, humane and charitable. He was a charter member of the Christian church of Clarksville, organized in 1851. He was made an elder and remained such until he united with the Salem church in 1870. He was a charter member of the Salem church, which was built at the corner of his farm. If the staunch members of a church can be termed its pillars this worthy father and conspicuous example of Christian citizenship constituted one of its chief foundation stones. He was originally a Whig in his political affiliations and later allied himself with the Republican party. In every sense of the word he was a fine, Christian gentleman, one whose word was as good as his bond and one who commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

James H. Kissinger came to maturity with only a country school education. He was engaged in farming as the head of a family some time before he reached his majority and during the period of the Civil war he was enrolled as first lieutenant of Company A, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia, under the command of Colonel Stuart. This organization rendered but little more than a home guard service and it was only called into the field to repel threatened invasion and to suppress bands of bushwhackers and other enemies of the public peace.

In 1866 Mr. Kissinger engaged in the blooded stock business on Linwood Farm. He handled and bred Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs, and Clydesdale horses. In 1884, when the condition of the stock market became so unsatisfactory as to force him to abandon his stock-raising projects, he saved his farm and confined himself later on to the stock business as a dealer and feeder. During the years of his ascendancy he built up one of the famed breeding farms in the United States. He starred his three lines of entries in the exhibit pens at state fairs in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and at local stock shows, winning many thousands of dollars in prizes. In 1875 his herd did not lose a single prize. In connection with the noted J. H. Pickrell he imported from Europe twenty thousand dollars worth of new sires and dams for his herds and the sudden and fatal slumping of the market for fine stock alone put an end to an enterprise that had made history for nearly twenty years.

Selling his farm in 1890 Mr. Kissinger accepted a position with Gregory, Cooley & Company, commission men in Chicago, as solicitor and salesman and remained with that concern for fifteen months at a handsome salary. In 1892 he returned to Clarksville and entered the hardware and implement business, giving that line the benefit of his personality and popularity and bringing to his town a trade for which other cities were vainly grasping. In 1908 he disposed of his hardware stock and has since devoted his efforts to dealing in implements, and vehicles, his business being regarded by machine salesmen as one of the most vigorous and desirable enterprises of its kind to be found. His store room is of modern structure and semi-fireproof and is unusually well stocked. He is the owner of extensive farming tracts of farming and town property in the vicinity of Clarksville.

In his political activities Mr. Kissinger is a stalwart Republican. He is the only male charter member of the Christian church now living in Clarksville. He inherited his father's tendencies toward accomplishing things for the welfare of the church and has given his time and all the funds he could spare from his business toward the building of houses for God and for the promotion of the material affairs of the church. The Salem church came into being directly as the result of his determination

to "build that church" and his appeals to neighbors resulted in the raising of a large and generous building fund.

November 6, 1859, Mr. Kissinger was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, a daughter of Gen. David Stewart and Margaret Jameson, representatives of two of the most prominent pioneer families of Lincoln county, Missouri. Mrs. Kissinger's mother died near Louisville, Missouri, in 1848, leaving five children, as follows,—Judith is the wife of James Morris, of Lincoln county, Missouri; Mary J. is the wife of Judge W. W. Shaw; Margaret married C. P. Crow, of San Jose, California; Martha Ann, deceased, married W. D. Cummins, of Clarksville; and Elizabeth is the wife of the subject of this review. After the death of his first wife General Stewart married Miss Mary McFarland, and they became the parents of one daughter, Ellen, who is the wife of R. P. Wells, of East St. Louis. General and Mrs. Stewart were both killed by a run-away accident in 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Kissinger are the parents of the following children,—Nancy Margaret is the wife of J. F. McDoel and they reside in LaFayette, Indiana, where their two children, Marguerite K. and James F. were born; Mattie married E. A. Clifford, of Denver, Colorado, and they have two children, Benjamin K. and Ray E.; Nellie S. married J. A. Runyan, secretary of the Bay City Commercial Body (Michigan): they have one daughter, Lillie S.; and Russie E. is Mrs. Sam Sparrow, her husband being a member of the well known law firm of Sparrow, Page & Rea, of Kansas City, Missouri.

JAMES B. MIDDLETON. A prominent and successful merchant in Clarksville, is James Buford Middleton, who has resided here during practically the entire period of his lifetime thus far. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, August 26, 1862, and is a son of John Middleton, whose birth occurred in Shepherdsville, Kentucky, in 1833, and who came to Missouri with his parents in 1837, at the tender age of four years. Thomas Middleton, father of John Middleton and grandfather of the subject of this review, after his arrival in Missouri, settled on Bryants creek in Pike county and there engaged in agricultural operations until his death at sixty-three years, a few years before the inception of the Civil war. He was born of ancestors who came from Yorkshire, England, and who settled in South Carolina and in Virginia. It is from the Virginia branch that James B. Middleton is descended. Thomas Middleton married Elizabeth Wright and they became the parents of seven children of whom John was the youngest son.

John Middleton was reared to maturity in the country and as a young man learned the blacksmith trade in Clarksville. For a number of years he was associated with John Fern in the conduct of a blacksmith shop, which they owned and operated for some forty-eight years. During the period of the Civil war John Middleton was a lieutenant in the Home Guard of Missouri. He voted the Republican ticket and was a devout member of the Christian church. In a fraternal way he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Miss Margaret Price, a daughter of Bird Price, who was first cousin of General Sterling Price, of Civil war fame. Mr. Bird Price was born and reared in Kentucky, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sallie Ann Kissinger, a sister of the pioneer Hendley Kissinger. John Middleton was summoned to the life eternal in 1905 and he is survived by his noble wife and one son, James B.

To the public schools of Clarksville James B. Middleton is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was later supplemented by a course of study in Brown's Business College, at Jacksonville, Illi-

nois. When ready to assume the real responsibilities of life he became a member of the well-known mercantile firm of Fisher & Company in Clarksville and remained with that concern for five years, at the expiration of which, in 1885, he withdrew in order to recuperate his health which had become impaired as the result of too much indoor work. He spent one year ranching in the mountains of Colorado and in 1887 entered into the building and selling real-estate business in Denver, where he held various clerical positions. For a time he was office man for the Denver Wall Paper & Paint Company. In October, 1892, he returned to Clarksville, where he was induced to re-enter business, this time turning his attention to a shoe store. Subsequently he added gentlemen's furnishings and still later a line of dry-goods. He now conducts an eminently prosperous business under the style of J. B. Middleton.

In politics Mr. Middleton is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. For two terms he was the efficient incumbent of the office of mayor of Clarksville and under his regime an era of macadamizing was begun, with the result that the city now boasts some of the best streets in Missouri. He was a member of the city council for two terms and in 1900 was party nominee for the state senate. He was a delegate to the state Republican convention in 1908. Fraternally, he is a valued and appreciative member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is likewise affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order.

In Denver, Colorado, November 15, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Middleton to Miss Annie Pierson, a daughter of Carl and Anna Pierson, of Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Middleton was born in Douglas county, Kansas, and was the fifth in order of birth in a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton have one daughter, Mary E., born September 13, 1893.

EDGAR McDANNOLD is engaged in the grain business at Clarksville, Missouri, and is one of the promoters and vice-president of the Farmers' Elevator Company, as well as being identified with the business interests of the city in various other ways. Mr. McDannold is a representative of the family of his name founded in Missouri in about 1830 by Judge Newton McDannold, whose grandson he is. Judge McDannold was one of the historic characters of Pike county, and his career is more amply set forth in the sketch of his son, William R. McDannold, the father of the subject, appearing elsewhere in this work.

The son of William Reuben and Frances (Bibb) McDannold, Edgar McDannold was born near Paynesville, Pike county, Missouri, August 19, 1862. He is one of the six children of his parents, here named in the order of their birth: Louise, the wife of James C. Mackey, a Pike county farmer; Nora, married to R. N. Gilbert, of Hannibal, Missouri; Lizzie, the wife of I. J. Mackey, a farmer near Clarksville; Edgar, of this review; Clay, engaged in business in Calgary, Canada, and William Roy, who is still connected with the rural home of the family.

Edgar McDannold received his education in the country schools of his native village, and later was a pupil of Prof. Williams at Louisiana, Missouri, and attending LaGrange College in that city. He finished his studies with a commercial course in St. Louis. As a farmer's son, he gave some years of attention to the work of the farm at home, and after his withdrawal from the family fireside he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits for a number of years. In 1900 he took the steps that resulted in his becoming one of the two owners of the Farmers' Elevator Company, and in connection with that work, he has contributed toward the system which embraces plants at Kissinger, Damron and

Anada, Missouri. He is the active office man at Clarksville and is general accountant of the company.

Mr. McDannold owns a fine farm two and a half miles south of the city, which is operated by his son and youngest child. On November 22, 1883, Mr. McDannold was married to Miss Mollie E. Willis, of Buchanan county, a daughter of William and Nancy (Miller) Willis, whose family comprised Henry, George, James, Charles, Sidney, Amanda, Ann, Sarah and Mollie, now Mrs. McDannold. All this family, save Mrs. McDannold, have passed their lives within the confines of Buchanan county.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. McDannold are Frances W. and Bessie L., and Earl, all of whom are yet members of the parental home. The political affiliations of Mr. McDannold are those of a Democrat, and while he has always displayed a worthy interest in the activities of the party, he has never aspired to political offices of any variety. Like other members of his family for several generations, he is a Baptist, and is a deacon in the church in which he received his spiritual training and of which he has been a member all his life.

JUDGE FREEBORN E. BARTLETT, a retired farmer of Clarksville, Missouri, was born in Pike county February 1, 1839, and has passed his life in the state. He has ever been prominent and popular in Pike county, and has done his full share in the development of the agricultural interests of the district which has represented his home, as well as winning a place for himself in the political life of the county. As judge for the eastern district of the county, he attained a goodly share of prominence, and he later served a term as the associate of Judges J. R. S. McCune and Simeon Robertson.

Judge Bartlett is the son of the noted Missouri surgeon, Dr. Ezekiel M. Bartlett, who came to this state and county from Blair county, Pennsylvania in 1836. He was born in the state of Maine, and obtained his medical education in a Maine college. He went from Maine to Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, engaged there in practice for a few years, and there married. His location in Missouri in 1836 caused a revival of interest in the subject of surgery, for he was a pioneer in that branch of his profession. He seemed to be naturally endowed with surgical skill, and took the initiative in many a case which had baffled the skill of the leading surgeons of St. Louis, and effected some remarkable cures. One particular case is worthy of mention: a man with a bone tumor in his shoulder came to him as a last resort, two noted surgeons of St. Louis having pronounced his case helpless. When Dr. Bartlett examined the shoulder he assured the patient that he could remove the abscess successfully and save his life. When the patient reported to the St. Louis doctors what Dr. Bartlett had said, they both declared with an oath that "the old fool would kill him." However, Dr. Bartlett was permitted to perform the operation at Louisiana, and when the patient had fully recovered, he sent the abscess to the St. Louis surgeons with his compliments and the message: "This is what a d——d old fool can do." For this operation and other like demonstrations of his unusual ability, the St. Louis surgeons issued him a diploma, reciting among other things, his eminent ability in his profession. Dr. Bartlett was for years one of the striking figures of Pike county. He was rough and rugged, and as abrupt as the bounds of ordinary civility would permit. He seemed to have no place in his makeup for policy or diplomacy, and whatever he thought about a proposition came out in words that permitted of no misunderstanding. Notwithstanding his harsh manner, however, his heart was easily touched. He lived in the love of God and died a member of the Methodist church. He was a Union man, and was a Republican

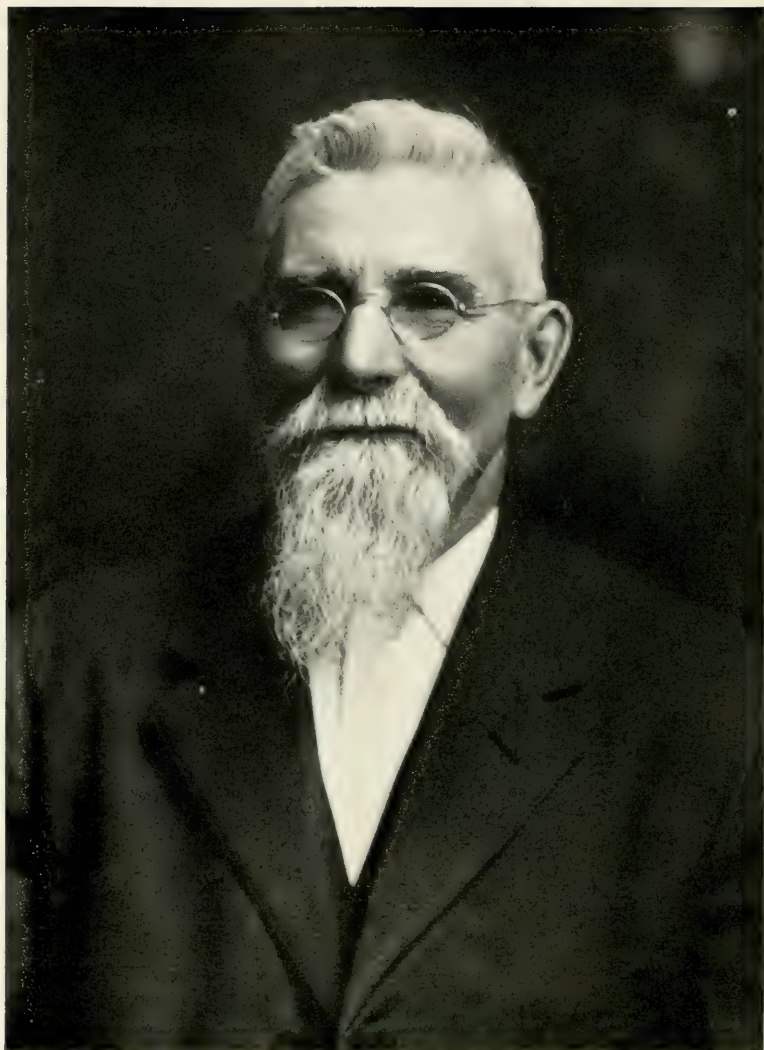
from the organization of that party until his death. He came of a family which on his mother's side was noted for its longevity, that good lady having passed her 113th birthday when she died. She was the mother of fifteen children. The ancestors of Dr. Bartlett were New England stock contributed from Scotland and some of his forefathers rendered active aid as members of the Continental army and in other service in the winning of American independence. Among his brothers were Solon, who died in St. Joe, Missouri, and Freeborn G., who spent his last years near Nachitoches, Louisiana, and died without issue. His sisters passed their lives in Maine. He married Mary A. Jones, a daughter of Joseph Jones, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, who was the father of two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Bartlett died July 20, 1883, at the age of sixty-six years. Their children were Judge Freeborn E., of this review; Ione, the widow of James N. Henderson, of Louisiana, Missouri, and Dr. Solon Angus Bartlett, born March 21, 1841. He practiced medicine about three years, was a major in the Union army, and died in Louisiana, Missouri, at about twenty-six years.

Freeborn E. Bartlett has passed his seventy-four years in Pike county. He came to mature years with a liberal education for a youth of his day and age, and served during the war as a captain of Company G of the Provisional Regiment. His company was in the service only when local work was needed as a guard for railroad property and in thinning out bushwhackers in the state of Missouri. The command became unnecessary as the close of the war approached and it was disbanded early.

As he came of age, Judge Bartlett engaged in the grocery business, and spent two years in that business before the Rebellion came on. When the war was over, he engaged in farming between Louisiana and Clarksville, and continued in that occupation with success until 1906, when he retired to Clarksville, where he has since resided. Two and a half miles south of Louisiana lies his grain and stock farm and to the operation of it he gave the best years of his vigorous body and active mind, and there he trained his children in the principles of industry and right living.

In his political affiliations Judge Bartlett allied himself with the Democratic party from the first and has remained a staunch supporter of its every presidential candidate from Stephen A. Douglas in 1860 to Wilson in 1912, including Horace Greeley, who led the forlorn hope in 1872. In 1906 he was elected county judge for the eastern district of the county and served one term as associate with Judges McCune and Robertson, as mentioned in a previous paragraph. Judge Bartlett was appointed one of the trustees of the soldiers' home in St. James, the appointment coming from Governor Folk. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On February 19, 1861, Judge Bartlett was united in marriage with Miss Mahala Ann Field, a daughter of John D. and Eunice (Hostetter) Field, whose family comprised, besides Mrs. Bartlett, Virginia, the wife of James W. Neal of Ralls county, Missouri. The children of Judge and Mrs. Bartlett are Dr. John N., of Clarksville, Missouri; he was born in Louisiana, Missouri, September 5, 1862, attended the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, studied medicine with his grandfather, Dr. Ezekiel Merrill Bartlett, and graduated from the Keokuk Medical College in 1887. He passed his life in the profession in Louisiana and Clarksville, is a member of the county and state medical societies, and was married November 7, 1889, to Miss Ione, daughter of Silas and Mary (Connors) Carr. He has a son, Carr L. Bartlett, who is engaged as the traveling representative of The American Tobacco Company, with headquarters at Wichita, Kansas. Maggie E., the wife of William Jordan of Colorado Springs, Colorado, is Judge Bartlett's second child, and Dr.



J. E. Briggs

Ezekiel M., the youngest, who was named for his grandfather, was born in 1877, and is engaged in the practice of the profession which has found favor with many of his family. He is located in Clarksville, and is married to Miss Myrtle Walton, a native of that place. Mrs. Bartlett died November 27, 1912. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JOSHUA E. BRIGGS is a retired farmer of Center, Missouri, near which place he was born on the 24th of September, 1841. His father, John C. Briggs, came hither from the vicinity of Crab Orchard, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was born on August 5, 1817. The family was established in Missouri in 1823 by Robert Briggs, the head of the family, who settled in the Bethel neighborhood of Ralls county. There he remained, contributing generously to the material improvement and the substantial development of the community throughout the remainder of his life. Robert Briggs was the grandfather of Joshua E. Briggs of this review, and he had a brother, Ebenezer by name, who settled near Booneville, Missouri, and who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Another of his brothers went to California during the early rush of settlement in that far distant state, and there established another branch of this widespread family. Robert Briggs was married in early life to Mary Cook, who died soon after the advent of the family into Missouri, and her husband followed her in 1848. They were the parents of seven sons and daughters, as follows: Polly, who married Marshall Kelley and died in Mississippi; Maria became the wife of John Wise and died at Palmyra, Missouri; Peggie became Mrs. Chappel Carstarphan and died at Oakwood, Missouri; Judith married Robert Hagar and passed away in Monroe county, Missouri; Robert passed his life in California, and Thomas lived and died in Ralls county, Missouri. The father married in later life, but this union was without issue.

When Robert Briggs came from Kentucky into Missouri he brought his few slaves with him as a part of the caravan, and among them was a quarter-breed Indian negro, who he set free prior to his death. His son, John C., followed the vocation of his father and died possessed of a good estate of lands and personal property. He was an extensive dealer and feeder in mules and horses, and was the owner of some slave property when the proclamation of 1863 despoiled him of that portion of his property. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and one of the early Masons of the Junior order. His wife was Davidella Ely, a daughter of Joshua Ely and a niece of Thomas, Isaac and Benjamin Ely. His wife died in 1856, leaving children: Mary J., who married Andrew J. Rice and died in California; Joshua, the subject of this brief review; Margaret, the wife of James Daniel; Benjamin C., of Center, Missouri; William, who died in Ralls county as an infant; Susan married Irvin Treadway and lives in Vandalia, Missouri; Louisa became Mrs. William A. Mason, and is a resident of Nevada, Missouri. John C. Briggs married again in later years, his second wife also coming from the Ely family. She was Elizabeth Ely, the daughter of one John Ely, and became the mother of four children: Della, of Bizbee, Arizona, who has been twice married; Edward W., of Center, Missouri; John K., of Hope, Arkansas; and Ada Lee, the wife of James McPike, of Tando, North Dakota.

This somewhat extended, though necessary recital of the family of the subject brings us to Joshua E. Briggs, whose name heads this sketch. He was a rural youth in training and education, and achieved his greatest success in life as a farmer and stockman in after life. The outbreak of the Civil war found him ready and eager to give his services in the

defense of the South and in 1861 he went into the army, joining the company of Captain Splawn in Colonel Brace's regiment, serving under General Price. He assisted in the capture of General Mulligan's troops at Lexington, after which the Confederates moved south to Neosho, Missouri, following and defending the government of Clabe Jackson, and it was there Mr. Briggs was discharged from the service. Knowing the violent conditions existing at home, he went to Fayetteville, Arkansas, but subsequently proceeded farther south to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and finally to Hazelhurst in the heart of the Confederacy, where he spent a year. Notwithstanding that he was in the midst of political friends down in Dixie, Mr. Briggs longed for home, and he decided to "run the blockade" as it were, and expose himself to capture and possible death, if necessary, in order to reach them. A band of some two hundred ex-soldiers and Confederate sympathizers, to which he added his presence, started to cross Arkansas and Missouri, scattering themselves through the country as they neared their respective homes. They were variously armed and equipped for defense against anything but the formidable attack of the Federals, and they hoped to accomplish the journey without encountering the Federal troops. They were commanded by one Hayes, who assumed the part of an officer in command of Federal recruits, but while passing through southern Missouri at Osceola, the thin disguise proved insufficient for their protection and the entire band was scattered by an onslaught by Union troops. At this juncture every man became a separate command of his own, and Mr. Briggs crossed the Missouri river at Wellington in a skiff and swam his horse, eventually reaching his home without undue hardships after that experience.

His narrow escape and the still unsettled and unsafe conditions at home for Confederates made it necessary for Mr. Briggs to seek another locality and as many of his associates with like sentiments had gone west, he decided to follow and accordingly joined a company bound for California across the plains. They took the Platte river route from Omaha and passed through Forts Kearney and Laramie and reached Sacramento, their destination, without material mishap. He returned home in the following spring by the Panama route, but soon started back with a drove of mules. On this trip he found the Indians becoming more hostile than they had previously shown themselves, and their trip through the plains and mountains were beset by many difficulties as a result of the unwelcome attentions which the redmen tendered them. At a point in Nebraska they were openly attacked by a hostile band and in the skirmish that ensued Mr. Briggs was so unfortunate as to receive two buckshot wounds in the breast, which he still carries, but he killed the Indian that shot him. The defense of their party, however, was so effective that the Indians shied off and the journey was continued with its wounded, reaching Sacramento safely. Mr. Briggs lost a fine jack and horse. He remained there until the close of the war and the re-establishment of peace and returned home in December, 1865. His cross plains excursions and his trading had brought Mr. Briggs a measure of profit, and when he returned home he took possession of the land he had exchanged for other property and proceeded to improve and cultivate it, making a fine farm out of the place. He steadily advanced in the scale of prosperity until he found himself a substantial farmer and stockman in his district, and he lived an active country life until 1903, when he retired to the town of Center, where he is living today. Those who knew him a score of years ago remember him as dealing especially in jacks and mules, while his place carried quantities of other stock as well.

Mr. Briggs is a Democrat, but he never entered politics. He is a

Methodist in his religious affiliations. He owns a splendid home in Center, and is a stockholder and vice president of the People's Bank of Center.

On January 4, 1866, Mr. Briggs married Miss Sarah M. Flowerree, the daughter of French and Elizabeth (Neal) Flowerree, one of the oldest families of Ralls county, whose membership is among the most numerous. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Briggs: Lizzie, now the wife of Moses Flowerree, of Center, and they have four children, Pauline, F. Ruth, Gladys E., and James Briggs; Della, who died in Phoenix, Arizona, as the wife of George Graham, leaving one son, Leroy, who died at sixteen; and Miss Stella Briggs, of Center.

Mr. Briggs is a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic order and himself, wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is one of the stewards of that body.

JOHN W. BOYD is a leading farmer of Buffalo township and has passed his life on a farm within a few miles of his birthplace. His father, Azel J. Boyd, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1812, and was fourteen years old when his father, Abner Boyd, the grandfather of the subject, brought the family out to Missouri and settled in Pike county.

Abner Boyd's remote American ancestor was one of two Scotch brothers who came to the United States during the primitive era of our national life. These brothers are now commonly distinguished by the color of their hair, one being red haired and the other black. The former settled farther north than did his brother of the raven locks, and it was from him that Abner Boyd and his posterity claim descent. He married a Miss Scott, who died at their home near Scott Springs on the head of Buffalo creek, and both are buried in one of the old cemeteries of that locality. Among their large family of children were Azel J., Levi, Ewing, Silas and Elizabeth, the last three of whom fell victims to fever after reaching mature years, and the parents also died in the same year. All lived to be grown. Isabella became the wife of Alfred Burks; Mary J. married Frank Richmond; Wedin; Adlai; Porter; Margaret, now Mrs. Frank Baxter of Hannibal, Missouri; James and Alfred of Louisiana, Missouri.

Azel J. Boyd lived among the pioneers of Pike county and made agriculture his life work. He received such educational advantages only as the rural communities afforded him, and his home was the farm of Lel Henderson near Mt. Zion church. He raised a company of soldiers for the Mexican war and was made captain of it, drilling it on what was known as Booth Prairie, out of which the farms of the valley south of Buffalo church were subsequently carved. His company was never called into the field, and the only service they engaged in was the faithful drilling they saw at the hands of their captain. During the progress of the Civil war the indications are that he was in sympathy with the cause of the Union, though he was ever a radical in politics, taking the Democratic side of the fence. He expressed himself freely upon all public questions, could give and take in neighborly debate, and was altogether a man of some prominence and power in his community. He married Eliza J. Griffith, a daughter of William Griffith, who came from Kentucky to Missouri among the pioneers. She died in 1900 at the advanced age of seventy-one and was the mother of eleven children: John W., the eldest; William, who died in May, 1912, leaving a family of four children; Martha J. married Ezra Martin and died in St. Louis; Elizabeth became the wife of Rit Barger and died in Pike county; Ellen married Henry Baxter and spent her life in Pike county, with the exception of a few years spent in Colorado, where she died; Frank is engaged in

the insurance business in Louisiana, Missouri; Melzena married George F. Wood and resides near Bowling Green; Marietta became Mrs. Davis Jewell and resides in Shreveport, Louisiana; Silas died in 1893; Margaret married Gordon Martin and is a resident of the Ashley community of Pike county, and Harvey J. is a resident of Pike county. The father of this family died in 1880.

John W. Boyd was born July 10, 1847, and he reached man's estate in much the same manner of the average country youth prior to the war, his education being limited to a few months in school during the winter season until he reached his teens. His splendid physical strength and his energy and willingness made him an ideal farm hand, and he worked for wages from the time he was of legal age until he was twenty-seven. He married on December 10, 1874, and came to his present home in 1892. His home farm is represented by 234 acres of fertile and productive land in Buffalo township which he has improved in the most substantial manner. He has cultivated it intelligently and under his careful management the place has produced most abundantly of grain and other kindred crops, while he has always done a considerable in the way of stock-raising. By degrees he increased his products and became a feeder of his own stock, carrying his product to the St. Louis market, and is known today for one of the independent and well-to-do farmers of his community.

As mentioned above, Mr. Boyd was married on December 10, 1874, Miss Rosalie Baxter becoming his bride. She is a daughter of James Baxter, first lieutenant of Captain Boyd's company of Mexican war recruits, and was a settler in Pike county from Kentucky, the state which has contributed so much in pioneer stock to this section of Missouri. Lieutenant Baxter married Lavina Price and their children were Amanda, who married Marshal Branden, of Farber, Missouri; Matilda, who became the wife of T. F. Chamberlain and is a resident of Pike county; Elizabeth P., who became wife of Rev. W. T. Sallee, and is now a resident of Los Angeles, California; Henry passed away in Manitou, Colorado; Harrison is a resident of Los Angeles, California; Rosalie, who became Mrs. Boyd, and Edward and Rufus, both of whom passed away in Pike county, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd became the parents of nine children, as follows: J. Orville, attorney for the Keokuk Water Power Company, and for seven years a teacher in the public schools, married to Genevra Anderson, daughter of Rev. J. W. Anderson, of Keokuk, Iowa, in December, 1906. She died August, 1909, leaving a little son, Anderson Bemrose. In March, 1912, J. Orville was married to Ruth Gaston, daughter of Dr. S. M. Gaston, of Keokuk. Walter A., a farmer of Buffalo Valley, married Stella Shy; Bertha, the wife of Hobart Hunter, a farmer near Buffalo church; Janie, the wife of Charles Sizemore, of Louisiana, Missouri; Elizabeth, the wife of Peerless Elgin, of Clarksville, Pike county; Herbert C. married Ermyl Parker and lives on the parental homestead; Eddie died by accident at the age of nine years; Carl C., an engineer for the Keokuk Water Power Company, and Floy, a young lady at home.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Boyd is a Democrat in his political faith.

MISS MINNIE K. ORGAN was formerly assistant librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri. She is now principal of the high school at her home in Salem, Dent county, Missouri. She has made a special study of the history of the county press in Missouri and has published in the State Historical Review a number of articles giving the results of her research.

JAMES A. SINCLAIR, clerk of the Louisiana Court of Common Pleas, is one of the pioneer newspaper men and lawyers of Pike county, Missouri, where he has resided for more than forty years. From law student and practitioner to reporter for local papers and back again, as his fortunes waxed and waned; in the public eye as a deputy, on to the capitol at Washington as clerk of committee work in the United States senate, and finally back to his old haunts and friends and into the fields explored by him as a young man,—this, in brief, outlines the career of James A. Sinclair.

The Sinclairs, as the name indicates, are of Scottish origin. Some members of the family use the form "St. Clair," but both names are found on the early colonial records, and in Virginia the Sinclairs figured prominently.

William B. Sinclair, the father of James A., was born in Prince William county, Virginia, in 1804. His wife, Ann Maria (Johnson) Sinclair, was born in 1813, and they became the parents of the following named children: William, the eldest son, was killed near Orange, Virginia, in 1862, while with his command as a private in the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, Confederate States of America. M. Louisa, deceased; Arthur G., of Washington, D. C.; Cornelia and Dr. Robert O., of Warrenton, Virginia; Alice, deceased; A. M., also deceased, late of Leland, Washington county, Mississippi; Kate O., the wife of Henry Wayman, of Jeffersonton, Virginia; Charles E., deceased; and James A., of this review.

James Ashby Sinclair was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on October 10, 1848. There he attended a select school, taught by his sister, until he was a youth of fourteen years, when in company with two other boys of about the same age, he ran away from home to join Lee's army. This was on or about September 12, 1862, shortly after the second battle of Manassas, and only a few days prior to the battle of Antietam. His home town, Warrenton, was occupied by Federal troops at the time, but no attention was paid to the three small boys as they walked away to join the Confederate army. Two days later the boys arrived at Berryville, Virginia, tired and footsore. The companions of Mr. Sinclair were discouraged and talked of going back home. Heavy cannonading was also heard from the direction of Harper's Ferry, and it proved to be the engagement that resulted in the killing of General Miles and the capture of his entire command by Stonewall Jackson, at Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry. A council of war was held, and the two other boys, concluding that they had seen enough of war, decided to return home. He parted with his two young companions and it was indeed a dejected and unhappy small boy who sat by the roadside with tears in his eyes and watched them until they disappeared from view. The picture of their appearance on that occasion remains indelibly impressed upon his memory, and his feelings at the time can better be imagined than described. Soon after the departure of his two companions, two Confederate soldiers who had been slightly wounded at the second battle of Manassas were making their way to their command, which was a part of the Louisiana Brigade. They chanced upon young Sinclair and stopped to talk with him. They had already met the two returning runaways, and talked with them, and they then urged Sinclair to overtake them and return home with his friends. Their advice and entreaties were unavailing, however, as he told them that his home was within the enemy's lines, and that he had made up his mind to join the army. The two soldiers, seeing that the boy was unwavering in his resolve, took him along with them, and offered to look after him as long as he stayed with them. He accepted their offer and accompanied them.

Two days later, when the battle of Antietam was raging, they waded the Potomac river, at Shepherdstown, Virginia, and made their way towards the battle field, only two miles east in Maryland. They met a constant stream of wounded Confederates all along the road, those who were able to walk being on foot, and others on stretchers and in wagons. The battle raged until nightfall, and with his soldier companions, young Sinclair was an eye witness to it. Both armies were so badly crippled that the battle was not renewed. The next day the armies fronted each other and not a gun was fired. That night Lee's army silently fell back across the Potomac into Virginia. Sinclair stayed with the two soldiers and recrossed the river with them. They slept in a doorway in Shepherdstown that night and early the next day the Federal forces opened fire upon the town from the Maryland side. A few miles out from Shepherdstown he bade farewell to his soldier friends and set out on foot for Winchester, near which place he joined Brooke's battery, commanded by Captain J. V. Brooke, of Warrenton, Virginia. This battery was then a part of the First Virginia Regiment of artillery under Colonel Brown. It was subsequently assigned to Poague's Battalion, where it remained until the close of the war. He was enlisted as bugler of his battery and took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. For a short time prior to the battle of Gettysburg he acted as courier for General Pettigrew. In November, 1863, after the battle of Bristow Station, where his horse was killed, he was taken prisoner and confined for a time in the Old Capitol prison at Washington City. From there he was taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, where some fifteen thousand other Confederates were being held. Point Lookout was laid out like a city. At the foot of each street, or "division" as it was called, was a large, roughly constructed building called a cook house, where the prisoners took their meals. As these meals were somewhat scant at times, a prisoner would watch his chance and take two meals instead of one, if opportunity afforded. They were watched rather closely, however, and when one was caught in the act of filching an extra meal he was taken out and turned over to the guards who put a barrel shirt on him, marked in huge letters "Flanker," and compelled to march a beat for a certain number of hours,—a ludicrous spectacle for thousands of eyes. Soon after arriving at Point Lookout public notices were posted inviting all prisoners to call at a certain place, and signed by a Federal officer. Young Sinclair, in response to the notices, appeared one day at a large tent, in which were several officers. One of the officers, who was a German, put this proposition to him in broken Dutch: "Do you wish to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, go north and work on government work, enlist in the United States army and go West and fight mit the Indians or remain in prison until exchanged?" He told the officer he wished to stay in prison until duly exchanged and departed. A number of Confederates, however, availed themselves of it and some of them are still living who enlisted in the United States army and served until the close of the war, and are on Uncle Sam's pension roll, having served on both sides.

After several months spent in what was called the "Bull Ring" Mr. Sinclair was selected to act as bugler for the hospital. It was his duty to blow the sick calls for the doctors and to be generally at the beck and call of the medical staff. All this time he was on the lookout for an opportunity to get away, and when an exchange party, made up of invalids was being arranged, he slipped into it, and assuming a most dejected and afflicted mien, successfully passed inspection. With about eight hundred Confederate prisoners, mostly sick, he was put aboard the United States transport "Herman Livingston." There were four

other vessels with prisoners from Fort Delaware, Elmira, New York, and other prisons. They were sent to Hampton's Roads, thence off Cape Hatteras and on to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where they were transferred to Confederate vessels, and taken up the Savannah river, landing at Savannah, Georgia. There were about eight thousand Confederates in all, and they received a royal welcome at the hands of the citizens of Savannah, who turned out *en masse* and escorted them to a magnificent park where a fine dinner was served them, to which, it is needless to say, they did ample justice. They were given a furlough of ninety days, three months' pay and transportation to Richmond, Virginia.

Arriving at Richmond, young Sinclair paid a brief visit to his home and spent several days in Loudoun county with friends, who were members of Company A, Mosby's Battalion. A few days before Christmas, in 1864, he went on a raid with a party of Mosby's men, commanded by Captain Bush Underwood. There were only twenty-eight men in the party. They rode all night and daylight found them between two camps of Federals on the road between Fairfax C. H. and Vienna Station, only a few miles from Washington. They put guards on the road and captured a sergeant belonging to the Sixth New York Cavalry. He was riding a fine horse, and while Captain Underwood was putting his saddle on the sergeant's horse to exchange it for his own, which was jaded and spent with the night's ride, one of the guards came up from the road and reported a party of Federal cavalry with wagons were coming. The party consisted of about eighty men of the Sixth New York Cavalry, with a lieutenant in command. After a brief engagement, in which Sinclair's horse was killed, the only loss his party suffered, the Federals were dispersed, their commanding officer and a number of men killed, and eight men and eighteen horses captured. One of the prisoners was shot in the back and left at a farm house as the raiders beat a hasty retreat back to Loudoun county. A horse was given Sinclair in place of the one he had lost, and he returned to his home, where he remained until early in January, 1865, when he left for Richmond, still riding the captured horse. In a few days he rejoined his battery, stationed at Drury's Bluff, opposite Dutch Gap, where the Federal general, Ben. F. B. Butler, was attempting to turn the course of the James river by building a canal. His battery was engaged in shelling the canal where the Federals were working negroes. He had been absent from the command then for more than a year, but he resumed his place as bugler and took part in the last campaign, ending with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on Sunday, April 9, 1865. About two P. M. of that eventful day, he was sitting on his horse near where his battery was stationed, talking to James Wayman, a member of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. He knew that the army was surrounded, and at times during the day had seen white flags displayed. A Federal officer, with an orderly carrying a white flag, rode by them on the way to confer with General Lee. The officer was young and handsome with long yellow hair hanging upon his shoulders. He never ascertained who this officer was, but he always believed it to be General Custer. Shortly after this incident General Lee and his staff rode by. Seeing a red-headed friend by the name of Hammond with General Lee's staff, whom he thought he had left at Point Lookout only a few months before, he rode up and shook hands with him. In reply to his inquiries, Hammond said: "The jig is up; Lee has surrendered." He then joined Wayman and both followed thousands of Confederate soldiers who were going in the direction of a high bluff a short distance from Appomattox, and who were determined not to stay and witness the surrender. There were men from Georgia,

the Carolinas, Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Maryland, nearly all of whom had followed the fortunes of Lee and his army for four years. They knew their leader had surrendered and they were discouraged, disgruntled and disheartened, and many of them were desperate. Some of them swore that they would join General Johnston; that the surrender of Lee did not of necessity end the war. Some were weeping, and yet others were cursing. The main body of them, however, were silent, as they rode or walked away. While their hopes for the success of the cause which they held to be sacred were crushed forever, they were relieved to know that the war was at last over, and that they could return to their homes and loved ones, and resume peaceful pursuits once more. True, many of their homes were broken and destroyed and the country left bare and desolate by the ravages of war; yet they were not entirely without hope in the world. At least twenty-five thousand men rode or walked away from Appomattox on that day, and only about nine thousand remained and surrendered with General Lee.

Arriving at the foot of the big bluff, Sinclair and Wayman led their horses to the summit, where they listened to the music of General Grant's military bands, making merry over their victory. After resting for a short time they made their way down the other side of the bluff, at the foot of which they came to what was called Walker's Ferry. They paid an old negro five dollars in Confederate money for taking them across the river, and as they were exhausted from loss of sleep, they lay on a porch at the first farm house they came upon, a short distance from the Ferry, and the farm house and grounds adjacent were filled that night with sleeping Confederate soldiers. After a few days of travel, Mr. Sinclair arrived at home and straightway turned his attention to civil pursuits;—a lad of scarcely seventeen years, but a veteran of a great war.

That youthful experience in the army proved to be a valuable educational factor in the life of Mr. Sinclair. It gave him some insight into business forms; it brought him into association with men of many classes, and it gave him independence and self-reliance. He found employment under John S. Barbour, president of a railroad at Alexandria, where he remained until November, 1868, at which time he came west to Missouri, locating temporarily at Troy, in Lincoln county, and subsequently at Bowling Green, Pike county, he was employed as deputy in certain of the county offices. This official occupation gave him a desire for legal knowledge, and in 1870 he went south to Greenville, Mississippi, where he took up the study of law under the direction of Colonel W. A. Percy, subsequently speaker of the Mississippi house of representatives, and the father of Senator Leroy Percy of that state. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, before the supreme court of that state, on examination in open court. The period of reconstruction was then on and conditions there were most intolerable. Negroes held the offices and carpetbaggers were at the helm, feeding upon the vitals of the people. To evade such a condition Mr. Sinclair returned to Missouri and again established his home in Bowling Green. In 1873 he was admitted to the Pike county bar by Judge Gilchrist Porter. In that same year Bowling Green was first incorporated as a city and he was appointed city attorney by the board of trustees, serving one year in the office. He later supplemented his law practice with occasional newspaper work. Early in 1876 a Republican newspaper was started at Curryville, called the *Pike County Express*. The politics of the paper did not suit the community and for lack of patronage it was doomed to financial failure. At this juncture Mr. Sinclair was placed in editorial charge of the publication while its regular editor made a trip through Kansas, extending over a period of

several months. This, however, was long enough to give the new editor an opportunity to change its politics, which he promptly did. This change of front put new life into the enterprise, and on the return of the editor he sold the *Express* as a Democratic paper. It was subsequently moved to Bowling Green and became the *Bowling Green Times*, one of the most famous weekly papers of Missouri.

During the early seventies Mr. Sinclair moved to Louisiana, Missouri, and there he was for a short time associated with A. C. Sheldon in the abstract business. In 1879 he was appointed clerk of the committee on engrossed bills in the senate of the Thirtieth General Assembly, which took him to Jefferson City, where he remained during that session of the legislature. He returned to Louisiana and was made reporter for the *Riverside Press*, now the *Press-Journal*, and in 1883 went to Washington City. In 1884 he was made clerk of the committee on Woman's Suffrage in the senate. In the absence of work on that committee he served the chairman, Senator Cockrell, as his private secretary, and remained at the capital during the session of the Forty-eighth Congress.

Returning to Louisiana Mr. Sinclair resumed newspaper work in that city, and in 1894 was elected city attorney of Louisiana, an office which he held for two years. In 1896 he established the *Louisiana Herald* and ran it until 1903, when he suspended publication. He claims to be the only man on record who ran a newspaper for so long a period on pure, unadulterated wind. Since that time the newspaper field and a more or less desultory law practice occupied his attention until his election to his present position. In the fall of 1910 he was elected clerk of the Louisiana Court of Common Pleas, to succeed Mr. E. Urban, the jurisdiction of the court comprising the townships of Buffalo, Calumet, Prairieville and Salt River.

Mr. Sinclair is unmarried and is not identified with any fraternal organization. He has enjoyed the personal acquaintance of many of Missouri's political leaders and has devoted himself to matters which have contributed more to the public weal than they have to his own material advancement.

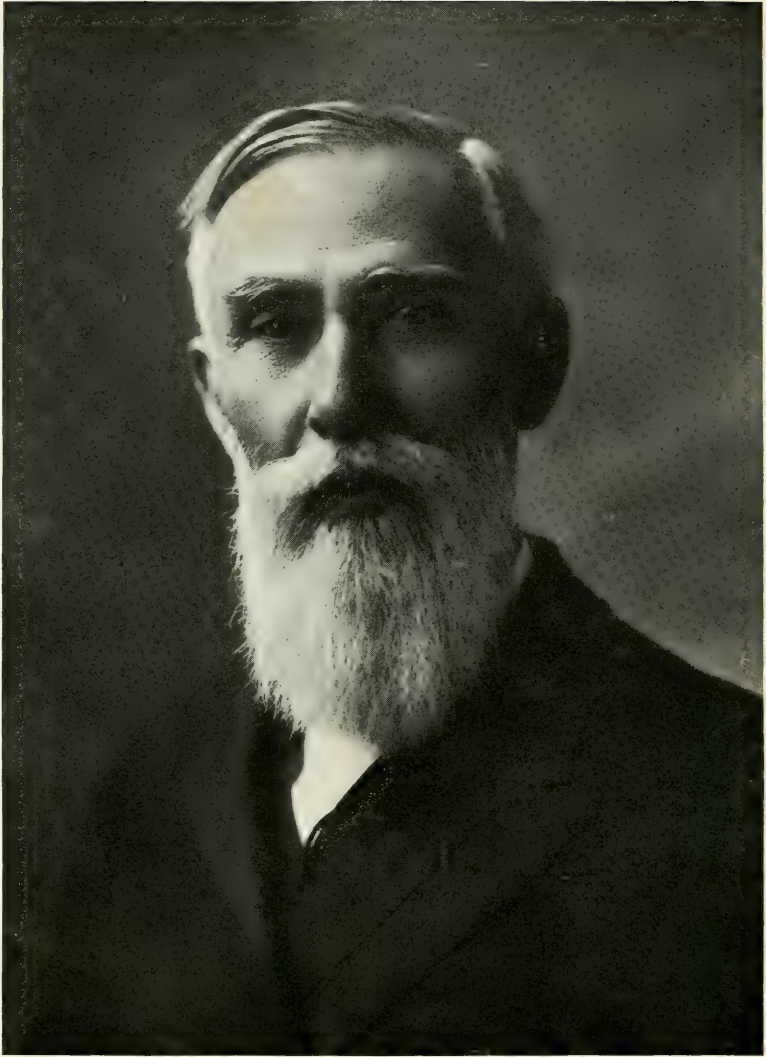
ISAAC WALTER BASYE, son of William Montgomery and Sarah Jane Gosline, and grandson of John Walter Basye, was born in Bowling Green, Missouri, Monday, August 25, 1845. He is of the seventh generation from Edmond Basye, a Huguenot from France who settled December 21, 1670, in Northumberland county, Virginia. Others of the name came before this shortly after the Mayflower, but left no male descendants. For ages the spirit of better things, higher ideals, independence of thought, and especially independence in worship, has been the controlling idea of the Basyes. In France they either had to bow to Catholicism, suffer martyrdom, or else stealthily leave the country. They would not bow, and many were massacred, while some took refuge in England. The New World, then opening up, seemed to be an inviting field, and, hither they came a little later. One brother returned to England in 1685, joined Dampiere's voyagers, and started to sail around the world. He stopped off on the island of Samar and founded a city there, giving it his name, Basye, or Basey. All who bear this name in America except the German Boese (pronounced bay-ce), and the Austrian, Basey, are of the blood of this Edmond Basye who settled in Virginia. Descendants are still at the old nesting place, near Heathville, Virginia. Coming years brought some of his descendants to the Blue Grass state. One Edmond Basye, great-grandson of the first Edmond and great-grandfather of I. Walter Basye, came in 1774 and with Mr. Bullitt laid out "Falls of the Ohio," afterwards called Louisville. He built the first house there, and was its first mer-

chant and auctioneer. Later his son Elizemond built the first home where Indianapolis now is. Another son, John Walter Basye, grandfather of the subject of this review, came to Louisiana territory January 1, 1791, and that year went up the Mississippi river to where the city of Louisiana now is. He probably was the first white man in Pike unless it be some French with M. de la Motte, or Crozot in 1712. He returned to St. Louis where he lived twenty-seven years, frequently taking trips far up the river. It is said he was with Lieutenant Pike in August, 1805, when he sought the source of the river, but returned to St. Louis after reaching Hurricane Island. In March, 1818, he came with his family to live in Pike county, before it was organized. In 1820 he moved to his lands at the "top of the hill," and three years later about 1823 the town of Bowling Green was laid out by him on ninety acres of his farm. The news of the Louisiana Purchase reached St. Louis where he then lived, March 10, 1804, and to him and his friend, John Allen, was given the honor of raising the first American flag west of the Mississippi. The next morning they pulled down the French flag. It was the practice then to keep a flag raised at forts and trading posts. St. Louis at that time contained less than nine hundred people, mostly French, and in what is now Missouri there were only about two thousand people and he is said to have known them all. An exchange of visits to his brother Elizemond in Bowling Green, Kentucky, resulted in quite a number coming from there to Pike county. They were the Pikes, Thorntons, Readings, Culbertsons and others, and were known here as the "Bowling Green crowd." They gave the name to the new town in Missouri.

I. Walter Basye's childhood and early youth were spent in Bowling Green and on the farm. He attended the village school and at the age of eighteen entered Platteville (Wis.) Academy. Returning he taught in Pike Academy for nearly two years, then entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. Concluding to become a teacher, he attended the State Normal School of Wisconsin one year. He never graduated from any of these schools. In 1867 he married a classmate, Miss Laura Emma Avery, of Platteville. She, too, was a teacher. They opened a private school of high grade on the site of the old fair grounds in Bowling Green. The school house was burned January, 1868. In 1870 he erected another commodious building and continued the school as a normal and teachers' training school. In 1875 Mr. Basye was elected superintendent of city schools, which position he held one year refusing re-election and abandoning teaching. His wife died in 1883, leaving two children,—Otto, now an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri, and a daughter, Nellie. In 1884 he married Miss Vie Sarah Higgins, of Albion, Michigan. Of this marriage there was born I. Walter, Jr., and Marie Louise, both in Chicago.

In 1876 Mr. Basye founded the "Missouri School and Church Furnishing Association" which did a large business for many years. Later he was a merchant, farmer and stock raiser, manufacturer, real estate broker and trader, all of which lines of industry were pushed to success by the energy which was characteristic of the man.

In politics Mr. Basye had always been an independent Republican. In religion he is a Methodist as were most of his ancestors since the founding of that denomination. At various times he has held all the offices of the local church and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He has been a sturdy worker in the temperance cause, and in that work and the Sunday school activities he has a more than local reputation. In other years he was a member of many secret and fraternal societies. He "passed the chair" in all of them and was usually sent as delegate to grand or supreme lodges, in which he held



A. M. Alister

important offices. In later years he is giving his attention to historical research and the preparation of the genealogy and history of the Basye family since their coming to America. A recreation in which he finds much pleasure is the collecting, growing and studying of rare trees and shrubs gathered from all parts of the world. He is in close touch with the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D. C., which he represents. A real student of the arboretum makes him an authority in this delightful field. He and his deceased wife, Laura, were devotees in the study of astronomy, and one of the chief delights was their joint revelry in stellar worlds. He has never been an office seeker, has not accumulated a big fortune, and makes no claim to great accomplishments, even though he has led a varied and strenuous life. He is warm in his attachment to friends and equally warm toward his foes, but not the same kind of warmth. He is the author of the history of Pike county found in this series of histories.

ANDREW WALKER MCALESTER, A. B., A. M., M. D., LL. D. Among the eminent members of the medical profession of northeastern Missouri, none have ranked higher than the distinguished Dr. Andrew Walker McAlester, late dean of the medical department of the University of Missouri, now living a retired life after a career of the widest activity, as well as the most beneficent, as a physician, lecturer, writer, and reformer in medical education. The work accomplished by Dr. McAlester during the years of his active practice fills an important chapter in the history of the medical profession in Missouri. His remarkable skill in combating disease and relieving suffering made him known as one of his state's greatest practitioners, and the labor he performed in the interests of medical science was marked by the same earnestness which entered into his methods of conducting his private practice. Although Dr. McAlester has retired from the active practice of medicine, he has made his influence felt, both directly and by his stimulating example, in other fields of endeavor, while his career furnishes an example of sterling citizenship well worthy of emulation.

Dr. McAlester was born in Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, January 1, 1841, and is the son of B. McAlester, a pioneer lumber dealer of Columbia, Missouri, to which city the family moved in 1845. After graduating from the public and high schools of Columbia, he entered the University of Missouri, from which he received his diploma in 1864, and at once took up the study of medicine under Dr. Norwood. Subsequently he attended the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1866; Rush Medical College, Chicago; and Bellevue, New York. In 1873 he took a trip to Europe that he might further pursue his medical studies in London and Paris, as well as visiting a number of eminent German universities, and in 1885 he revisited the European countries with the same end in view. In 1872 Dr. McAlester had been tendered the chair of surgery and obstetrics at the University of Missouri, and on his return home from foreign parts, he eventually became dean of the medical department, in which he continued until 1909.

Between the years of 1901 and 1905 Dr. McAlester was president of the state board of health. On June 3, 1909, the board of curators of the university conferred upon him the title of "emeritus professor of surgery," and on June 5th of the same year the board prepared suitable resolutions referring to him as "the founder of the medical department and recognizing the faithfulness and ability with which you have discharged your duties."

For a long period of years Dr. McAlester carried on an extensive practice in a private way, and his patients were not only given the bene-

fit of his skill, but the advice of a friend and the condolence of a comforter. Since his retirement Dr. McAlester has interested himself in the breeding of thoroughbred horses, and has more than one hundred animals on his magnificent farm just to the northeast of Columbia, where he resides in the style of an old Kentucky horse lover. He has been instrumental in inducing the United States government to take up the breeding of saddle horses for the army, himself presenting the government with a stallion valued at \$5,000. Alert to and interested in all the live issues of the day, he has done much to advance the cause of education, progress, morality and good citizenship, and has justly earned a place among those who have materially contributed to their country's advancement. Dr. McAlester is a valued member of the American Medical Association, and at one time was president of the Missouri State Medical Association. He is an active and prominent Mason, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church. In political matters he is a Democrat.

Dr. McAlester was married first December 21, 1869, to Miss Iza Berry, of Springfield, Missouri, and she died in 1870. In 1873 he took as his second wife Miss Sallie McConathy, of Boone county, and to this union three sons have been born: Andrew W., Berry and James.

WILLIAM W. CARPENTER. Progress is man's distinctive mark, and in this twentieth century individual initiative and constructive ability have found their apotheosis. One of the progressive and popular citizens who have contributed most definitely to civic and material development and advancement in Howard county, Missouri, within the past decade it may safely be said that none has been more prominent and influential than Mr. Carpenter, who is the present mayor of New Franklin, one of the thriving little cities of this section of the state. Aggressive and far-sighted in his business policies, liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, he has utilized his splendid powers in forwarding the best interests of his home city and county, and his operations in the handling of real estate and the improving of the same have been extensive and well ordered. He is essentially one of the representative citizens of Howard county and his efforts in behalf of social and material progress within its borders have not lacked popular appreciation, as is measurably indicated by the official position which he now holds and to which he was elected in the spring of 1911, for the regular term of two years. He received a majority which was an emphatic voucher for the confidence and esteem reposed in him in his home city, and his administration as chief executive of the municipal government embodies the same progressive and wise policies that have conserved his individual success along normal lines of business enterprise. Mr. Carpenter has been a resident of Howard county since 1894, and is here engaged in the general real-estate and loan business, of which lines of enterprise he is one of the foremost representatives in this section of the state.

The mayor of New Franklin claims the Old Dominion as the place of his nativity and is a scion of stanch southern stock. He was born in Madison county, Virginia, on the 11th of December, 1870, and in the agnatic line his genealogy traces back to the fine old Holland Dutch stock that played such an important part in the early settlement of New York and New Jersey, representatives of the name having served as valiant soldiers of the Continental line in the War of the Revolution and others having participated in the War of 1812. Mr. Carpenter is a son of Andrew J. and Mary A. Carpenter, both of whom were born in Madison county, Virginia. The father devoted his active career to



W. W. Carpenter

the basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing and through his well directed efforts attained to success worthy the name. He was a son of Andrew Carpenter, who likewise was a native of Virginia, and who became a prominent and influential citizen of Madison county, that state, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a stalwart Democrat and did much to further the party cause, both in Virginia and after his removal to Missouri. He removed to Missouri in 1894 and established his residence in Howard county, where he continued active and successful operation as an agriculturist and stock-raiser until his retirement in 1912, his cherished and devoted wife, who was a daughter of Nathaniel F. Mayland, died in 1897, both having been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the time of her death, though the father had previously been an adherent of the Lutheran church. Of the six children, Nellie died at the age of twenty-four years and Jesse at the age of twenty. Of the four surviving the eldest is he whose name initiates this review; Miss Mary L. resides in New Franklin; Ray J. is engaged in contracting in New Franklin, Missouri; and Genevieve E. is a resident of New Franklin. Andrew J. Carpenter was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, as a member of the Tenth Virginia Infantry, and was under the command of General Lee at the time of the final surrender of that gallant and honored leader. Five of his brothers also were soldiers of the Confederacy, and three of the number were killed in battle. In politics Andrew J. Carpenter gave unwavering allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and he did effective service in behalf of the principles and policies for which the party has ever stood sponsor in a basic way.

William W. Carpenter was reared to maturity in his native county and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the schools of that section of Virginia. He was fortunate also in having the environment and influences of a home of distinctive culture and refinement, the while the principles of integrity and honor were instilled in him in his youth,—to become a very part of his nature. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in the real-estate business at Roanoke, Virginia, where he remained until 1894, when he established his residence at New Franklin, Missouri, where he has since maintained his home and been a prominent factor in the same line of enterprise.

Among the early undertakings projected by Mr. Carpenter was the promoting of the local telephone plant, which he constructed and placed in effective operation. In connection with his rapidly expanding real-estate business Mr. Carpenter platted the village of Franklin Junction, which had not a single house at that time and which is now well and substantially built up. His faith in the future of New Franklin has been unwavering, and he has contributed liberally of his time and money to further its development and upbuilding. Here he has erected a substantial and modern business block and numerous private residences, and he has controlled a large and important real-estate and loan business, in which he handles both town and farm property and makes a specialty of extending financial loans on approved real-estate security. Scrupulous fairness and honor have characterized all of his operations, and thus he well merits the high esteem in which he is held in the community. He is genial and buoyant of temperament, tolerant in judgment and ever ready to extend a helping hand to those in affliction or distress. As mayor of his home city he insistently advocates due conservatism in municipal expenditures, but is equally determined in furthering measures and enterprises which tend to advance the best interests of the community along the line of permanent public improve-

ments and the encouraging of business and industrial enterprises. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart and elective supporter of the cause of the Democratic party; he is affiliated with the Elks, Lodge No. 125, Sedalia, Missouri; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church in their home city, where Mrs. Carpenter presides graciously over their attractive home and where she is a popular factor in the representative social activities of the community.

In the year 1895 Mr. Carpenter wedded Miss Maggie Cox, a daughter of Benjamin H. Cox, of New Franklin, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1911, being survived by one son, Winfred W., Jr. On the 4th of August, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carpenter to Miss Ella Cox, a niece of his first wife. She is a daughter of William O. Cox, an influential and honored citizen of Howard county, and in her home city her circle of friends is coincident with that of her acquaintances.

REV. RANSOM HARVEY, D. D., president of La Grange College, at La Grange, Missouri, was born on May 18, 1851, in Conesus, Livingston county, New York state. He is the son of a farmer and the grandson of a Baptist minister, who was educated at Harvard and passed his life in the Baptist ministry in New York state.

Dr. Harvey passed his early life on the home farm, receiving his preparatory education in the common schools of his community, the Bergen graded school and later entering the Cortland State Normal school and the Rochester Collegiate Institute. He was graduated from the latter institution of learning in 1874, from Rochester University in 1878, and from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1881. He was a brilliant student throughout his college career, and took prizes in declamation and Latin and two in mathematics in different years. He has the degrees of A. B., B. D. and D. D., and after his college course was admitted to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa.

In 1882 Dr. Harvey was ordained to the Baptist ministry and settled as pastor of the First Baptist church of Jamestown, where he remained for some six years. He was then six years in the service of the First Baptist church of Poughkeepsie, New York, and was a similar period of time with the Third Baptist church of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1901 Dr. Harvey came west to take a position as teacher of theology and church history and dean of the divinity school in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois. He was pastor for more than a year of the Vermont Street Baptist church at Quincy, Illinois, and came to La Grange College as teacher of Biblical, theological and philosophical subjects in September, 1904, having since continued in that work, with the greatest of success. In 1911 Doctor Harvey was elected president of the college.

JOHN EUBANK SANDERSON. As the founder of the leading mercantile house of Bowling Green, John Eubank Sanderson was up to the time of his death one of the leading men of the town. Like many men of his generation his fortune was swept away by the Civil war, and the courage and energy with which he set to work, with a heart sore over the loss of the cause for which he gave not only his fortune but his personal services, adds but another tale to the long list of brave stories of the days following the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. In his death Bowling Green lost one of her finest citizens, a man who was not only successful in the business world, but who succeeded in winning the regard and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

John Eubank Sanderson was a native of Bedford county, Virginia. He was born October 13, 1821, and his environment as a child denied him an education of more than a very meagre order. In fact, he is said to have attended school only a few weeks, such book knowledge as he acquired being outside of the usual avenues of training. He was the son of John Eubank Sanderson and Belinda DeWitt Sanderson, whose lives seem to have been devoted to the farm. Among their several children were Ann F., who became the wife of M. N. Hogue, who died in Pike county, leaving a family in Bowling Green; George W.; Thomas N., a resident of Pike county, who died there and left a family; John E., whose life achievements form an important link in the commercial history of Bowling Green; Robert M., who died at Cave City, Barron county, Kentucky; James A., who is the one survivor of the family today and is a resident of Bowling Green; Pauline, the wife of Samuel Rice, spent her life in Bedford county, Virginia, as did Mrs. Sallie Leftwich, the youngest child of the family.

John E. Sanderson began his career as a merchant's apprentice virtually, although he was not actually entered as such. He was fifteen years of age when he entered the store of Davis, Logwood & Company at Big Island, Bedford county, Virginia, and with that firm he mastered the business of a general merchandise establishment. He first became a partner and then the successor of his employers and continued business until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861. He demonstrated his faith in the permanency of the Confederacy by selling his business and investing the proceeds in Confederate bonds, laying down \$30,000 in silver for the "promise to pay" of the Davis-Toombs-Stevens government. He not only gave up his life earnings, but he gave his services for four years, becoming a quartermaster in the army of northern Virginia.

Having witnessed the final destruction of his hopes with the fall of Lee's army at Appomattox, he accepted the decree of the fates and returned to a home, once affluent and independent, but now one of poverty. As a means of rescuing himself from this financial situation, he "share cropped" for two years, as the process of farming on shares was called, and from his labors saved sufficient to bring his family to St. Louis, Missouri. There he rented a building and kept a rooming house from 1869 to 1874, when he came to Bowling Green. Here he made his second start as a merchant. He rented a three story brick building and used the upper floors as a hotel called the Hendrick House, and the lower floor, with a space of eighteen by sixty feet, he filled with merchandise. In 1879 he was able to purchase property on the south side of the square and there erected a two story brick business house, which now houses two important departments of the firm. The need of more room eventually caused him to lease first the adjoining building and later on, the house adjacent to that, until he had three ground floors with a frontage of one hundred feet and the same depth, and his wares so arranged as to form four departments,—carpets and tapestries, dry goods, clothing and shoes, the latter department being added in 1909, when he purchased the stock of one of his mercantile neighbors.

Having thus witnessed the achievement of his ambition, John Sanderson remained in the business until June 1, 1911, when the infirmities of age made his retirement expedient. Although ever a man of great strength and vigor, disease, attacking him late in life, made rapid inroads upon his constitution, and on October 18, 1911, he passed away. He was a man whose life demonstrated the highest principles of progress. He ever felt the lack of a proper schooling in his youth, although he supplemented that lack largely by a course of reading and study which made it possible for him to successfully cope with his educational peers.

He became an expert accountant and was regarded as a local historian in this section of the state. He gathered together a library of several hundred volumes of history, biography and works on economics, and these he made his companions outside of business hours. He had little interest in fiction but was a great student of the Bible. At the age of fifteen years he united with the Hunting Creek Baptist church and shaped his life ever afterward in conformity with the teachings of the Master in his Sermon on the Mount. He was an officer of the church, and seemed in his element while attending church associations and taking part in the deliberations of the Bowling Green congregation as one of its representative members. He was ever a stickler for the best in education for the young. He urged the limit of school tax when necessary to support the public schools upon a high plane, and was the friend of advanced methods in instruction. He entered heartily into the county fair movement and aided the organization of the Bowling Green Fair Association. He was one of the founders of Pike County College, and its enthusiastic supporter until the time of his death. He was a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. Upon the question of slavery, which divided our country in 1861, he held the principle of slavery to be a wrong one, but felt that the owners of slave property should be compensated by the government which emancipated that property. He never joined a fraternity.

On December 15, 1852, Mr. Sanderson married Miss Katherine Wharton Thompson, a daughter of Jesse Thompson. She died in St. Louis in 1873, leaving eight children, here named in the order of their birth: Elizabeth, the wife of T. P. Cook of Chicago; Alice, the widow of B. H. Cowgill, living in Bowling Green; Miss Ella W., of Bowling Green; Waller H., of the firm of the Sanderson Company; Miss Jessie, a teacher in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri; Miss Minnie, of Bowling Green; Miss Laura, also teaching in Kansas City, and Lewis T., the junior member of the Sanderson Company.

WALLER H. AND LEWIS T. SANDERSON compose the active head of the leading mercantile house of Bowling Green, known as the J. E. Sanderson Dry Goods & Clothing Company, and they are the successors of its founder and their father, John E. Sanderson. The business is now one of the solid and substantial firms of Pike county, and is the outcome and growth of a very modest beginning. Its founder and his successors devoted their lives to the development of a business house which would meet the demands of an ever-growing and constantly developing community, and this department store marks the culmination of their well placed efforts.

John Eubank Sanderson, father of the subjects, was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1821. Their mother was Katherine Wharton Thompson, who died in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1873. The father gave practically all of his life to mercantile pursuits, and a fuller account of this well spent life is given elsewhere in this volume. His death occurred in 1911, on the 18th of October.

Waller H. Sanderson was born at Big Island, Virginia, December 21, 1858; he was educated chiefly in St. Louis in the public schools of that city, and came into the store with his father in 1876. He grew rapidly into a fine working knowledge of the business of the company, and when it became a corporation in 1892, so far had he advanced that he was regarded as a fitting man for the office of vice-president of the new firm. In 1881, October 13th, he was married in Bowling Green, to Miss Pattie H. Frier, a daughter of James D. Frier and Mary (Luck) Frier. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have six children: Eugene W. is a trav-

eling salesman for Burrow, Jones & Dyer Shoe Company; Raymond P. has charge of one of the departments of the Sanderson Company; Charles M. travels for the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, and resides in Tulsa, Oklahoma; John E. and Paul are engaged in the grocery business in Bowling Green and Mary, the youngest child, and only daughter, is yet a school girl.

Lewis T. Sanderson, the junior member of the Sanderson Company, was born in St. Louis on March 27, 1871. His education was obtained in the public schools of Bowling Green, and his training in business began with his father in 1886. He has ever been identified with the success of the big store and is vice-president of the corporation. The company was chartered for \$19,000 at the time of its incorporation in 1892. N. M. Sanderson is the secretary of the firm. On September 20, 1893, Lewis T. Sanderson was united in marriage with Miss Cora E. Wright, at Ashley, Missouri. She is a daughter of John E. and Eliva P. (Wells) Wright, the father being a native of Bedford county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have three children,—Katherine, Cash and Elizabeth.

Both Waller H. and Lewis T. Sanderson are Masons and members of the Baptist church. Lewis T. is identified with the Order of Odd Fellows and is a Knight of Pythias. He was venerable consul of Bowling Green Camp No. 274, Modern Woodmen, for ten years, which camp organized all the important camps in Pike county, and he was a delegate to the head camp meetings at Kansas City, Missouri; St. Paul, Minnesota, and Dubuque, Iowa, having also attended the state meetings of the order, where he served on the committee of per diem and by-laws.

The brothers are numbered among the wide-awake and progressive young business men of the city, where they are held in highest esteem by their friends and associates, and regarded as among the indispensable citizens of the community, whose best interests they have ever at heart.

MRS. ANNA E. DANIELS POLLOCK. A woman of intelligence and refinement and one whose energies have been devoted to her home and children, that sphere in which woman has ever found her most unfading laurels, Mrs. Anna E. Daniels Pollock, of St. John, Missouri, widow of the late Capt. David W. Pollock, well deserves mention among those who represent the best citizenship of northeastern Missouri. She has reared worthy sons and daughters, has instilled into their minds the virtue of useful and honorable living and thus has fulfilled the noblest mission of womanhood. A woman of strong traits and exemplary character, she traveled life's journey with her husband forty-five years and as a faithful helpmeet bore well her part as mistress of the home. Capt. David W. Pollock, deceased February 26, 1910, and probably the wealthiest citizen of Putnam county at that time, was a Civil war veteran and for full forty years had been numbered among the most forceful business men of this section of Missouri. Both have borne that part in the history of their community that commands mention of them among the forceful factors in the development of northeastern Missouri.

Anna E. Daniels was born in Ohio, February 13, 1845, a daughter of William Daniels, Jr., and Mary Chenoweth Daniels, the former of whom was a son of William Daniels, Sr., and was born November 8, 1805, in West Virginia, and the latter of whom was born April 22, 1808. These parents were married October 29, 1829, and soon thereafter removed to Ohio. After a few years in that state they returned to West Vir-

ginia and came from thence to Missouri in 1855, locating in Putnam county, where William Daniels followed farming until his death about 1881. William and Mary (Chenoweth) Daniels reared seven children, mentioned as follows: Mrs. Catharine Thompson, Mrs. Nancy E. Morrison, William C., Alison P. and A. H., all now deceased; Asa D. Daniels, now a resident of Seymour, Iowa, and Anna E., of this review. Anna E. Daniels and David Wilson Pollock were married October 5, 1865.

Capt. David W. Pollock was born October 10, 1841, a son of Thomas and Isabella (Wilson) Pollock, both natives of Scotland, where the former was born in 1805 and where they were married in 1830. Thomas was a sailor and followed the sea fifteen years, during which time he made seven voyages to the West Indies. His wife and two children, James and John, emigrated to the United States in 1838 while he was on his last voyage. The family settled in Pennsylvania, where Thomas Pollock was foreman in a brick factory ten years. In July, 1851, he removed with his family to Putnam county, Missouri, locating near St. John, and thereafter he gave the most of his attention to farming. Besides the two sons who emigrated from Scotland with the mother, five other children were reared, namely: David W. of this review; Judge William L. Pollock, a prominent citizen of Putnam county; Mrs. Isabella Beary, of St. John, Missouri; Agnes J. Daniels, of Seymour, Iowa; and Mrs. Barbara E. Godfrey, of St. John, Missouri. Capt. David W. Pollock won his military title through service as one of the loyal soldiers of the Union. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B of the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment of the Union army and served three years and eight months. He passed to the front as first lieutenant of his company and during the famous march to the sea was promoted to the office of captain, which rank he held until the close of the war. A more detailed mention of the movements of his regiment will be found in the sketch of his son, Ira O. Pollock, which appears on other pages of this work and therefore need not be repeated in this connection. At the close of the war he returned to Putnam county, Missouri, and entered upon a business career that was remarkable for its accomplishment. For practically forty-five years he was a merchant at St. John, Putnam county, a record probably unparalleled in northeastern Missouri. He was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Unionville and was president of that institution until his death. He also organized the Bank of Powersville in this county and was one of the organizers of the Bank of Lucerne, Lucerne, Missouri. He was the most extensive land owner in Putnam county and at his death his estate included 2,765 acres, the greater portion of which was in this county. He made the nucleus of his fortune as a cattle buyer and was one of the pioneer and most prominent trainload shippers in northern Missouri. His Civil war service was commemorated as a member of the Mansfield Post, G. A. R., at Powersville. He was a man of remarkable force and business genius. At his death his large estate was divided among his children and Mrs. Pollock received as her widow's dower 1,100 acres, some in Putnam county and some in Sullivan county, Missouri, and a large portion in Wayne county, Iowa.

Capt. David W. and Anna E. (Daniels) Pollock became the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary Isabella, deceased; Ira O., of Powersville, Missouri, who is mentioned individually in this work; Orrin O., deceased; William H., a resident of Powersville, Missouri; David W., deceased; Mrs. Anna Ora Miller, of Unionville, Missouri; and Thomas H. and Perry Carlton, partners in business in St. John, Missouri, the latter of whom also receives individual mention on these pages.

PERRY CARLTON POLLOCK, a merchant at St. John, Missouri, and a son of the late Capt. David W. Pollock, one of the most prominent business men and financiers of Putnam county, was born October 21, 1888, at St. John, Missouri. He was educated in the common schools of his native village and at the Wentworth Military Academy, at Lexington, Missouri. In 1909 he and his brother Thomas H. engaged in the general merchandise business at St. John and are yet identified with that line of business activity there. From the large Pollock estate he received 480 acres in Putnam county as a portion of his patrimony and continues to own it.

In September, 1910, Mr. Pollock was joined in marriage to Miss Thomas Newtown Wall, of Durango, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock have one son, Perry Carlton Pollock, Jr.

REV. OTTO E. KRIEGE, D. D., is president of the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton; he is an educator and divine whose achievements are widely known; a contributor to the church literature of our country and an influential factor in the governmental affairs of the German Methodist church. He was born at Belleville, Illinois, on November 20, 1865, and is the son of Rev. E. H. and Mary E. (Lehr) Kriege, the latter of Bavarian parentage.

Rev. E. H. Kriege was born at Linen, Westphalia, Germany, in 1829, and was educated in the schools of his native land. He came to the United States in 1849 and engaged in the ministry of the German Methodist church in his early manhood. He spent thirty-five years as a pastor of that denomination in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, and was a presiding elder of the church at the time of his death, February 4, 1889. His widow resides in Denver, Colorado. Of the four children born to them, Dr. Otto E. is the third.

In his early childhood, Otto Kriege accompanied his parents from his birthplace to Lawrence, Kansas, where he lived during his boyhood and youth. He was graduated from the high school of that city in 1881, soon after which he went to Colorado and accepted a clerkship with the dry goods house of Daniels & Fisher, remaining with them for three years and then taking up his college work in Central Wesleyan, of which institution he is now the chief executive. In 1888 the young man took his A. B. degree from the Warrenton college and went to Germany, where he spent two years in careful study in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. Returning, he engaged in the ministry at once and began his pastorate in the West German Conference of the Methodist church at Arlington, Nebraska. From there he was called to Omaha and subsequently to Sedalia, Missouri, as pastor. Leaving the latter church he came into the college at Warrenton as one of its professors in 1899, and in 1909 was elected acting president and in the year following, president of the school.

Doctor Kriege is secretary of the West German Conference and represented his church in the general conference in 1908 at Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1912 at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He has written a history of the conference and a history of Methodism, both in the German, and his contributions to church periodicals are of frequent occurrence. He is a member of the National Educational Association, fraternizes with the leaders in public education, mingles with the laity, responds to invitations to speak in their meetings, delivers addresses and commencement orations, and the National Geographical Society has honored him with a membership in its body. As a citizen Doctor Kriege has served as alderman in Warrenton, and is vice-president of the Bank

of Warren county. In 1907 Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On September 16, 1890, Doctor Kriege was united in marriage with Emma R. Frick, daughter of Conrad Frick, one of the Colorado pioneers of 1859 and a noted merchant of Denver. The issue of their union are Miss Edith, a graduate of Central Wesleyan College in 1911 and now a teacher in her alma mater, and Herbert, who is a freshman in Central Wesleyan College.

JNO. B. FLEET, M. D. One of the representative physicians and surgeons of Howard county is Dr. Fleet, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the thriving little city of New Franklin, and whose ability and gracious personality have gained to him a large and representative clientele.

Dr. Fleet takes a due measure of satisfaction in reverting to the historic Old Dominion as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of the stanchest of southern stock. He was born in King and Queen county, Virginia, on the 3rd of March, 1861, and is a son of John A. and Lea Ellen (Maynard) Fleet, the former of whom was born in King and Queen county, in 1823, and the latter of whom was born in Maryland, a representative of one of the old and honored families of that state. John Fleet, now eighty-nine years of age and well preserved in mental and physical faculties, still resides in his native county, where for many years he was actively and extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and he has been an influential factor in civic and industrial activities in the community that has ever represented his home. Both the Fleet and Maynard families are of stanch English lineage and both were founded in America in the early colonial days. The mother of Dr. Fleet was a woman of most gentle refinement and was held in affectionate regard by all who knew her. She was summoned to eternal rest in 1882, at the age of forty-eight years, and is survived by four sons and two daughters. Col. A. F. Fleet, a cousin of the doctor, was a gallant officer of the Confederacy in the Civil war and later became president of Palmyra Military Academy, at Palmyra, Missouri. Still later he had the distinction of becoming the founder of the Mexico Military Academy and the Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Indiana, and of this institution, one of the best of the kind in the Union, he continued president until the time of his death.

Dr. Fleet was reared under the benignant and invigorating conditions and influences of the fine old homestead plantation which was the place of his birth, and his early educational discipline was secured in the schools of Aberdeen Academy, Virginia, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he began the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of Dr. Samuel R. King, a leading physician and surgeon at Gilliam, Missouri. Finally he was matriculated in the American Medical College, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and in this admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. The original stage of the professional work of Dr. Fleet was at Gilliam, Missouri, and he has been engaged in practice at New Franklin, Missouri, since 1891. He has kept in close touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery and avails himself of the best of standard and periodical literature pertaining thereto. His success has been on a parity with his recognized ability, and no citizen of Howard county commands more secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He is actively identified with the Howard County Medical Society, of which he has served as president, and is also identified with

the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. On Main street in his home city he erected a substantial brick building of four rooms, and this he utilizes for his office, the equipment and appointments being of modern and attractive order. His residence is a most beautiful brick structure of ten rooms, and is not only one of the best in New Franklin, but is also known as a center of most gracious hospitality. In politics the doctor accords unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and as a citizen he is essentially progressive and public-spirited. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the K. P. and Masonic lodges, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church, in the work of which they take an active part.

In 1884, at Gilliam, Saline county, this state, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Fleet to Miss Logie King, who was born in Randolph and reared in Saline county and who is a daughter of Dr. S. R. King, a representative citizen of that section of the state. Mrs. Fleet is a woman of most gracious personality and is a popular factor in the social activities of her home city. Dr. and Mrs. Fleet have five children: Leah, who is the wife of F. N. Clark, of Portland, Oregon; Josephine and Lucile, who are members of the classes of 1911 and 1912 in Stephens College; and Johnnie F. and Clara L., who remain at the parental home.

BEN ELI GUTHRIE was born on the 31st day of May, 1839, in Chariton county, Missouri, six miles north of Keytesville. He was the son of Rev. Allen Washington Guthrie, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and Elizabeth Ann (Young) Guthrie. She was the second daughter of Hon. Benjamin Young of Callaway county, who in the early days represented that county in the state legislature. The subject of this brief review was named in honor of his grandfather, who was popularly known as Ben Young, and his paternal uncle, Rev. Eli Guthrie, who was drowned in the Missouri river at DeWitt in 1837, in an attempt to rescue persons who were freezing on the ice.

Captain Guthrie was the oldest of ten children, the youngest of whom is Mrs. John A. Fox, of Buhl, Idaho. These two alone of the ten survive. The mother died in 1855 and the father in 1889. In 1848 the family moved to the Platte Purchase and settled in Andrew county, two and a half miles south of Savannah. Here Ben Guthrie, by reason of the frequent enforced absences of his father in his profession, soon came into many responsibilities which usually come with more mature years, and as a boy he spent his winters hauling wood to town, giving the best part of his summers to farming, though he found time to attend all the school sessions that the country afforded, and even spent two winters in attendance at the select school conducted by Reverend Mr. Goshen at Savannah. He then spent a season as driver for a livery stable in Savannah, his work as a driver taking him through Andrew and the surrounding counties. The years 1855-56 he spent at Chapel Hill College in Lafayette county, and on his return home found the family in St. Joseph, where he spent two years, attending the school of A. W. Slayback at that place. In September, 1858, he and his brother, Robert James Guthrie, were sent to McGee College at College Mound, Macon county, Missouri, where he was graduated in June, 1861, though he was not present at the graduation exercises, as he had answered the call of Governor Jackson for 50,000 volunteers. He failed to reach Booneville in time for the first action, but in August, he joined Col. Ed Price, at Marshall, Missouri, where the colonel was collecting recruits for General Price's army. He became captain of Company C.

Third Regiment of the Third Division of Missouri State Guards, and served as such until December of that year, when he enlisted in the Confederate service, and in the spring following was elected captain of Company I of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, C. S. A. This regiment became a part of the First Missouri Brigade, commanded at first by Gen. Henry Little. It participated in Price's retreat from Springfield and in the battle of Elk Horn was a part of the Second Brigade under the command of General Slack. The Little Brigade went with General Price east of the Mississippi river in April, 1862, and served in Price's division in the Beauregard campaign around Corinth, and in the fall of that year took a conspicuous part in the Iuka campaign and later in the assault at Corinth. In the fall and winter of 1862 it followed the fortunes of Price in Van Dorn's retreat down the Mississippi Central to Grenada, and in the spring on to Jackson and Vicksburg. During all this campaign Captain Guthrie was with his company. In the spring of 1863, when Price was detached and sent to trans-Mississippi, Guthrie and quite a number of other officers were sent with him for recruiting purposes. While they were gone the siege of Vicksburg began and when they returned they went into special command under General Johnston at Jackson, and served with his army until the campaign was over. Guthrie was then ordered into camp where his command was stationed, and, after the command was exchanged, the Fifth Regiment was consolidated with the Third and Guthrie became captain of Company C of the consolidated regiment. This command served through the Georgia campaign in 1864 under Johnson and Hood from Dalton to Atlanta. It went back to Nashville with Hood, taking a prominent part in the battles of Altoona, Franklin and Nashville. During much of this time, Guthrie commanded the regiment, field officers being absent or killed. In the spring of 1865 the command was engaged in defense of Mobile and was finally captured at Fort Blakely. They stayed until about the first of May in prison at Ship Island and New Orleans, and were finally exchanged at Vicksburg on the day that Taylor surrendered the department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. Guthrie was with his command all this time, and fully met his duties and responsibilities, and was paroled at Jackson in May of that year.

Captain Guthrie then spent some two years teaching in the south and in the fall of 1867 took a position as professor of languages at McGee College, Macon county, Missouri, where he stayed until that institution closed in 1874. Following the close of the college, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Macon in September, 1875, since which time he has pursued that profession. He was prosecuting attorney of the county for two terms; has taken an active part in politics locally and for ten years was chairman of the Democratic central committee. In 1889 he was appointed reporter of the Kansas City court of appeals, which position he held until October, 1909. He has since devoted his entire time to his profession, having quite an extensive practice in the state and federal courts.

On the 31st day of August, 1873, Mr. Guthrie was married to Susan Ann Mitchell, the daughter of Robert C. Mitchell, of College Mound, Macon county, Missouri. They have one son surviving, R. A. Guthrie, who is president of the Macon Telephone Company at Macon.

JAMES CAMPBELL JORDAN is a representative of the family three generations removed from the Jordan who pioneered the valley of Buffalo creek in Pike county, and was born within the sacred precincts of the frontier abiding place of his honored ancestor. In the house he now occupies he was born on March 21, 1841, and upon the hill over-

looking the creek and valley he and his children and grandchildren have romped and played and filled their lungs with fresh air and their muscles with the pure blood that built rugged bodies and strong minds.

The valley of Buffalo creek first met the gaze of John Jordan in the spring of 1809, when he came out of his winter camp upon the site of St. Louis to seek a more desirable location for his family. The hills and bluffs upon which a great city has since been built promised nothing to a man inured to agriculture and Mr. Jordan passed it by with the others, in search of valleys to farm and pastures for grazing. He left York district, South Carolina, where he was born in 1765, and reached St. Louis after a journey lasting several weeks over land and water in the autumn of 1808. His brother, Capt. Robert Jordan, with his family, was a member of the company, and all found their ideal in the unknown and hostile regions of Pike county. The attitude of the Indians upon the encroachments of the whites was so alarming that a temporary fort was built for the protection of the few families of the valley, and while the exact site of the fort is not marked, it is known to have been near to the spring on the Allison farm, now the property of William Page. A large and spreading tree still shelters the fresh and sparkling waters of the spring as they emerge from the base of a big hill, and the permanent marking of any part of the ground adjacent to the spring would suffice a historic spot in the memory of the future.

John Jordan was the grandfather of James Campbell Jordan of this review. He went about his work as a farmer and grazer upon his section of land so long as his strength enabled him, and was long known as one of the leaders of the community. He aided in the erection of the first church built there in 1828 and built his own cabin in the lowlands, a spot still marked. Four years after his arrival and while the people were living in the improvised fort, his brother, Captain Jordan, was killed by the Indians, together with his young son, James, upon the site of the Buffalo cemetery, and their bodies were the first to be interred there. John Jordan lived uninterruptedly in the valley save for a few years following the massacre of his brother—when he returned with government troops to St. Louis—until 1857, when he passed away, and his body lies beside his wife and children near the Buffalo church. He married and had children as follows: Andrew, who was born November 4, 1790, and left a family in the valley at his death; Margaret Byers, born May 17, 1794; Grace Magee, born May 28, 1796; Elizabeth Carson, March 13, 1798; Calenah, August 2, 1800; John C., August 20, 1802; James Adams, April 19, 1805; Sarah Templeton, March 29, 1807. Among their neighbors were the Byers and the Templetons, all of whom came out from South Carolina as pioneers.

The Buffalo Presbyterian church was built by the Cumberland Presbyterians and the pioneer log house, some of whose logs are in use as stable logs on the farm of O. M. Fry near the Jordan home, has given place to a frame building on the Jordan hill and commanding the old camp meeting ground of the church before the Civil war. Rev. James W. Campbell served the church for fifty years and Rev. Erasmus D. Pearson gave many years of his life to the welfare of the congregation. Both ministers were able and eminent divines and their passing left a void in the personnel of the church in Pike county which has long been felt.

James Adams Jordan was a child of four years when he began his life in Pike county. His education was what the parental home could give him and he pursued the vocation of his father. He married Miss Julia A. Smith, a daughter of James Smith, who came hither from Bourbon county, Kentucky. On June 6, 1859, Mr. Jordan died, leaving

two children,—Elizabeth, who married D. E. S. Taylor and died in 1863, and James Campbell, of this review. After the death of her husband Mrs. Jordan married W. W. Watts, and she died in 1864.

James Campbell Jordan lived with his step-father until February, 1865. He received unusual educational advantages, having attended McGee College at Macon. He was a member of the Missouri State Militia during the war and was called out into the field in 1862 for threatened invasion of the county by Confederates. In February, 1865, he returned to the old home his mother abandoned when she remarried, and he has since been actively engaged there as a farmer and stockman.

On December 1, 1864, Mr. Jordan married in the valley, Miss Sarah W. Todd, a daughter of Francis C. and Mary Ann (Buford) Todd, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Jordan is one of six children who lived to reach maturity. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jordan,—Julia Lillian, who married W. A. Dudley, of Elsberry, Missouri, and died there, leaving two children; W. F. of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and James M., who farms the home place, and who, on November 26, 1902, married Annie, a daughter of Edward Scott.

Mr. Jordan and his family have been actively identified with the historic church erected and dedicated by his distinguished ancestors, and he is named in honor of the Rev. James Campbell. Dr. Erasmus D. Pearson preached his maiden sermon there in 1854 and spent the dinner hour with the Jordan family. Half a century later he preached his fiftieth anniversary sermon in the church and feasted at the same hospitable table.

WILLIAM HOWELL ALEXANDER bears an honored name in north-eastern Missouri, for his father was the late Hon. Armstead M. Alexander, and his grandfather was a well known preacher in Monroe county before the Civil war. Mr. Alexander is one of the proprietors of *The Mercury*, one of the two weekly papers in Paris espousing Democratic policies.

The grandfather of William H. Alexander was John Alexander, whose parents were among the first settlers in Kentucky. He himself was one of the early followers of Alexander Campbell and as a Christian preacher of the primitive type passed many useful years in Missouri. He married a Miss Burrus, who like himself came from early Kentucky pioneer stock. The children of this marriage were Armstead M.; Cicero, who was one of the leading merchants in Paris until his death in 1912; Sarah F., who married Enoch McLeod and died in Marion county, and Eliza, who married Thomas J. Marsh.

Armstead M. Alexander grew up to boyhood in the rural community where he was born in the month of May, 1833, in Clark county, Kentucky. He obtained what education he could from the country schools in Monroe county, Missouri, whither his father removed when his son was about ten years of age. He must have made the most of his advantages, and he certainly possessed a keen and appreciative mind for he was enabled to enter the University of Virginia, spending two years at that venerable institution. He read law in Charlottesville and was admitted to the bar in Paris, Missouri, where he practiced law all of his life. He was always an active member of the Democratic party, and his first public office was prosecuting attorney of Monroe county. He served three terms in this position and in 1875 was sent to the constitutional convention of the state from this county. In 1882 he was elected to the house of representatives at Washington and served one term as a member of that body. Since at that time he was a member of the minority party, his service was of little moment to the public. He served on

several committees, among them being the committee on territories. Upon the expiration of his two years in Washington he returned to Paris and again took up the law practice which he had laid aside for a time. As a lawyer he had more than local renown. He was a vigorous prosecutor and as a lawyer for the defense he was equally strong. Gifted with an eloquent tongue and a clear and ready speaker, his words to a jury gave him his real opportunity to win a verdict and his practice gave him an established reputation of being one of the strongest men and a leader of the Monroe county bar.

The Hon. Mr. Alexander took a deep interest in Odd Fellowship and he was ever active in behalf of the order, not only in the grand lodge but throughout the state. He was promoted from one office to another in the lodge until he was finally made grand master of the grand lodge of the state. He was a sincere Christian, and was a member and elder in the Christian church. He was also an enthusiastic worker in Sunday school, being superintendent of the Sunday school in Paris for many years. His death occurred November 7, 1892.

Armstead M. Alexander married Sarah Frances Vaughn, a daughter of Thomas Vaughn, a representative of one of the earliest families to settle in the county, and still one of the most numerous. She died in April, 1904, and of their two children, only William Howell is living, the other son, Paul, who was a prominent lawyer in Jackson county, Missouri, having died in Independence, Missouri, in 1894, leaving a family of three children.

William Howell Alexander was born September 27, 1863, in Paris, Missouri, and received his early education in the town of his birth. He later spent two years in the University of Missouri, and then started out for himself. For a time after leaving the university he was a book-keeper in the Paris Savings Bank, and then he went out to the Pacific coast, locating in Salem, Oregon. Here for two years he was engaged in the abstract business, returning to his old home in 1892. From this time until 1896 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Paris, dealing in shoes, but in 1896 he became one of the proprietors of *The Mercury*. He is associated in the enterprise with H. G. Stavely, and they have together built up the circulation of the paper considerably.

Mr. Alexander is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for ten years has served as district deputy grand master. He is a member of the Christian church, as are all the members of his family, and he holds his father's old position as superintendent of the Sunday school.

On the 22d of November, 1892, Mr. Alexander married Miss Nora Burgess, a daughter of Robert Burgess and Celeste (Hodges) Burgess. Her father was one of the large farmers and stockmen of Monroe county, coming to this section from Virginia. He reared a family of nine children and died in Paris at the age of seventy. His children were Pleasant, John, Jennie, who is a business woman of Paris, Mrs. R. M. Webb, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. S. E. Harley, and Dr. R. M. Burgess. One son, Paul, is the only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER was born in Kissimmee City, Florida, on May 7, 1886. Although a native of Florida, he was reared in northeast Missouri, in the county of Linn. He received his early education in the Bucklin public schools and the Brookfield high school, and even then among his acquaintances Mr. Shoemaker was known as a lover of history, and many prophesied that the studious boy would find his life's work in that field. At the age of sixteen he entered the Kirksville State Normal School and three years later he was graduated from that

institution. While in attendance there, Mr. Shoemaker was elected president of the senior class of 1906 and was one of the interstate debaters against Iowa. During the winter of 1906-07 he was principal of the public schools of Amity, Colorado, and in September, 1907, he entered the University of Missouri and continued specializing in history and political science, in which subjects he had to his credit forty-four hours' work, or more than one third of the total one hundred and twenty hours in all subjects required for graduation. This was at that time, and indeed is today, considered a record in the history department. In January, 1908, he was graduated from the university, and the degree of A. B. was conferred upon him that spring. Following his graduation, he took charge of the history and Latin departments in the Gallatin, Missouri, high school, and was elected principal for the next year, but resigned to accept an assistantship in the department of political science and public law in the University of Missouri. For two years, 1909-11, he was assistant in that department and during that time became more and more interested in Missouri history and Missouri legal and political institutions. In 1911 he received the degree of A. M. from the University of Missouri, his thesis being "The First Constitution of Missouri—1820." This thesis was the result of more than two years of research work, the purpose being to trace the origin, whether in journals, other state constitutions, or treatises, of every phrase and clause of this first constitution of Missouri. A brief summary of it was published in the Missouri Historical Review for January, 1912. The original is now in the library of the University of Missouri, and is unique in that it is the only accessible written account of the history and source of every provision of a state constitution. There was no guide after which to pattern this account, and its originality combined with its value as a reference work has excited many favorable comments in this and other states. The state librarians and historians of New York, Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa and other states have spoken in the highest terms of it. Prof. R. G. Thwaites, secretary and superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the greatest historian of the west, said: "I have read this paper with great interest and congratulate Mr. Shoemaker on having done an interesting piece of work in brief but effective manner."

Prof. John D. Lawson, former dean of the School of Law of the University of Missouri, said: "I have read this paper with a great deal of interest and congratulate Mr. Shoemaker upon the good work he has accomplished in this most interesting historical essay."

In July, 1910, Mr. Shoemaker was chosen assistant librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri and entered upon the duties of that office in August. He resigned his assistantship in the University of Missouri the following year and is now connected with the State Historical Society in Columbia. He spends whatever time he can spare from his work in writing on Missouri's history. The article in this history on "In Time of Civil War" was compiled by him. It is the first work of this kind devoted entirely to that subject and this, together with the many new facts brought to light from the original sources, will make it valuable and interesting to the people of northeast Missouri, its old soldiers and their families.

Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the honor fraternity of the Phi Beta Kappa. His ambition is to write and talk Missouri history so that the people of the state will realize the great worth of their State Historical Society located in Columbia, and so that they will do as the people of Wisconsin did ten years ago in erecting an Historical Library Building



CHARLES E. GIVENS.

that will be a fitting housing place for the invaluable treasures of history that Missouri has produced, and that will be an honor and a glory to the imperial majesty of Missouri and Missourians. Mr. Shoemaker says he wishes Missouri to honor herself and her people by preserving her history for the past, present and the future. And while Missouri is doing this, he hopes that the facts and legends surrounding Missouri history will become so well known to every inhabitant of the state that each will speak familiarly and with pride of the story of this great commonwealth.

JOSEPH L. GARVIN, A. M., B. D. The state of Ohio has contributed materially to the ranks of northeastern Missouri's professional men, the Buckeye State having been the birthplace of many who have risen to eminent place in this section as educators, physicians or legists, and in the forerank of the class first mentioned is the Rev. Joseph L. Garvin, president of William Woods College, at Fulton. Doctor Garvin was born in Ohio, the son of Rev. James H. Garvin, a minister of the Christian church, and the latter was a grandson of one who had been baptized by Alexander Campbell. After attending Hiram College and U. S. Grant University at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Joseph L. Garvin entered Columbia University, New York, where he received the degree of A. M. In 1907 he completed a theological course at Union Theological Seminary, during which time he had charges at New York City and Brooklyn, N. Y., and Youngstown, Ohio. Afterwards he was pastor of the First Christian church, Seattle, Wash., for four years. He was then elected president of William Woods College, Fulton, and took charge of that noted institution in 1912.

Doctor Garvin was married June 4, 1903, to Miss Marie Ellen Bal-lou, of New York, a Hiram College student, and they have had three children: Alice, Ruth and Doris. Doctor Garvin was on the staff of the *New York Journal* for something over a year, and has identified himself with earnest and hard-working bodies which have been prominent in bringing about various reforms and the advancement of education and morality. For one year he was secretary of the Pocono Pine Assembly, and while a resident of Seattle, acted as president of the Seattle Ministers' Federation. He was also chief executive of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, a member of the first Theatre Censure Commission in Seattle, and a member of the Seattle Press Club. President Garvin is a progressive spirit, as is evidenced by his steady advancement in his chosen field of endeavor. He is pre-eminently an educator of the most advanced type, and William Woods College is fortunate in securing his services.

JOSEPH W. GIVENS. One of the oldest and most prominent families of Howard county is represented by Joseph W. Givens, of Richmond township. He himself was born here fifty years ago, was reared and educated in his native environment and attended Central College, and since attaining manhood has been closely identified with the farming and stock-raising interests of the locality. As a stockman he is easily one of the most successful in the county.

His father was the late Charles E. Givens, who died at the advanced age of eighty-five. While he was the largest land owner and paid more taxes than any other citizen of Howard county, his achievements and accumulations were by no means confined to material wealth. He was a strong man, in mind, body and character, and his influence in the community was independent of his possession of many acres and other forms of wealth. His father, Ben F. Givens, a native of Kentucky, where he was reared, came to Missouri during the territorial era and joined

the little community of pioneers who were making the first clearings, crops and rude homes in the wilderness of Howard county.

The late Charles E. Givens was born in the pioneer home in Howard county in 1823, and all his youth was spent amid the surroundings of a country just emerging from wilderness under the sturdy impetus of the backwoods settlers. For his education he attended the log-cabin seminary of the time, and at the beginning of his independent career married Miss Mary Ann King. Her death on December 18, 1907, at the age of seventy-five marked the passing of one of the noble women of the past century. Their seven children, who, in the second generation, have filled honored and useful places in their respective communities, were named as follows: Mary D. Rush, of Fayette; Dr. H. K., of Fayette; B. F., of Springfield, Missouri; Joseph W., of Fayette; Fanny Belle Fristoe, of St. Louis; Elizabeth K., of California; and Azile Smith, of Fayette.

The father of this family, Charles E. Givens, for many years raised tobacco on a scale adopted by few other residents in the county, and did a large business in the commodity, buying and shipping thousands of hogsheads. He was a slave owner, having about one hundred when the war came on, and not only lost these, but his barns were burned and his cattle, horses and mules were run away. It was a disaster sufficient to have permanently bankrupted the ordinary man, but Mr. Givens went back to his deserted acres, slowly accumulated stock, and in a few years after the war was running five hundred head of cattle and other livestock upon his broad pastures. He was the owner at one time of thirty-five hundred acres, and at his death he left a splendid estate to be divided among his children.

HON. RICHARD H. FOWLER. With an earnest desire for the advancement of his city in all respects, looking to its welfare and prosperity, the Hon. Richard H. Fowler, mayor of Fulton, Missouri, has won a firm place in the confidence of his community, in whose behalf he has constantly labored ever since establishing his business and residence here. Mayor Fowler is a member of that class of self-made men of whom this country has ever been proud, his success being entirely the result of his own industry and ability. He was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, March 17, 1836, and is a son of Sherwood and Mary S. (Maddox) Fowler, the former born in Tennessee and the latter in Virginia. At the time of his father's death, Richard H. Fowler was only five months old, but his two oldest brothers were large enough to assist in farm work, and in 1838 the mother brought her little brood to Callaway county, settling on Coats Prairie, sixteen miles east of Fulton. There she continued to live until all of her children were married, when she went to live with Richard H., at Mexico, and there her death occurred April 1, 1884, when she was eighty years of age. Her children were: William S., a farmer in Callaway county, who died when in middle life; Henry W., a mechanic of St. Louis, who died August 20, 1911; Mary E., who married James H. Seale, a farmer of Callaway county, and died when forty years of age; John J., a blacksmith at Concord, Callaway county, who died in 1888, in middle life; and Richard H., who is the only survivor.

Richard H. Fowler remained on the home farm and attended the country schools until his fifteenth year, at which time he began to learn the trade of blacksmith, in the shop of his brother at Concord. He was given no advantages on account of the relationship, it being three years before he began to receive wages, but continued with his brother for seven years, part of the last four years being a partner in the business. From 1858 to 1870 he was engaged in business on his own account in Con-

cord, during four years of which time he was engaged in the grocery trade, and in 1874 removed to Mexico, where he carried on the same line until 1886. In that year he removed to Kansas City, where he embarked in a carriage making and repairing business, but in 1891 removed to Fulton, where he has continued to carry on general blacksmithing and carriage repairing, and at this time employs three men and has an excellent trade.

Mr. Fowler is a Democrat in his political views, and while a resident of Mexico, served as mayor for five years. Up to the time of his incumbency of that office, the city of Mexico had not a stone laid in its streets, but his advocacy of macadam for paving finally resulted in the issue coming up before the council, and his vote was the deciding one in favor of the new paving material. Mexico has as fine streets at this time as any city of its size in northeastern Missouri. In Fulton he has served as mayor for eight or nine years, and has been steadfast in his active support of the cause of good paving, a great deal of which has been done during the past few years. Numerous other improvements have been made during his incumbency, including the building of the new city hall and the purchasing by the city of the electric light plant and water works. He is giving the city a sane, clean and businesslike administration, applying to municipal problems the same modern methods that have made him successful in his private enterprises.

In 1858 Mr. Fowler was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Bailey, who was born in Boone county, and they have had four children: Richard H., Jr., traveling passenger agent for the Illinois Central Railroad, whose home is in Louisville, Kentucky; Lucy J., widow of — Larkin, who resides with her father; Margaret A., wife of E. F. Rodman, printer, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Laura B., who resides with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, acting as representative to the grand lodge on several occasions, and being district deputy grand for Callaway county several years ago. Although he has had a long and eventful life, Mayor Fowler is still hale and hearty, and pertinently alive to all the real, important topics of the day, whether affecting his community or its people. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the county, and numbers his friends by the score.

LUTHER MARION DEFOE. From earliest youth an enthusiastic student and from choice a worker in educational fields, Prof. Luther Marion Defoe has been continuously identified with the University of Missouri since 1891; a scholar of high attainments and many accomplishments, and is a member of many of the leading scientific bodies of America and Europe. He has proved himself competent along many lines of modern study and investigation. His intellectual attainments have also given him a wide outlook concerning the affairs of everyday life, and in him Columbia has found not only the scholar, but the public-spirited citizen who is willing to assume civic responsibilities for the general welfare.

Luther Marion Defoe was born September 6, 1860, in Moniteau county, Missouri, a son of Thomas M. and Mary F. (Dunlap) Defoe farming people, and grandson of John Defoe, a pioneer schoolmaster and farmer, who removed from St. Louis county to Moniteau county about the year 1840. His maternal grandfather, William Dunlap, who had served as sheriff of Knox county, Tennessee, came to Missouri from Knoxville about the year 1838, and subsequently served as a member of the Missouri state senate. Luther M. Defoe received excellent educa-

tional advantages, attending the public schools of his native vicinity, the University of Missouri, Harvard University and Cambridge (England) University. He chose teaching as a profession, and for two years taught public schools in the county of his birth, then being appointed to the principalship of the Olean public schools, a capacity in which he acted one year. He then spent a year as principal of the Plattsburg (Mo.) high school, and subsequently became teacher of mathematics in the Richmond, Missouri, high school, where he remained one year, and after spending the years 1891 and 1892 as tutor in mathematics in the University of Missouri, became assistant professor of mathematics in the same institution in 1893, a chair which he occupied until 1903. In that year he became professor of mechanics in engineering in the University of Missouri, which he has continued to retain to the present time. Since 1904 he has also been a tutor to the university, i. e., a confidential advisor of students.

On September 20, 1892, Professor Defoe was united in marriage with Miss Cora Alice Eitzen, of Washington, Missouri, an honor graduate of the University of Missouri.

Professor Defoe is a member of the American Mathematical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the London Mathematical Society, the Royal Society of Arts (London), the American Economic Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Association for the Advancement of Engineering Education and the American Geographic Society. He was elected a member of the city council of Columbia in 1908, and re-elected in 1910 and again in 1912, and during this time has served on the committees on streets, water and lights, finance and others.

FRANCIS WATTS PATTON. The subject of this sketch was born at the village of Paynesville, in Pike county, Missouri, on April 21, 1842. He is the son of Thomas D. and Julia A. Patton, his father coming from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1824, and his mother, Julia Watts, in 1816. Mr. Patton is one of thirteen children born to his parents, only four of whom are now living. He attended the common schools of the country where most of the children of the pioneers received the meager education afforded by the limited facilities of that early period. Mr. Patton remained on the farm until January, 1859, when he entered the store of Joseph Meloan as a clerk, where he remained until the spring of 1863, when he began business for himself and after a year he associated his brother, J. H. Patton, with himself and the store partnership continued until the spring of 1876, when they closed out the business and F. W. Patton moved onto a farm purchased in 1875, which he left in 1879 to return to merchandising in the same town, changing his business from dry goods to groceries and hardware, which business he conducted until 1906, when he turned the store over to his son, William, and moved to Clarksville, of which place he is still a citizen.

Mr. Patton was married December 24, 1867, to Miss Bettie Forgey and to this union seven children were born. The dates of births and deaths follow: Lucy Watts, born September 8, 1870, died April 14, 1879; William Forgey, born January 16, 1873; Henley Kissinger, born March 14, 1875, died October 13, 1895; Nancy Emma, born March 16, 1878; Howard Watts, born December 16, 1880, died November 24, 1898; Guy Glover, born January 14, 1885; J. H. Jr., born January 24, 1888.

Mr. Patton is an extensive farmer, owning, in connection with his brother, J. H. Patton, some 2,500 acres of valuable land in the southeast portion of Pike county, besides having other land which he owns individually. All his farming is done on the tenant system, one of which

tenants has been with the owners for over thirty years. Mr. Patton is a progressive citizen, solicitous for the betterment of all the educational, material and religious interest of his community and always ready to lend a helping hand to every worthy cause. For fifty years he has been a consistent member of the Christian church, always seeking to promote harmony and fraternity and solicitous for the advancement of the Master's cause. For forty-five years, and until he left Paynesville, he was clerk of the church of which he was a member and he even now continues his relationship with that body, while he has been unanimously elected treasurer of the church at Clarksville. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Patton has been treasurer of the Christian Corporation. He has been a Mason since 1865. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by Prairieville Lodge No. 137 in 1865 and formed the Paynesville lodge, of which he was a charter member, in 1877, with which lodge he is still associated. He was secretary of Paynesville lodge for thirty years and six months. Mr. Patton never held a political office but acted as a justice of the peace of Calumet township for four years and has served consecutively as notary public for forty years, which position he still holds.

As an evidence of his business ability and the confidence the people have in his personal integrity it may not be amiss to state that during his active business career Mr. Patton has been chosen or appointed executor or administrator of thirty-five or forty estates, many of them aggregating large values in real and personal property, all of which has been settled without trouble with the parties in interest and without disturbing the pleasant personal relations existing before. And it may be proper to add that he has now no less than seven estates in charge, two of which, combined, amount to more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The ancestor who founded the Patton family in the United States came hither from Ireland about the year 1768 and settled in Pennsylvania, from which point three of his posterity emigrated to Kentucky and another settled in Virginia. The Patton family has proved a prolific one and their name has become a household word in many states of the Union. The Pattons were Presbyterians until Thomas D., Frank W. Patton's father, united with the Christian church after his removal to Missouri, since which time his family has clung to the Christian church as their religious home. The Watts family, from which F. W. Patton's mother descended, like the Pattons, was a large one and played a conspicuous part in the early settlement of Missouri, while their remoter descendants contributed to the early settlement of the far west in the days when only men of iron nerve and heroic courage ventured into those then distant regions.

Mr. Patton by blood and intermarriage of the families is closely related to the McCunes, Starks, Biggs, and Hollidays, all coming down from pioneer immigrants and whose descendants are still among the best and most representative citizens of northeast Missouri. Though seventy-one years of age, F. W. Patton, the subject of this review, is still in good physical health and of unusual mental activity, attending to his large and varied interest and rendering much gratuitous and valuable business assistance to the great number of people who consult him upon all kinds of subjects and who feel that they are benefited by his judicious advice. Those who know Mr. Patton best will certainly wish for him continued good health and a peaceful and happy old age.

Synopsis of the Families of the Father and Grandfather of F. W. Patton.

John Patton, born March 1, 1779, died September 26, 1816; first wife, Susana McCune, born 1774, died 1813; second wife Margaret McClintock, born 1782, died 1816; ten children by first wife, namely:

Betsey Patton Wright, William Patton, Sarah Patton McClintock, Joseph Patton, John Patton, Thomas D. Patton, Susana Patton Patterson, Alex L. Patton, Samuel Patton, Nancy Patton McRaney; one child by last wife, Margaret Patton Van Deven.

Thomas D. Patton was born October 3, 1803, and died August 6, 1879. He married Julia A. Watts, who was born November 9, 1810, and died June 30, 1873. They had a family of thirteen children, only four of whom are now living: J. H. Patton and Joseph A. Patton of Paynesville; F. W. Patton of Clarksville, and Julia E. Meloan of Elsberry—John Patton died when two years old; Elizabeth Patton Meloan, Susan Patton Meloan, Mary A. Patton Thompson; Nancy Patton, died when twelve years old; Thomas W. Patton, Col. J. H. Patton; Sarah Patton Frazin, who married Dr. R. P. Hawkins after the death of her first husband; F. W. Patton, B. G. Patton, Joseph A. Patton, Julia E. Patton Meloan; Van Deren Patton, died when twenty-two years old.

MANOAH SUMMERS GOODMAN. The subject of this sketch was born in Pike county, Missouri, some seven miles southwest of Clarksville, the town in which he now resides, on the third day of September, 1837. He was reared on the farm under the old regime of domestic slavery and received his early education at the common schools of the district in which he lived; was then sent to St. Paul's College at Palmyra, Missouri, where he was fitted for the University of Virginia, of which he is a partial graduate, the death of his father having prevented his return to this institution for the completion of the university course.

Professor Goodman, as he is known all over Pike county, is the son of William A. Goodman, a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and who was reared within two miles of Charlottesville, the town at which Mr. Jefferson established the University of Virginia, and of Malvina Dunreath Hamner, of Buckingham county, in the same state. William A. Goodman, who was born in April, 1813, in Pike county, Missouri, and died in August, 1858, was the son of Jeremiah Augustus Goodman, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and of Mary Clarkson, whose father's, Manoah Clarkson's, plantation adjoined that of Mr. Jefferson. Manoah S. Goodman's maternal grandmother was Charlotte Clarkson Hamner, sister of his grandmother on his father's side, his parents having been first cousins. Both of M. S. Goodman's grandfathers were farmers or planters and both were soldiers in the War of 1812. Manoah Clarkson, the father of both M. S. Goodman's grandmothers, was a wealthy resident of Albemarle county, Virginia, a neighbor of Mr. Jefferson and a soldier in the War of the American Revolution. He reared a large family and the Clarksons of the country in general are largely his remote descendants. Upon attaining his majority, in 1858, M. S. Goodman, who inherited a large number of servants, devoted himself to farming, until the disturbed condition of the country and the unreliability of slave labor drove him from hand to head work, and with James Reid, afterwards a well known Baptist divine, he established a high school in Clarksville at an outlay of over \$7,000, where young men were fitted for the best universities of the country, a few going to Yale, one or two to Harvard, and some to the University of Virginia, and subsequently Mr. Goodman fitted one lieutenant, now Lieut. Col. James H. Frier, of the Federal service, for West Point. For twenty years Professor Goodman worked in public or private schools, always as superintendent of the former and as owner and principal of the latter. In 1882 or 1883 he abandoned school work and entered the journalistic field, establishing the *Pike County Democrat* at Bowling Green in Pike county. Coteries of designing Democratic politicians had conspired all over the county to name all the candidates for office—distributing the places among themselves and resorting to any character

of procedure to accomplish their purpose. This assumption of the rights and prerogatives of the people by those who would wreck the party for personal aggrandizement, Professor Goodman fiercely and ably opposed. The fight was perhaps the longest and bitterest ever made in any party in northeast Missouri, but the result justified the outlay of physical strength and mental endeavor, for the conspirators were finally driven from place and power and the people again came into their own. In 1887 he sold the *Democrat* and bought the *Clarksville Sentinel*, one of the oldest and best established papers in the county, which he conducted most successfully for ten years, when, his health breaking down, he sold the plant and after traveling south and west in search of health and spending much time in hospitals he gave up active mental work and devoted his attention exclusively to his farms and property interests in the little city of Clarksville. With a penchant for politics Mr. Goodman has made some history as a Democrat in local and state affairs, having been repeatedly selected to represent his party in county, district and state conventions and in 1892 he was chosen a delegate to the national convention at Chicago and assisted in nominating Grover Cleveland the third time for president of the United States. He was also selected by Hon. D. R. Francis, then governor of Missouri, as one of the state's delegates to the Deep Water Harbor convention held at Topeka, Kansas,—one of the first formal efforts ever put forth to improve the waterways of the country. Of a naturally vigorous mind, of scholarly attainments, thoroughly informed as to the social and moral status as well as perfectly familiar with the party record and public career of the men who have played their little parts upon the stage of political life in Missouri, and having the courage of his convictions, Mr. Goodman has always been in an attitude to exert a benign and healthful influence upon the public and political affairs of his own county as well as to be, in a more restricted sense, of some service in assisting in directing public thought and party action in other and broader fields. A great admirer and warm personal friend of Hon. Champ Clark, whose wife was one of his early pupils, Professor Goodman probably did as much as any one person to bring to the attention of the people the merits and abilities of that aspiring statesman and no doubt his defeat for the last presidential nomination was the most painful disappointment of his life. Notwithstanding he spent twenty years in the school room, thirteen years in the editor's chair and six or seven years on a farm, Professor Goodman found time to write the greater part of a thousand-page history of his county, published in 1883, in which is preserved the history of pioneers, the times and places of the early settlements, the official and political happenings, its early schools and religious organizations, its early agricultural condition, the Civil war in Missouri, the material progress made since 1865, with personal sketches of the most prominent citizens, including a goodly number of the women who bore with such fortitude the hardships and dangers incident to life on the frontier and in the midst of savage Indians and equally savage beasts. This history is regarded as the handbook of Pike countians and has for years been the tribunal to which all appeals of historical facts are taken. Now past seventy-five years of age and in rather feeble health, Professor Goodman has ceased any effort at systematic literary work, confining himself to biographies of some of the leading statesmen and jurists of northeast Missouri, to be preserved in the Carnegie library at Louisiana for the use of the future historian, and to an occasional sketch of the life and labor of some close and well beloved friend gone before.

Professor Goodman married Miss Mary S. McCune, on October 29,

1861, who is still living. Their children are Charles McCune Goodman, of Clarksville; Annie Goodman Calvert, wife of Dr. A. P. Calvert, a dentist of St. Louis, and Miss Nellie Goodman, who resides with her parents. William P. McCune, the father of Mrs. Goodman, came with his father from Bourbon county, Kentucky, when a small boy in 1819. He came from Revolutionary stock, was successful in his undertakings, had the esteem of all who knew him and died in Clarksville, Missouri, when eighty-four years old.

JOHN EUTYCHUS WHITTLE. Occupying one of the finest country homes in Boone county, about four miles southeast of Columbia, Mr. John E. Whittle is a native son of this county and has been actively identified through his career with the business and farming interests of this vicinity.

Mr. Whittle is a son of the late Thomas Whittle, who more than half a century ago came to Columbia as a poor journeyman cobbler, rose rapidly in his trade, acquired large business interests, and for many years was one of the leading citizens of the county. He was born at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, on April 24, 1824, one of the twelve children of George and Annie Whittle. He was the only one of his immediate family to cross the ocean to America. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a shoemaker and served seven years for his board and clothes, after which he spent three years as a journeyman in his native country. In 1850 he came alone to the United States, crossing on the steamship *Mayflower* and landing in New York penniless, having to pick mushrooms in order to get his first breakfast in America. He followed his trade in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere, and then went south to Mobile, whence the fever drove him away, and after a brief period of work in Memphis he reached St. Louis some time in 1851. After nine months in St. Louis, he set out for New Franklin in Howard county, but falling in with a companion on the journey, on his advice altered his destination and thus located in Columbia. Here he was employed by a shoemaker for two weeks at a salary of six dollars a week. He was thoroughly skilled in his trade in all its branches, and soon got work as a cutter at six dollars a day. By 1853 he had succeeded so well that he bought out the establishment and gradually extended the business until at times he employed as many as sixteen men. He was popularly known among his fellow citizens as "Boot T. Whittlemaker" and as "Johnny Bull." He continued in active management of his Columbia shop until 1869. In 1866 he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-five acres a mile and three quarters west of town (now owned and occupied by Mrs. E. A. Frazee), and moved his home to that place in 1868, combining his shoe business and farming for one year afterward. That farm was his home from 1869 until 1891, after which he moved to Columbia, where he made his home until his death. He also owned another farm on Calahan creek, consisting of two hundred and forty acres. He carried on general farming, and was also interested in saddle horses, keeping a number on his place. In politics he was a Democrat, was a member of the Christian church, and for many years was actively affiliated with Free Masonry. The death of this worthy citizen and successful business man occurred at the home of his son in Columbia on the 16th of August, 1909.

Thomas Whittle married, in 1857, Miss Mary Frances Hulen, daughter of John A. Hulen. She was born November 14, 1836, and died April 10, 1899. Their four children were Anna Laura, Frances Lenoir, John E. and Thomas W.

John E. Whittle was born at the home of his parents in Columbia on the 7th of March, 1860. After taking three years' academic work in the University of Missouri, he engaged in farming both on his own account and in connection with his father, after which he traveled in Texas for two years. Upon his return to Columbia, Missouri, he was for some time in the office of circuit clerk and recorder under J. W. Stone, and while there was married, December 22, 1886, to Miss Ida Conley. Mrs. Whittle was born on a farm five miles north of Columbia, September 2, 1867, and was a daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Jane (Weldon) Conley. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Whittle are Francis Warren, Juanita and Ruth.

After his marriage Mr. Whittle spent three years in farming his grandfather's place near Hallsville and then for three years was proprietor of a general merchandise store at Hinton, followed by four years in the grocery and tobacco business at Columbia. In 1898 he bought his present homestead southeast of Columbia, and with two hundred and seventy acres has done a prosperous business in general farming. Under his management the farm has been improved until it is one of the most productive and valuable in this vicinity. He has completely rebuilt his residence so that it is as modern as any city home, and a comfortable and attractive place for himself and family. Mr. Whittle is one of the Democratic voters of Boone county. He and his family belong to the Christian church, and in Masonry he is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery.

JORDAN COLLER. A brave defender of his flag, always ready for duty whenever his services have been needed in either war or peace, Jordan Coller, retired hardware merchant of Fayette, Missouri, has set an example of noble-minded living and true patriotism that the rising generation will do well to follow. Coming to Fayette in 1866, with a brilliant record as a soldier, during the more than forty-six years that he has been identified with the city's interests he has so conducted his activities as to make just as enviable a record as a citizen and business man, and as one who has been influential in developing and fostering the community's best interest he deserves and receives the respect of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Coller was born at Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1841, a son of James Coller and grandson of Paul Coller, both natives of Germany. James Coller was a miller by trade, and in young manhood came to the United States and established himself in business at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he was married to Sarah Boady, a native of the Keystone State, of German parentage, by whom he had six children. He was a stalwart Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were Lutherans, in the faith of which church he died at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife when seventy-eight years of age.

Jordan Coller was reared to habits of thrift, industry and integrity, and attended the common schools of Reading until he was sixteen years of age, in the meantime assisting his father in the mill. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the tinsmith trade for a period of five years, but six months after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted, at the call for 75,000 three-year men, in Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Col. Joseph Knight, and Capt. William Wise. The regiment went into camp at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was then sent south, its first engagement being at Ball's Bluff, under General Banks, in the Shenandoah valley. Later, at Cedar Mountain, Mr. Coller was wounded and taken prisoner, and confined in the noted Libby prison, was subsequently

sent to Belle Isle, and eventually, in October, 1862, was exchanged. At that time he was sent to Indianapolis, Indiana, and rejoined his regiment at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, from whence they went to Warrenton. At the battle of Chancellorsville, this command served under General Hooker, and later, at the battle of Gettysburg, sustained part of the fire of the Confederates in General Pickett's famous charge, being connected with the Twelfth Corps. Returning to Virginia, the regiment became a part of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, making it the Twentieth Army Corps, at Manassas Junction, and later took part in the battles of Chattanooga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and others. At Kenesaw Mountain, Mr. Collier was wounded in the left leg by a minie ball, and was taken to the field hospital, but later was sent to the Nashville hospital for a week, and then removed to the Cincinnati Marine hospital, where he was lying at the time of the expiration of service. He received his honorable discharge as corporal of his company, and returned to his home with a record for gallantry and faithful service of which any man might well be proud.

In 1866 Mr. Collier left his Pennsylvania home and traveled to St. Louis, but remained in that city only a short time, the same year marking his advent in Fayette. Here he started to follow the trade of tinsmith, and as his business grew he gradually drifted into the hardware line, in which he continued for many years, developing an excellent business. He also was active in building up the city, erecting three fine two-story business buildings, and later building five dwelling houses on vacant lots near the square. He is now living retired from business activities, but still interests himself in any movements calculated to be of benefit to his adopted city. Mr. Collier has one of the finest collection of guns, sabres and Civil war relics to be found in the state. One of the curios in this group of mementos of the great war between the states is a wooden canteen, given by a wounded confederate, whom Mr. Collier had befriended.

Mr. Collier has three sisters, Mrs. Alwida Witman, Mrs. Carrie E. Scheets and Mrs. Sallie Dearolf, all living in Reading, Pennsylvania. Although he is past seventy years of age and has led an active and adventurous life, time has been kind to Mr. Collier, and he is still in full possession of his faculties, and retains an interest in matters going on about him to a greater extent than many men of many years younger. He has always been industrious and thrifty, and now in the evening of life may enjoy the comforts that such a life brings, surrounded by his friends, and content in the knowledge of a career well spent.

COL. RICHARD H. NORTON is a citizen of Troy who has distinguished himself at the bar of the ninth congressional district, and who has in past years taken an active interest in its politics and represented it for four years in the national house of representatives. He is a native of Troy, having been born on the identical spot over which his law office is maintained, and his natal day was November 6, 1847. His father was Elias Norton, who came into Missouri from Scott county, Indiana, in 1840, and established himself in Troy, where he became an early hotel or tavern keeper, as the hostleries of the day were termed. He passed successively from that business to sheriff and collector of the county, then the merchandise business, and finally engaged in farming, passing the remainder of his days in that occupation. He died in 1892 when he was in his seventy-second year of life. He was a son of Judge William Norton, who was a Virginian by birth, but who moved from that state to Scott county, Indiana, in its pioneer days. He was an early judge of the county court. He married Miss Sarah Harlan, the

daughter of an old Kentucky family, descendants of James and Michael Harlan, the English ancestors of all the American Harlans. She bore him two sons, Elias and William Norton, and both identified themselves with Lincoln county, Missouri. William engaged in merchandise in Troy and died here in 1873 unmarried. Elias, the father of Col. Richard H. of this review, married Mary McConnell in Lincoln county. She was born in 1818, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and died in 1868, on June 11th, leaving three sons: William, who died in Troy in 1887, leaving a family; Richard H. of this review, and Porter E.

The childhood and youth of Colonel Norton were passed in Troy and while he was a pupil in the town schools he turned his hands, occasionally, to the work of the farm, thus gaining a practical experience in outdoor work that was of great benefit to him physically if in no other way. He attended Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, and prepared himself for his profession in St. Louis University and in the law department of Washington University, where he graduated in 1870 in the second class of the Polytechnic Institute.

In taking up his legal practice in Troy Mr. Norton soon formed a partnership with John R. Knox as Knox & Norton, and following the dissolution of that partnership he was associated as a member in the firms of Norton & Martin, Norton, Martin & Dryden, Norton & Dryden, Norton & Avery, and Norton, Avery & Young. These partnerships invariably represented a strong combination of legal talent and professional union and were recognized as the acme of strength and attainments in a legal way. The story of the battles of litigation which were fought and contested through the various courts of the county and state may be said to cover with a fair degree of completeness the history of important litigation for the past forty years in Lincoln county.

In former years the activities of Colonel Norton were as prevalent in the domain of politics as in the sphere of the law. He became a recognized leader of Democracy in his county and congressional district, and he was a strong candidate for the party nomination for congress in 1884 and 1886 and won the nomination in 1888, being elected in due course. He was returned to congress in 1890, and was a member of the committee on pensions and of that on the improvement of the Mississippi river. He was defeated for the nomination in 1892 by Champ Clark, since which time his law practice and his agricultural and stock interests have entirely absorbed his attention.

Colonel Norton owns a large tract of Mississippi bottom land near Elsbury, Missouri, which is stocked with blooded horses, White Faces, Shropshires and Poland China hogs. His plantation is one of the busy and successful marts of farm activity in the county, and its standing as such reflects largely the character of its watchful and systematic owner. Colonel Norton is a stockholder of the People's Bank of Troy and is president of the Troy & Auburn Gravel Road Company. With reference to his fraternal affiliations, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand.

In 1874 Colonel Norton married Miss Annie Ward, a daughter of Dr. James A. Ward, another of the well known pioneers of Lincoln county. One child was born to Colonel and Mrs. Norton, Mary, the wife of N. R. Long, of Troy.

LANE BRADSHAW HENDERSON. A typical Missourian and an ardent supporter of those principles which have brought the men of this state into national prominence, Lane Bradshaw Henderson, of the firm of Hilbert & Henderson, of Monticello, is recognized as one of the rising young attorneys of northeastern Missouri. Like many of his profes-

sional brethren he is a product of the farm, having been born on his father's estate in Lewis county, February 24, 1884, and is a son of Nathaniel M. and Nettie (Gibbs) Henderson.

William H. Henderson, the paternal grandfather of Lane B., was born in the state of Virginia, and was a pioneer settler of Lewis county, where he spent the last years of his life in agricultural pursuits. Among his children was Nathaniel M. Henderson, who was born in Lewis county in 1859, and the son followed in the footsteps of his father, devoting his energies to the tilling of the soil. He is now known as one of the substantial farmers of Lewis county, and owns a well cultivated tract of 280 acres. Nettie (Gibbs) Henderson is a native of Pike county, Missouri, and the mother of three children, namely: Lane Bradshaw, of this review; Harry S., who lives on the home farm in Lewis county and assists his father in cultivating its fields; and Nettie M., who also resides under the parental roof.

Lane B. Henderson spent his boyhood on the old homestead, dividing his time between work thereon and attendance at the district schools, but as a youth decided on a professional career in preference to that of an agriculturist, and with that end in view entered LaGrange College, from which institution he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Ph. B. Following this he entered the law department of Washington University, receiving his diploma in 1909, and at once entered into the active practice of his profession in Monticello, with Mr. Hilbert as a partner, under the firm style of Hilbert & Henderson. This connection has proved a successful one, the firm enjoying a large and representative following and having upon its books the names of some of the largest industries of this part of the state. An excellent type of the young, alert and progressive men who are adding prestige to Missouri's importance as a producer of skilled professional men, Mr. Henderson enjoys the esteem and friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances. He is a popular member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen fraternity, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church South.

JOHN J. WAKEFIELD. Over forty-five years ago the father of Mr. Wakefield settled on the raw prairie seven and a half miles northwest of Mexico, and beginning the pioneer work of transforming the barren acres into cultivated fields made the homestead which has ever since been identified with the Wakefield name. That a farm should remain in one family for nearly half a century is an honor to the steady industry and citizenship of its owners, and the Wakefields have always been known for their quiet prosperity and solid integrity.

Mr. John J. Wakefield, the present possessor of the home, was born in Brooke county in the Panhandle of West Virginia, November 10, 1863, three years before the family emigrated to Missouri. He was a son of William H. and Mary Margaret (Neely) Wakefield, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of West Virginia, their marriage taking place in the latter state in 1861. In 1866 they came to Missouri, where the father, who had been a brick molder by trade as well as a farmer, spent the rest of his career in farming. For two years he rented land seven miles north of Mexico, but in 1868 bought the place above mentioned, the land at that time being covered with prairie grass. In the spring of 1868 Grandfather Hugh D. Neely also moved from West Virginia and bought four hundred and eighty acres in the same vicinity, where he resided until his death about five or six years later, and his only son, Hugh N., lived on part of the land. William H. Wakefield turned for the first time the prairie sod of many acres and fenced his

place with rails. After thirty years, during which he had made a productive farm and a comfortable home, he moved about 1898 to Mexico. He died at Eldorado Springs, July 18, 1900, aged sixty-five, having been born May 26, 1835. His first wife, the mother of John J., had died in 1872 a young woman, leaving six children. He married in 1888 Fannie McClintock, of Callaway county, and she now makes her home in Mexico. There are no children by the second marriage, and the six of the first union are: Macy, wife of Thomas Stowers, of Audrain county; Hugh L., who has been employed in the St. Louis postoffice for the past sixteen years; John J.; Charles L., a merchant at Endicott, Washington; Joseph B., who resides with his brother John, and Miss Jennie, of St. Louis. The eldest daughter, Macy, was twelve years old when the mother died, and she thenceforth took the place of mother to the younger children, remaining at home and seeing all grown and settled before she herself married.

John J. Wakefield, with the exception of three years' official life, during which he lived in Mexico, has devoted all his active career to farming. In 1901 he came into possession of the old homestead, and to its hundred and sixty acres has since added two hundred and forty more, so that he has one of the best farms in this locality. One of the features of his place is a well which for years has furnished a never-failing supply of water for all purposes. He is an extensive cattle feeder, growing about two hundred acres of corn each year, and leases other land, so that he operates altogether some five hundred and sixty acres. In 1908 the county court appointed him highway engineer, and during the next three years he lived in Mexico. He has had a wide range of experience in bridge building and the making of roads, and has been a very valuable factor in forwarding the good roads movement of his section of Missouri.

On the 15th of December, 1897, Mr. Wakefield married Miss Laura McCue, who represents an old family of northeast Missouri. Her parents were Henry and Martha (Hockaday) McCue, of Callaway county. Her mother was a daughter of George E. O. and Laura C. (Hart) Hockaday, the former having come from Clarke county, Kentucky, to near Fulton, Missouri, about 1831, and the latter, a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, having come to Missouri about 1824 when eight years of age. George E. O. Hockaday was a merchant in Fulton several years, later engaged in farming in the north part of Callaway county, in 1869 moved to Cass county, where he died in 1885. Henry McCue was born in Augusta county, Virginia, November 6, 1843, came to Missouri in 1857, and was married in 1868. He spent fifteen years in farming in Callaway county and twenty-nine in Audrain county, where his death occurred July 28, 1910. Laura McCue, the wife of Mr. Wakefield, was born in Callaway county, August 13, 1870. Mr. Wakefield and wife have one daughter, Frances S., aged twelve. Mr. Wakefield is a Democrat in politics. His parents were Methodists, and Mrs. Wakefield is a member of the Presbyterian church.

J. L. DUNN. A specially active and successful representative of the livestock industry in Callaway county is he whose name initiates this review, and he gives particular attention to the feeding of mules for the market,—a line of enterprise in which his success has been on a parity with his energy and progressive business methods. He is the owner of one of the fine farms of the county and the same is situated eighteen miles northwest of Fulton, the county seat. He purchases mules ranging in age from three to seven years and after putting them in good condition places them upon the market in the city of St. Louis.

In this way he handles about 150 to 200 mules each year, and he also feeds cattle each spring for the fall market. He utilized the best methods of feeding and by his progressive policies he has been signally prospered in his operations. His farm comprises two hundred acres and virtually the entire area is available for cultivation, and on this place he has maintained his residence since 1908, the farm being in close proximity to the little hamlet of Hereford and about five miles distant from Hatton. He has given his attention to the livestock business for the past decade and a half, and in the same was formerly associated with his brothers Charles and J. M. They began operations on rented land, and each of them is now the owner of valuable property, the same representing the concrete results of close application and well ordered business policies.

J. L. Dunn was born on a farm four miles southeast of Troy, the judicial center of Lincoln county, Missouri, on the 31st of May, 1876, and is a son of Mason Dunn, who was born in West Virginia, whence he came to Missouri more than half a century ago. He was engaged in farming and stockgrowing in Lincoln county until about 1880, when he removed with his family to Callaway county, where he continued his efforts along the same lines of industrial enterprise until the close of his life. He died on a farm, near Hatton, in the year 1897, a man of sterling character and one who commanded the unequivocal confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His wife, whose maiden name was Julia Knox, is now dead, and of their children four sons and one daughter are living.

J. L. Dunn was a child at the time of the family removal to Callaway county, and here he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, the while he learned the lessons of practical industry in connection with the work of the home farm. This training was such as to qualify him most fully for future operations of an independent order, and he is known as one of the enterprising and reliable business men of the county that has been his home during the major part of his life and within which he is well known and highly esteemed. Mr. Dunn gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

In December, 1908, Mr. Dunn was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta L. Houf, daughter of Henry S. Houf, concerning whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work, and the one child of this union is a winsome little daughter, Louise.

S. P. SUTTON. It is a generally accepted truism that the man who is forced to fight his own battles in the world, to educate himself and to force an entrance through the gate of success, prizes more highly that which he wins than one to whom all good things come by birth or inheritance. Certain it is that some of the best farms found in Audrain county belong to men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, who have been compelled to overcome the handicaps of humble beginnings and meager educations, and who, when they have finally reached a position of independence, are not satisfied with what they have accomplished, but show a pardonable degree of pride in their work by endeavoring to be in the front ranks of the men of their vocation. In this connection a review is given of S. P. Sutton, whose fine farm of 400 acres has been accumulated entirely through the medium of his own efforts. Mr. Sutton was born in Pike county, Missouri, January 1, 1855, and is a son of N. B. Sutton and Polly (Brice) Sutton, the for-



Thomas C. Richards, M.D.

mer a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, both of whom belonged to families that settled in Pike county at an early date.

S. P. Sutton secured but meager educational advantages in his youth, the greater part of his tuition being received in the school of hard work. However, he was given a good training along agricultural lines, and was reared to respect the value of honesty and industry, and when he left the parental roof, at the age of twenty-two years, he was fairly well equipped to fight the battles of life on his own account. Coming to Audrain county, Mr. Sutton secured employment on the properties of various farmers and being sober and thrifty managed in time to save enough to make a part payment on 120 acres of land, a part of his present fine farm. This was entirely unimproved and was not exceptionally valuable, but even then the youth did not have enough money to pay cash for his purchase, and was compelled to go largely into debt. After a few years, so steadfastly and industrially had he worked, he was able to pay off this debt, and soon began to add to his holdings. As soon as a new piece of property was put under cultivation, another piece was purchased, and in this way, adding from time to time, he managed to build up a farm of 400 acres, all of which is under cultivation and all in one body. This he devotes principally to corn, oats and hay, although he also breeds a little stock, and has proved himself skilled in all branches of agricultural work. He has himself erected all the buildings found on the property, which include a modern residence, commodious barns, and substantial, well-built outbuildings. He is modern in his ideas and methods and has earned a right to be classed with the substantial men of his locality. In political matters Mr. Sutton is a Democrat, but his private affairs have demanded his attention to the exclusion of political activities. Fraternally, he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist church, belonging to the Farber congregation.

Mr. Sutton was married near Farber, in Audrain county, to Miss Fannie Clark, whose parents still reside in Audrain county, and they have had five children, namely: Bessie, Grover and Erma, all of whom are married; and two children who are deceased.

THOMAS C. RICHARDS, M. D. A place of established prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Northeastern Missouri is that held by Dr. Richards, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Fayette, the attractive capital town of Howard county, and further interest attaches to a consideration of his career by reason of his being a scion of honored pioneer families of Howard county, within whose borders both his paternal and maternal grandparents established their residence in an early day, the names of both families having been closely and worthily identified with the development and upbuilding of this favored section of the state.

Dr. Richards was born on the old homestead farm in Moniteau township, Howard county, on the 5th of February, 1865, and is a son of Thomas H. and Sarah A. (Thompson) Richards, the former of whom was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in the year 1824, and the latter of whom was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1831. Thomas H. Richards was a son of Reason Richards, who was born in Kentucky and who was a member of a sterling pioneer family of the fine old Bluegrass state. Thomas H. was a child at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Howard county, Missouri, where he was reared and educated and where he continued to reside until his death, in 1911, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He was long numbered among the leading farmers and stock-growers of this county,

where he became the owner of a valuable landed estate and where he was an influential figure in public affairs and in the furtherance of civic and material progress. He served throughout the Civil war as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and received his parole at Shreveport, Louisiana, at the close of the long and weary conflict between the north and the south. In politics he finally espoused the cause of the Democratic party, and he gave effective service in promotion of the principles of the party. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is also his widow, and he served forty years as Sunday school superintendent. He was a man of fine mentality, inflexible integrity and most gracious personality, so that he ever maintained inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His wife, who is now (1913) eighty-two years of age, is well preserved in mental and physical powers and is one of the loved pioneer women of the county that has been her home from the time of her nativity. She resides in Fayette, and her knowledge of the history of Howard county is most intimate and thorough. She is a daughter of Elmore Thompson, who was one of the early settlers of the county and who contributed in generous measure to its development and progress. Thomas H. and Sarah A. (Thompson) Richards became the parents of two sons and seven daughters: W. Elmore, the eldest of the number, is a prosperous farmer of Howard county; Anna is the wife of J. M. Armstrong, of Fayette; Amanda is the wife of W. H. Biswell, a representative farmer of Howard county; Amelia is the wife of M. H. Bradley, who likewise is a successful agriculturist and stockgrower of this county; Miss Sallie remains with her widowed mother; and Dr. Thomas C., of this review, was the seventh in order of birth. Three daughters died at age of twenty-two years.

The conditions and influences that compassed the childhood and youth of Dr. Richards were those of the old homestead farm on which he was born, and there he early learned the value and dignity of honest toil and endeavor. He is indebted to the public schools for his early educational training, which was supplemented by higher academic study in Central College, at Fayette. As a young man he devoted his attention for several years to teaching school during the winter terms and to farm work during the summer seasons. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the St. Louis Medical College, in which he made an excellent record as an ambitious and appreciative student and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years after his graduation Dr. Richards maintained his residence and professional headquarters on the farm of his father, and he built up an excellent practice. At the expiration of the period noted he removed to Brown's Station, Boone county, where he continued to reside and devote his attention to successful professional work for the ensuing fourteen years, his practice having been widely disseminated and of representative order, as is also true since he removed with his family to Fayette, the judicial center of his native county, in order to give his children the advantages of Central College. He thus established his residence in Fayette in 1906, and it is a matter of much gratification to him that he is again engaged in practice in the county with whose history the family name has been long identified and in which his circle of friends is co-incident with that of his acquaintances. The Doctor is a valued and appreciative member of the Howard County Medical Society and is also identified with the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and both he and his wife are

zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat in politics.

On the 17th of March, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Richards to Miss Augusta Carson, who was born and reared in Howard county and who is a daughter of Frank Carson, a prominent and honored citizen of this section of the state and a kinsman of the historic Kit Carson, the frontiersman and government scout who accompanied General Fremont, the "Pathfinder" on his exploring expedition across the plains and over the Rocky mountains. Mrs. Richards is a woman of distinctive culture and is a prominent figure in the social activities of Fayette, where she presides as a gracious chatelaine of a home known for its generous hospitality. Dr. and Mrs. Richards have four children: Carson R. is a member of the class of 1914 in Central College; Emma J. and Louise Lee are students in Howard Payne College; and Lorene is a member of the class of 1915 in the same college.

GEORGE LAMME. Many of the progressive agriculturists of Pike county are devoting their attention to the breeding of stock, finding that by using modern progressive methods they can utilize to the fullest extent the peculiar properties of the soil of this section which develop some of the finest pasture land in the state. Lying one mile west of Curryville, in Pike county, is the handsome farm belonging to George Lamme, a tract of 560 acres, of which 240 acres are devoted to blue grass pasture for the breeding of high-grade Hereford cattle. Mr. Lamme, who is recognized as one of the best judges of stock in the county, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his life, and although he has lived on his present property only three years, has become well known for his progressive methods. He was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, March 27, 1858.

Educated in the district schools of his native vicinity, and reared to the life of a farmer, Mr. Lamme remained under the parental roof until his marriage, in 1882, to Nora B. McJilton, who was twenty-two years of age, and a native of Clarke county, Ohio, from whence she removed with her parents to Illinois at the age of fifteen years. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lamme removed to Marion county, Kansas, and settled on an improved farm. There they continued to reside until 1895, in that year removing to Audrain county, Missouri, where they located on the Signor farm, three miles southeast of Vandalia, Mr. Lamme having disposed of his Kansas property. He later added to his holdings and eventually accumulated three farms, all of which he traded, in 1909, for his present farm, located one mile west of Curryville and seven miles northeast of Vandalia, the John Watt Caldwell farm of 560 acres. He now feeds from sixty to eighty head of cattle, depending on buying young stock, and has about 300 acres under cultivation, 240 acres being devoted to blue grass pasture, and 200 acres being in corn, although Mr. Lamme generally feeds more grain than he raises. In addition, he devotes some attention to the breeding of mules and Percheron horses. This farm is readily conceded to be one of the best in Pike county. Its residence stands one-quarter of a mile back from the wagon road, with a view of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and in the midst of a finely graded stretch of country. An abundance of water is supplied by a well 250 feet deep, the water being pumped by a gas engine into cement tanks. The original brick residence was erected some thirty years ago, of brick manufactured on the premises, by John Watt Caldwell, but numerous improvements have been made, and the home can boast of modern conveniences of every kind. Mr. Lamme is a first-class citizen, and is possessed of many

warm friends. Respecting the opinions and rights of others, he is also at all times ready to lend a helping hand to those troubled by sickness or affliction, and his charities are many. Although he has never cared for public office, he has always been interested in the cause of education, and is at present serving efficiently as a member of the school board of directors of Curryville district.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamme have had the following children: Ethel, the wife of Fred H. Naysmith; Harry, who died January 30, 1910, at the age of twenty-six years, single; Bessie, who married Thomas J. Geiler; Delbert, who resides at Texahoma, Oklahoma; and Ray, Leota, Clifford, Ernest, Hazel, Pearl, Willis and Freda, all at home with their parents.

LAWRENCE DERBY BASS. In the year 1818, two years before the organization of Boone county and only a few years after the original colonies had located in this vicinity, the Bass family was founded in Boone county. The above named representative is the fourth generation of the family in this part of the state, and for nearly a century the name has been honored for its sterling citizenship and its prominent associations with business and the substantial activities of the community.

Great-grandfather Lawrence Bass and his brother Peter were the founders of the family fortunes in this vicinity in 1818. Peter located about two and a half miles south of the homestead now occupied by Mr. L. Derby Bass, while the settlement of Lawrence was a mile and a half east of his brother's. As pioneers they got their land from the government, and both being men of great energy they established extensive plantations and in time acquired many broad acres in this part of the state. Throughout its residence here the Bass family have been known as big farmers, with large interests in lands and their products, and in ante-bellum days they kept many slaves, who always enjoyed the kindest of treatment and care. Lawrence Bass married Nancy Patton, and they reared a family of ten children. Eli, a son of Peter, was a miller, and the old Bass mill, as it was known, was one of the important institutions of its day. When the university was established at Columbia, Lawrence Bass assisted in the platting of the campus, and in this as in many other ways was a citizen of great public spirit.

George Bass, the grandfather, was one of the ten children of Lawrence and Nancy. He died at his home four miles south of Fayette in 1863 at the age of sixty, so that he was about fifteen years old when the family came to Missouri. After reaching maturity he moved over into Howard county, which was his home for about thirty years, and he was one of the wealthy planters and slave owners of that county. He married Susan Wiseman of Boone county, and their children were: Lawrence, Edward, James, Thomas Andrew, Alonzo, John, Augustus, William, Sallie and Mary.

Lawrence Bass, father of L. Derby Bass, was born on his father's farm near Ashland, January 22, 1830, being the only one of his father's children born in Boone county, the family moving to Howard county when he was four years old. His birthplace was on the old James Wiseman farm five miles northwest of Ashland. His death occurred on his homestead on the Ashland pike on the 20th of January, 1902. The late Lawrence Bass had a career of varied interest. He lived in a period of stimulating activities, and he possessed the energy and initiative to participate to the fullest extent in the progressive undertakings of the time. When he was twenty years old he went out to California, soon after the first rush to the golden coast, and for twenty-

five years was immersed in the stirring scenes of the west in the states of California and Nevada. He made money in freighting, mining and trading, and at one time he loaned John W. Mackay (father of Clarence) ten thousand dollars with which to buy the Bonanza mine, from which Mackay took enough wealth to enable him to construct the Pacific cable. During his career of success Mackay always recognized his indebtedness to Lawrence Bass in giving him his start. After his return from the west and during his residence in old Boone, Lawrence Bass was identified in many ways with the business and civic affairs of this community. In 1886 he established the bank of Bass & Johnston, at first with a capital of ten thousand, which was afterwards raised to twenty thousand. For more than a quarter century he was interested in merchandising at Ashland, being head of the firm of Bass, Johnston & Company. He was a member of Salem church, and was known for many acts of philanthropy and public-spirited citizenship. Before starting for California he had learned the saddlery business, but he was drawn into more absorbing pursuits, and for half a century was in the midst of large enterprises and affairs. He married on the 17th of November, 1870, Miss Sallie Ellis, a daughter of Abram E. Ellis, and she was the mother of the immediate subject of this article.

Lawrence Derby Bass was born on the 20th of September, 1879, at his present homestead out the Ashland pike. After attending the country schools he spent four years in the Kemper Military Academy of Boonville and in 1900 was graduated from Brees Academy, after which he took a business course. He had just finished his schooling when his father died, and the son then took charge of the home farm, and for the past ten years has been one of the leading farmers and stock growers of this section of Missouri. He has seven hundred and sixty acres in the state, having added one hundred and sixty acres since he came into possession, making one of the finest farms in the county. He goes in for sheep and cattle raising as a specialty. One of the features of the homestead which make it one of the show places of Boone county is a deer park of twenty acres, containing twenty-five deer and elk, this being the only preserve of the kind in this county. All the modern improvements of this fine estate have been added under the management of Mr. Bass. Besides his farm Mr. Bass has other varied interests in business. He is vice-president of the Bass-Johnston Banking Association of Ashland, and has stock in banks in Oklahoma, Kansas City and elsewhere. Politically he is a Democrat, and his only fraternal association is with the Elks.

L. Derby Bass was married June 22, 1904, to Miss Ella Read, who was born in 1884 and is a daughter of John Read of Colorado.

HON. JAMES EDWARD SIMS. One of the oldest and most highly honored families of Audrain county, Missouri, is that bearing the name of Sims, members of which since pioneer days have risen to positions of honor and trust within the gift of the people, and have discharged the duties and responsibilities of their high offices to the entire satisfaction of their fellow men and to the honor of the family name. A worthy representative of this old family is found in the person of the Hon. James Edward Sims, of Thompson, Missouri, ex-judge of the Audrain county court, as a member of which he sustained the dignity of the bench and displayed a comprehensive appreciation of the responsibilities placed in his hands. Mr. Sims is but another of northeastern Missouri's public men who are products of the farm, for the greater part of his life has been spent on his handsome property in Audrain county, where he was born November 14,

1849, a son of Garland M. and Elizabeth (Turner) Sims, the former of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia.

Elias Sims, the paternal grandfather of Judge Sims, came to Missouri some time between the years 1810 and 1820, and settled near Millersburg, Callaway county, although his home was in Boone county, and there spent the remainder of his life. His children were: William M., a farmer and stock raiser of Audrain county, who died in Mexico; Garland M.; James M., who died near Mexico about 1890; Winifred, of Boone county, who married Jacob Mosly; Louisa married Mr. Maupin, of Howard county; Minerva, who married Dr. Ed Rackliff, all of whom are dead; Robert P., now living in Kansas City, Missouri; and Sallie, who left for California in 1865. Elizabeth Turner was the daughter of Thomas Turner, of Virginia, and was married to Garland M. Sims in Boone county, following which they settled on the present farm of Judge Sims, during the early forties. Mr. Sims entered a large tract of land on the south fork of the Salt river, twelve miles southwest of Mexico, on the old Columbia and Mexico road, paying \$1.25 per acre, and accumulating about 800 acres, of which about 600 are still in the family name. When he first came to this vicinity Jackson Turner, his wife's brother, and his sister, were living near by, and some distance away were the homes of the Hornadays, the McMillans, the Clendenins and Judge James Jackson, one of the first judges of the county court, as well as that of Perry Cox, a prominent old settler. At that time deer, turkeys and wolves were to be found in abundance, and the family larder was kept well filled by the unerring aim of Mr. Sims, who in his day was a great hunter. The land was broken in pioneer style with three yoke of oxen, and Mr. Sims himself made the rails with which to fence his land. He was first a stalwart Whig and later a Democrat, and assisted in the organization and erection of the Christian and Baptist churches at Salt River, where he was buried. His death occurred September 13, 1888, when he was sixty-eight years of age, while his wife passed away December 28, 1878, and during the ten years that intervened before his own death, he made his home with his children. In addition to cultivating his broad acres and engaging extensively in corn growing, he also grazed great herds of cattle in the open prairie and bred hundreds of mules and horses. He was widely known, both for his abilities and his sterling characteristics, and no man had more friends in his community. He and his wife had seven children, as follows: Catherine, deceased, who married Sam Wright; Minerva, the wife of G. M. Wright, living in the vicinity of the homestead farm; James Edward; Winnifred, who died young; Sallie, who married J. C. Hitt, of Longmont, California; and Willie and Laura, both of whom died young.

The entire life of James Edward Sims has been spent on the parental farm where he was born. Some years prior to his father's death he began to superintend the property, and eventually purchased a piece thereof from his father, to which he added from time to time as the years passed by, finally accumulating 592 acres, all a part of the old home place. There he erected new and modern buildings to replace those that had been built many years before, and engaged in general farming, which he has continued to the present time with much success, although he now owns but 352 acres of land, the remainder having been given to his children. In former years he fed as many as 100 to 125 head of Shorthorn cattle, but during late years has had smaller herds, and breeds from thoroughbred males, in addition to raising some hogs and sheep.

A stalwart and active Democrat in his political views, Judge Sims served his township as justice of the peace for twelve years, with such

general satisfaction that in 1898 he was elected presiding judge of the county court for a term of four years, an office which he held for eight years. There was no opposition at his re-election, and at the primaries led his party over others who also had no opposition, his eminently satisfactory services being thus endorsed. During his term on the bench, Judge Sims' main associates were Judges Guy McCune of the eastern district, Henry Spurling of the western district, and later Judge Heaton of the eastern district and Judges J. A. Lewis and Baker Barnes of the western district. During his term of office the steam heating plant was installed in the court house, a greatly needed reform. For two terms Judge Sims served as chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and he subsequently became delegate to the state convention and the Pertle Springs convention. In the work of his party he has always been active and influential, and he has often been urged to make the race for the state legislature, but has preferred the quiet of the farm to the struggling field of politics.

In 1872 Judge Sims was united in marriage with Miss Belle Ridgeway, daughter of Z. J. and Margaret R. (Harrison) Ridgeway, the latter the daughter of the first county judge of Audrain county, Judge James Harrison. James Harrison was born near Richmond, Virginia, and died in October, 1877, at the age of eighty years, at his old home in Audrain county, near Concord, Boone county, where he had settled in 1831. He was married in Boone county to Rebecca Crockett, who had come to Missouri with her father, Samuel Crockett, a member of the old Crockett family of Tennessee, and she died some five years before her husband. Of their ten children, three daughters and two sons are living in 1912, namely: John, of California; William, living in Kansas; Margaret R., widow of Z. T. Ridgeway, who still survives at the age of ninety years and makes her home with her son-in-law, Judge J. E. Sims; Nancy, the widow of James Smith; and Lucy, the wife of William R. Dunley. The children who passed away were: Samuel, who died at the age of forty years, unmarried; Thomas Jefferson, who lived for some years near Thompson; Mary, who was the wife of Richard Phillips; Virginia, who married a Mr. Patterson; and Sarah and Jane, who died young. Mrs. Sims was born in Audrain county, in 1849. Her mother, Mrs. Ridgeway, is one of the oldest native-born Missourians.

Judge and Mrs. Sims have had the following children, each one of whom owns a portion of the old homestead: Egbert Jackson; William Hardin; Bessie, the wife of W. Hardin Rixey, of Mexico; James Harrison, living on the old Ridgeway homestead; and Elva R. and Grover Clark, at home.

HOWARD ELLIS is one of the busiest men in New Florence, where he has made his home all his life, and where he is now identified with some of the most significant industries and enterprises of the town. Newspaper work has claimed his attention since he was graduated from St. Charles College in 1887, and he has been connected with various publications since that time. He has been editor and proprietor of the *Montgomery County Leader* since 1889, and since July, 1910, has been acting assistant cashier of the New Florence Bank, which claims a part of his time and attention, the remainder being given to his newspaper and other business interests.

Born in New Florence, Missouri, on June 9, 1868, Mr. Ellis is the son of Pendleton Price and Elizabeth Elvira (Viers) Ellis. The father was born in Greene county, Indiana, on November 11, 1829, and died on December 14, 1901. He spent his boyhood at Brunswick, Missouri, and as a man was especially prominent in church affairs and in secret

societies. He joined the Methodist church when he was twelve years of age and was identified with the activities of that body all his life thereafter. His wife was born on May 5, 1841, and when she was three years of age her mother died. Her early life was thus spent in Montgomery county, Maryland, under the care of her maternal uncles, the Dyson family, prominent people and early settlers of that district.

The public schools of New Florence gave to Howard Ellis his early education, after which he entered St. Charles College, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1887. In March of 1888, Mr. Ellis, together with C. A. Davault, founded the *Montgomery County Leader*, soon after which he bought out the Davault interests and became the sole proprietor of the paper, continuing to bear that relation to the publication since then, as well as being editor of the same. Mr. Ellis was interested in and assisted in the founding of the *Rhineland Sunbeam*, the *Bellflower Telegram* and the *Martineburg Sunbeam*. He has been president of the Montgomery County Press Association, and has twice been president of the Northeast Missouri Press Association, in 1900 and 1901. He was president of the Missouri State Press Association in 1903, at which time every assignment on the program was filled, and the association had the largest attendance it had known for many years. In July, 1910, Mr. Ellis became assistant cashier of the New Florence Bank, of which he was a director for many years previous, and since his election to that position he has been dividing his attention between his duties as assistant cashier and those of editor and publisher of the *Leader*. He has proven himself a capable and successful newspaper man and has given to New Florence these many years past a satisfying and newsy publication, while his service with the New Florence Bank has demonstrated his ability along other lines as well.

Mr. Ellis is a Democrat, but his busy life precludes the possibility of service in the party ranks, or as an office holder, although he has on frequent occasions served as a member of political committees, and was presidential elector of the ninth Missouri district in 1908, and secretary of the county central committee in 1912. He is a southern Methodist, and a trustee of the church. He is a teacher of the largest adult Bible class in Montgomery county, and was president of the Montgomery County Sunday School Association for five consecutive years, serving most efficiently in that office. He has also been a delegate to various district and annual conferences, and has in many ways taken an active part in the activities of his church. Mr. Ellis is a Mason and has held every office in the local lodge. He is now secretary of the Missouri Old Trails Road Association, and was the first secretary of the National Old Trails Road Association, in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1912.

On November 10, 1892, Mr. Ellis was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Knox of New Florence, Missouri, and they have two children,—Fannie Geneva Ellis, born April 22, 1899, and Pendleton Price Ellis, born June 1, 1910, and named in honor of his paternal grandfather.

The accomplishments of Mr. Ellis are the more praiseworthy when it is known that,—to quote his own significant and concise statement of the case,—he secured his college education upon his promise to pay later. When he entered upon his business career he was endowed with a cash capital of \$20, but he was reinforced in the way of assets by the possession of a splendid fund of ambition and high hopes for a successful future. He is now the owner of a comfortable home, other real estate and business interests which afford him an ample income, and he has gained and retained the highest regard and esteem of all who know him



ALFRED BESGROVE AND FAMILY.

in any of the manifold relations of life. It will be readily acknowledged that these are accomplishments well worthy of the man.

HON. ROBERT D. RODGERS, ex-judge of the circuit court, and one of Mexico's leading legal luminaries, was born on a farm seven miles southeast of Mexico, Missouri, March 26, 1863, and is a son of Andrew J. and Jane M. (Dunlap) Rodgers. His grandfather, Capt. Charles B. Rodgers, was captain of a company from Callaway county during the Mexican war, following the close of which he returned to his farm near Fulton, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was married August 10, 1823, to Althea W. Overfelt. Andrew J. Rodgers was born November 18, 1828, in Virginia, and as a lad was brought by his parents to Callaway county, Missouri, where he was married to Jane M. Dunlap, a native of that county, and daughter of David Dunlap, a farmer who came from Virginia. Andrew J. Rodgers came to Audrain county during the early 'fifties, and the rest of his life was spent here, his active career being spent in livestock trading southeast of Mexico, and his death occurring January 7, 1898, when he was seventy years of age, in Mexico, where he was living in retirement. He never sought public preferment, but devoted his whole attention to his business interests, and was known as one of his community's substantial citizens. His five brothers served during the Civil war as soldiers in the Confederate army. His wife died at Galesburg, Illinois, March 11, 1907, when seventy-six years of age, in the faith of the Christian church, having been the mother of fourteen children, ten of whom reached maturity, and nine of whom are now living.

Robert D. Rodgers received his early education in the country schools of Audrain county, following which, after careful preparation, he entered the law department of the University of Missouri, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1892. He has been in practice in Mexico to the present time and has attained an enviable reputation in his profession. In 1894 he was made police judge of Mexico, and after two years spent in that office became prosecuting attorney, the duties of which position he capably discharged for two terms of two years each. In 1903, at the time of the death of Judge E. M. Hughes, of the circuit court, Mr. Rodgers was appointed by Governor Dockery to fill the vacancy, but soon thereafter resigned from office, formed a partnership and entered upon the practice of his profession with Judge Fry, the firm style being Fry & Rodgers. Mr. Rodgers has taken an earnest and active part in various matters which have affected his community, and has ever been recognized as standing for progressiveness, morality and good citizenship. A stanch friend of the cause of education, he has served as a member of the school board, and his career has always been one of unblemished character. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for state senator from the eleventh senatorial district, composed of Audrain, Lincoln and Pike counties, was nominated at the August primary, 1912, without opposition and elected in the fall election for a term of four years. An extended residence in Mexico has given him a wide acquaintance, and he stands high in public confidence, as he does in the esteem of his business associates and professional brethren.

ALFRED BESGROVE. Pleasant Hill farm in Richland township, near Fayette, is the rural home of one of Howard county's most successful and esteemed citizens. When he began his career here forty-two years ago, he was a wage earner and hard work alone gave him his first capital. Since then by good, constant and long continued industry, he has attained a solid position among men of means in the county.

Mr. Besgrove was born in England, a native of Somersetshire, of a family who were in limited worldly goods, but healthy, industrious and honest people, who trained their children in the worthy principles of character and thus started them upon life with perhaps a better endowment than more material forms of capital. The parents were Charles and Eliza (Browney) Besgrove. The six children in the family were as follows: William, who died in Howard county; Henry, who also passed away in this county; Mary Anna, whose death occurred in England; James, a resident of Illinois, near Pontiac, Livingston county; Alfred and Charles who are successful farmers and stockmen of Howard county.

The father died at the age of forty-seven, the death of both parents occurring in England. They were members of the Methodist church.

Alfred Besgrove was reared in England, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age, and then came to the United States. His first work here was as a farm hand and after two years of that occupation in Illinois, he came to Howard county. His education was obtained in England and he also attended school for a time at Fayette. For four years he was in the employment of Charles Givens. He bought the old Ditzler farm in 1875. In the meantime his industry and good management had enabled him to accumulate something out of the profits of his crops and he then bought a farm of two hundred acres adjoining the Ditzler place and from this beginning continued to add to his land until eventually he had an estate of six hundred acres. Probably few men in Howard county have had so successful a record as this. To have come here a poor boy, to have in early years worked at farm labor for wages, and then, with his gradual accumulations to have obtained so handsome an estate, is a record such as few men can show. He also gave to his children \$1,000 each as they married. The residence is a ten-room house, excellently furnished, and Pleasant Hill is such a rural estate as many men of fortune might envy as an object of their own desires.

On the 6th of September, 1874, Mr. Besgrove married Miss Elgora Snyder, who was born in Sheridan county, Missouri, August 4, 1864, a daughter of Michael and Harriet Snyder, her family having come from Tennessee. Her father was a resident of Sheridan county and was killed during the war by the bushwhackers who raided that vicinity. The twelve children of the Snyder family are named as follows: William Henderson, B. F., Mary Frances, Anna, Laura, Sarah Margaret, now deceased; John Oscar, James M., Mrs. Elzora Besgrove, Olivia, Willia and Jennie.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Besgrove are named as follows: Jennie is the wife of Richard Walden; Charles E. has a farm adjoining that of his father; Anna Lou is the wife of Clifford Rains, county surveyor; Nannie is the widow of Harry George, now deceased and formerly county surveyor; Mae is the wife of Barnard Shield; Arthur is a farmer, his farm joining his father's; Effie is the wife of Thomas E. Harris; Ida L., a student in Howard Payne College; Elizabeth is in high school.

It has been a cause of great satisfaction to Mr. Besgrove and his wife that they have been able to afford their children such educational advantages and to start them upon their careers well equipped. Mr. Besgrove in his politics is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist church. He is one of the directors of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Fayette, and is a solid man, financially and in the way of citizenship and in the esteem of his fellow men.

HAMILTON BROTHERS. Among the men of enterprise in the vicinity of Mexico, probably none could be named who have made better use

of their opportunities and have been more resourceful in making for themselves a substantial business, than the Hamilton Brothers, Jack and James, whose fine stock farm is located a mile and a half south of Mexico.

Both brothers are natives of Callaway county, where Jack was born December 13, 1879, and James on September 19, 1884. Their father, now deceased, was a native of Kentucky, coming to Callaway county in 1844 at the age of eighteen. The mother, who came from Tennessee to Missouri when five years old, in 1843, is still living in Callaway county at the age of seventy-four. The father was a successful farmer and stockman near Auxvasse, where he had a farm of three hundred acres.

Jim and Jack Hamilton have always been associated in their business undertakings. They had their share of reverses and difficulties at the beginning, but with youth and energy they made steady advance in spite of lack of capital. In 1891 they engaged in the stock business on rented land, and from year to year bought land until they are now proprietors of four hundred acres in Callaway county. In the spring of 1910, to secure better advantages from location near Mexico, they bought two hundred and fifty acres a mile and a half south of town and there established a stock farm which has already acquired a fine reputation in many parts of northeast Missouri. The land had no improvements when they took possession, but they have provided the best of modern facilities for the care of their stock, including three barns, the ground dimensions of which are 100x50, 150x38, and 74x54, respectively. The Hamilton Brothers raise horses, jack and saddle horses and mules, and keep on their place from twenty-five to thirty stallions of all ages, and from twelve to fifteen registered saddle mares.

Jim Hamilton was married March 5, 1899, in Callaway county, to Miss Mildred Bell, daughter of James H. and Sallie Bell, of Callaway county. One child, Doris, was born to their marriage in December, 1900. Jack Hamilton is still a bachelor.

FOUNTAIN ROTHWELL. A resident of Columbia since 1898, from which time to the present he has been prominent in political matters and has taken a leading part in all affairs of public enterprise and improvement, Fountain Rothwell, city councilman and proprietor of the city's leading livery establishment, is a self-made man in its truest and broadest sense, having, by his own energy and untiring efforts, risen from the humbler ranks of life to the proud distinction of being one of his community's acknowledged leaders. He was born in Callaway county, Missouri, twelve miles east of Columbia, February 1, 1868, and is a son of A. M. and Sally Woods (Price) Rothwell, the latter a daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Price. A. M. Rothwell came to Missouri from Garrard county, Kentucky, in young manhood, in 1866, settling on a farm in Callaway county, where he remained until 1881, that year seeing his advent in Boone county. He is now retired from active life, and he and his wife make their home at Ashland.

Fountain Rothwell received his education in the district schools of Callaway and Boone counties, and accompanied his parents to the latter when he was thirteen years of age. He continued to assist his father in the work of the home farm until he attained his majority, at which time he commenced farming on his own account, and so continued until he reached the age of twenty-five. Subsequently he followed operating a threshing machine outfit and a sawmill, but in 1898 came to Columbia. He had formerly acted in the capacity of constable of Cedar township, and on coming to Columbia was made deputy sheriff under W. R. Baldwin, but after two years in that office, Mr. Baldwin was defeated, and

Mr. Fountain was consequently replaced by another man. However, he secured a position on the police department, on which he served four years, then being elected sheriff of Boone county, and entered upon the discharge of his duties January 2, 1905. At the end of two years he received the re-election, and during his term of office was called upon to perform numerous dangerous duties, at one time having five murderers in jail at once, two of them being under sentence to hang. Sheriff Rothwell built the scaffold and had all the preparations made for the executions, but both prisoners' sentences were commuted. As evidence of Mr. Rothwell's popularity, it may be stated that he received 4,200 votes to 700 cast for his opponent in the last election. Ever a faithful and active Democrat, he was alternate delegate at large to the Democratic national convention, held at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1912, and at this time is serving his second term as a member of the city council of Columbia. He is chairman of the committee on streets, sewers and sidewalks, and had charge of the building of Columbia's system of pavements. Since leaving the office of sheriff, Mr. Rothwell has conducted a large livery business, and has gained a large patronage among the people of his adopted city. He is an excellent example of the self-made man, and takes a pardonable degree of pride that whatever success has come to him has been brought about through the medium of his own efforts.

In 1894, Mr. Rothwell was married to Miss Anna Harrington, of Boone county, a daughter of A. G. Harrington, a merchant of Ashland. Three children have been born to this union: Mary, Jack and Harrington. Mr. Rothwell's fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all of the chairs, acted as deputy for a number of years, and was representative to the grand lodge on several occasions. He is extremely fond of all kinds of sports, and his vacations are spent with his gun and rod in the woods of Minnesota.

FRANK R. JESSE, one of the well known members of the legal fraternity in Audrain county, comes of a family which has for a number of generations been closely identified with the Baptist ministry in Missouri. He was born in Audrain county on May 19, 1863, the son of Royal A. and Mary Ellen (Boswell) Jesse, both pioneer residents of this section of the country. The mother died in 1876, while the father still lives in Mexico, retired from his ministerial duties. He was an exhorter in the Baptist church for years and was one of the most prominent and highly respected men in the county. His father, William Morgan Jesse, was the first Baptist preacher in Audrain county, and it was he who organized the old Hopewell Baptist church, originally located two miles from Mexico and one mile distant from his early home there. He came to Audrain county in December, 1833, his long journey from Cumberland county, Virginia, the place of his nativity, to Missouri being marked by the brilliant meteoric exhibitions which occurred about that time. He continued in Missouri as a pioneer minister of his chosen church, and many churches living today owe their original establishment to his labors. He was a man of but little education; indeed, he learned to read and write after his marriage, his good wife teaching him in those branches, and thereafter he gathered a generous store of miscellaneous information, but could not be said to have acquired an education in the accepted sense of the term. He died on August 7, 1856, and is buried on the old home farm three miles from Mexico. His wife, who was Polly Ann Parker in her maiden days, died in 1893, having reached the advanced age of ninety-two years. Four of their sons followed him in the ministry: John P.; Thomas I.;

William J. and Royal A. William preached at old Hopewell church for years, and was one of the popular ministers of the county in his day. He possessed a wonderfully magnetic voice and his ministry attracted wide attention through his gift of pulpit oratory. He died at the age of seventy-eight. His son, James R. Jesse, is now assistant cashier of the Mexico Savings Bank. John P. Jesse taught the first school in Audrain county, and a most unpretentious school it was, being conducted in the open air under the trees, with a sheep house near by to which they might repair if the elements made it too uncomfortable out in the open. He also entered the ministry, and was one of the pioneer preachers in this district. He died in 1875 or thereabouts. Thomas I. died about the same time. Three of the grandsons of William Morgan Jesse are now engaged as ministers in the Baptist church in Audrain county, and thus the good work begun by the founder of the family in this state is being carried on in the third generation. One of them, Rev. James T. Jesse, was pastor of a prominent Baptist church in Washington, D. C., when his death occurred in 1900. Rev. John S. Jesse, the son of William J., is the pastor of the Baptist church at Lebanon, Missouri.

William Morgan Jesse, the founder of the family in Missouri, had sixteen children, of which number twelve reached years of maturity,—eight sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Royal A. Jesse, was a preacher all his life. He reared seven children, all of whom are living,—three of them in Audrain county. They are Lucy, a teacher in the Mexico schools; Laura, the wife of W. L. Griffin; Melissa, the wife of Professor Rodhouse, of the civil engineering department of the State University; Frank R., who is the immediate subject of this brief family review, was graduated from the law department of the Missouri State University in 1886, and has been engaged in practice in Mexico since that time, where he has won a pleasurable degree of professional honors. He has been prosecuting attorney of Audrain county for two terms between the years of 1888 and 1892, since when he has devoted himself to general practice. He has been an ardent supporter of Champ Clark of Democratic fame.

In 1893 Mr. Jesse married Beulah, the daughter of J. V. William, an old resident of Audrain county. Three daughters have been born to them,—Ruth, Mildred and Martha.

JOHN W. BEAGLES. There is presented in the career of John W. Beagles, of Audrain county, a lesson for the youth of any land; something to be found in it of a nature encouraging to the youthful aspirant, who without influential friends or monetary assistance is striving to overcome obstacles in his path to reach the goal of independent position. Mr. Beagles has been one of those who have assisted materially in developing the resources of his county, as when he first settled on his present property, something more than thirty years ago, it was entirely unimproved, being covered with high wild prairie grass, which is now replaced with waving fields of grain, well-kept pasture land on which browse sleek, well-fed cattle, and modern farm buildings, which give ample evidence of the thrift and ability of their owner. Mr. Beagles has been a lifelong resident of Audrain county, having been born here March 18, 1856, a son of James M. and Maria (Little) Beagles.

The father of Mr. Beagles was born in the state of Tennessee, but as a young man removed to Virginia, in that state, being married at the age of twenty years to Maria Little who was born in the Old Dominion State. About the year 1850 they came overland by wagon to Fulton, Missouri, where Mr. Beagles, a contractor by trade, assisted in building

the insane asylum, and on its completion the family, then consisting of the parents and two children, made removal to the central part of Audrain county. There Mr. Beagles managed to secure land at a very nominal price, and accumulated 640 acres, but in 1863 went to California to seek gold, his wife conducting the operation of the farm during his absence. After making two trips to the Golden State, during which he engaged extensively in trading in stock, in 1865 he resumed farming and stock raising, and has continued to be interested in agricultural pursuits to the present time, although he is now living a somewhat retired life at Nevada, Missouri, having reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife passed away in 1892, having been the mother of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson; J. Monroe; John W.; Mrs. Jennie Johnston; Florence, who died in 1894; Mrs. Ella Ragsdale; Frank; Mrs. Minnie White, who is deceased; and Noah D. All the children, except those deceased, are married and have nice homes in Audrain county.

John W. Beagles was reared on the home farm and received his education in the district schools of the vicinity, remaining under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years of age. On leaving home he commenced working for himself as a farmer, stock raiser and shipper of cattle, and in 1879 came to his present property, then a wide expanse of prairie land, consisting of 320 acres, which he was able to secure for five dollars per acre, and which is now worth in the neighborhood of \$100 an acre. He at once started to clear the property of the high prairie grass which covered it, and gradually as the years went by more and more of the land was put under cultivation, until it is now one of the most productive in this part of Audrain county. He carries on grain raising, and feeds hogs and cattle, being considered an able farmer and excellent judge of cattle. He is progressive in his ideas and is at all times ready to adopt methods that promise to be of benefit in his work. Mr. Beagles has interested himself in fraternal work, being connected with the Masonic order and the Order of the Eastern Star, to which latter organization his wife also belongs. They are consistent members of the Presbyterian church. In politics a stanch and unwavering Democrat, Mr. Beagles has served as county committeeman of his party, and his fellow-citizens have elected him to public office on numerous occasions. He has served as justice of the peace for more than ten years, road commissioner for twenty years or over and school director for a long period, and at the November election was elected as the Democratic candidate for the office of county judge of the eastern district of Audrain county.

In 1888 Mr. Beagles was united in marriage in Centralia, Missouri, to Miss Ida Johnston, who was born in Ontario, Canada, January 18, 1860, and came with her parents and grandparents to Missouri when she was a child. Three children have been born to this union, as follows: Joseph L. L., born April 1, 1892; Flora Lucile, born October 6, 1894; and Willie V., born March 29, 1899.

HON. SAMUEL COOK GROVES. Probably there is no better known figure in Audrain county than the Hon. Samuel Cook Groves, judge of the western district of the Audrain county court, a man universally respected as a public official and known throughout the county as a breeder of thoroughbred live stock. In every walk of life Judge Groves is well worthy the respect and esteem in which he is held, and no citizen enjoys in a greater degree the warm personal friendship of so many of his community's people. Judge Groves was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 8, 1863, and is a son of William and Eliza (Davis) Groves,

natives of the Buckeye State, the families originating in Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. William Groves came to Missouri in 1866, locating on the home farm nine miles southwest of Mexico, on the Columbia road, where, in company with his father-in-law, Jacob Davis, he purchased 1100 acres of land. Mr. Davis spent the last fourteen years of his life on this property, and died at the advanced age of ninety years. Besides Eliza, Mr. Davis had three sons and one daughter, the latter being Miss Millie R. Davis, who still resides on the homestead, while the three sons were Johnson Davis, living on a part of the same land, and Lou S. and William C. Davis, both of whom are deceased.

William Groves secured one-third of the original tract of 1,100 acres, for which had been paid \$25 per acre, this being at that time all prairie land, a part of the old Ben L. Locke homestead, the original owner being an early clerk of the county court. William Groves added to his property from time to time until he had 400 acres, all of which he put in a high state of cultivation, and erected substantial buildings thereon, including the residence in which Judge Groves now makes his home. Later he secured another farm of 357 acres, and on these two properties he continued to carry on general farming and stock raising until his retirement, James A. Groves at that time receiving the original home, and Judge Groves the latter property. The father then retired to his residence in Mexico, where he still lives at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife passed away some years ago on the old homestead. In political matters Mr. Groves was a Democrat all of his life, and he and his wife were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had three children: Emma C., who married Rev. John Robsen, a Methodist Episcopal minister, and died several years ago; James A., who has spent his entire life on the old homestead; and Judge Samuel Cook.

Samuel Cook Groves was given excellent educational advantages, attending the public schools of Audrain county and the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois, following which he learned the trade of carpenter, at which he worked for eight years in Audrain county. He then turned his attention to buying stock, which he also followed for eight years, in the meantime shipping in association with Henry T. Gant, of Thompson, and he then settled down on the farm which had been given him by his father, and where he has continued to carry on operations. Mr. Groves has found agricultural work a most profitable business, but he has given the greater part of his attention to breeding Shorthorn cattle, Duroc Jersey hogs and Mammoth jacks and jennets. He has at the head of his herd "Dr. Wood, No. 1731," a Mammoth jack costing \$2,000, and for the stud uses of which fifty dollars is charged, customers coming from all over the country. In addition to feeding a small herd of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, Mr. Groves raises large numbers of sheep. In all of his business ventures he has been very successful, and he is considered one of the leading stockmen of his part of the state.

On June 21, 1891, Judge Groves was married to Miss Lillie Eller, daughter of Abe and Mary Eller, a former stockman and farmer of south of Mexico, in Audrain county, who is now deceased. Two children have been born to this union: Emma V. and Harold William, both of whom are students in the Mexico high school. Mrs. Groves is a consistent member of the Baptist church, and is well and favorably known in social circles of Mexico.

Judge Groves has interested himself in fraternal matters, belonging to Houston lodge of Masons, No. 580, at Gant, of which he was secretary for six years. During the past twenty-eight years he has been affiliated with Mexico lodge No. 99, I. O. O. F. He devotes his vacations

to hunting, being a valued and popular member of Coleman Hunting Club, which was named in honor of ex-Gov. Norman J. Coleman. Mr. Groves has taken a hunting trip every year for the past twenty, in southern Missouri, is a fine shot, and has a number of mounted trophies which he keeps as mementoes of the chase. Judge Groves is a stalwart Democrat, and his services to his party were recognized in 1908, when he was elected judge of the county court. When he was placed on the ticket as candidate for re-election in 1910, there was no opposition, and he is now serving his second term, to the entire satisfaction of the people of his community. His associates on the bench are Judges Alexander Carter and John D. Gatson, the latter being the successor of Judge Risk, who died when only two months a member of the judiciary. Many reforms have been made during Judge Grove's administration, among which may be mentioned the erection of the new county infirmary, which is just being completed, at a cost of \$15,000. A man of judicial mind, with keen insight into human nature, Judge Groves is serving his community conscientiously and well, and with such a degree of faithfulness that he has won the confidence and thanks of his fellow-citizens in the fullest extent.

RICHARD WOODSON. Upwards of half a century the Wheat Glenn farm of Prairie township of Howard county has been the homestead of the Woodson family. For many years its proprietor was the late Richard Woodson, a successful business man and a keen citizen, and his widow and his children still uphold the interest and associations of the old place.

Richard Woodson, now deceased, was born in Chariton county, Missouri, November 24, 1822, not long after the admission of Missouri to the Union. The family has consequently been established in this state since pioneer times. His father, Richard Woodson, Sr., was born in Virginia and married Rachel Robertson, both of whom died in Chariton county.

The late Richard Woodson grew up on the plantation where he was born, and he was the youngest of the children, the others being named as follows: William C., James E., Mrs. Elizabeth M. Nicholds, and Mrs. Martha Jane Miller. In St. Louis county Mr. Woodson spent a number of years of his life, being engaged in business there. On the 6th of January, 1854, he married Frances Ann Adie, who was born in Stafford county, Virginia, July 2, 1831. Her father was Lewis Adie, a native of the same county. There were three Adie brothers who were soldiers in the War of 1812. Lewis Adie married Fanny Tolson, who was born in Stafford county, Virginia, a daughter of Benjamin Tolson, who was an official in the War of 1812. Major Tolson was on the Potomac river in service when the capital was burned at Washington by the British troops. In 1834 Lewis Adie and family located in the city of St. Louis, it being then a small place. Lewis Adie was a contractor and builder and also had a plantation in the county of St. Louis, where he died at the age of seventy-one. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. The mother died at the age of forty-nine. Their four children were as follows: George Lewis, James Edward, Samuel Nelson, and Mrs. Woodson, who was the second child.

In 1868 Mr. Woodson and his wife moved to Howard county and located upon the farm which was his residence until his death, April 17, 1891. Their children are named as follows: Lewis W.; Roxanna; Edward R.; John B.; Adia and Francis B. The two eldest sons were extensively engaged in cattle raising and in mining business in the west from 1895 to 1910. The children are all unmarried except Francis



R. Woodson,

B. The homestead, which has been the scene of many social and family gatherings, is one of the fine old homes of Howard county.

The father, who was a large farmer, grew quantities of tobacco, and for some years operated a saw mill on his place in Franklin county, Missouri, and was extensively engaged in manufacturing tobacco for many years. The present Woodson farm contains 812½ acres, situated about seven miles northwest of Fayette, six miles east of Glasgow and four miles southwest of Armstrong and the C. & A. R. R. runs through their farm. In 1910 they sold \$8,000 worth of hogs from this farm. Its many improvements and facilities for modern farming make it one of the best of its kind in Howard county.

WILLIAM CYRUS CRAIG. Foremost in the ranks of the prominent and prosperous agriculturists of Pike county, who by indefatigable perseverance and untiring energy have hewed their way onward and upward, stands William Cyrus Craig, whose handsome, well-cultivated farm is located about ten miles southeast of Vandalia. Mr. Craig comes of a family of agriculturists, and is in the third generation of the name to carry on operations in northeastern Missouri. His grandfather, Thomas Craig, was born in Kentucky about 1790, and came to the state of Missouri in 1829, settling on land in Indiana township, Pike county, about one and one-half miles north of the farm of William C. Craig. On this land, which he secured from the government, he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, and there died in 1846. While still a resident of Kentucky, he was married to Rachel Smith, and they had a family of eight children, namely: John T., William, Paulina, Virginia, Isabelle, Permelia and two who died in infancy. Mr. Craig was a staunch Whig in his political views, and with his wife and children, attended the Methodist church, of which he was a consistent member and liberal supporter.

John T. Craig was born in 1829, in Kentucky, and was six weeks of age when he was brought by his parents to Pike county, Missouri. Educated in the district schools, he was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and spent the rest of his life in tilling the soil in Pike county. In politics he was a Republican, and like his father was a faithful Methodist in his religious faith. He was married in 1854, in Pike county, to Miss Elizabeth McDonald, who was born in 1834, daughter of the Rev. Cyrus McDonald, an early Presbyterian preacher of Pike county. John T. Craig died on the 18th of August, 1909, and his wife passed away September 2, 1912. During the last few years of their lives they made their home with their son, William C. Craig, and there their deaths occurred. John T. and Elizabeth Craig had a family of eight children: William Cyrus, Benjamin, John, Silas, Millie, Amanda, Elizabeth and Belle. During the Civil war, John T. Craig served in a local company of the Missouri state militia.

William Cyrus Craig was born November 3, 1855, on his father's farm in Pike county, and there secured his education in the district schools. General farming has claimed his attention throughout his career, and his ventures have proven successful, as at this time, with his son-in-law, he owns some 460 acres of land in Pike county. His land is pleasantly located about ten miles southeast of Vandalia, and compares favorably with any property of its size in the locality, having three fine residences on the 460 acres of land, and substantial improvements of every kind. Mr. Craig is an honorable, upright man, possessed of good business qualifications, and as a citizen his character is above reproach. He is a Republican in his political views, but has not cared for public office, preferring to give his time to the management of his

farming interests. With Mrs. Craig, and their children, he attends the Methodist church.

On March 28, 1878, Mr. Craig was married to Miss Ann C. Smith, who was born December 19, 1862, in Pike county, on what is now a part of her husband's farm, daughter of Chester and Juliette (Butler) Smith. They have had six children, as follows: Julia, who married Joseph Rutherford, and died August 2, 1892; Barbara, who married W. L. Stevens, and lives in Pike county; Anne, who married Grover Stuart, and also resides in Pike county; Artie, who makes her home with her parents; and John and Minnie, who died in infancy.

THOMAS ROBNETT. In Cleveland township, Callaway county, one mile east of the village of Stephens, is situated the attractive and finely improved farmstead of Thomas Robnett, who is numbered among the progressive and representative agriculturists and stock-growers of his native county and whose status as a citizen of sterling character and marked popularity makes specially consistent his recognition in this publication.

Mr. Robnett was born on the old family homestead, three miles south of his present residence, and the date of his nativity was December 18, 1875. He is a son of William C. and Mary (Nesbitt) Robnett, the former of whom was born on the old Robnett farm in Boone county, nine miles east of Columbia, and the latter of whom was born in Callaway county, she having been a sister of Thomas Nesbitt, a well-known citizen of Fulton, the judicial center of this county, and also of Frazer Nesbitt, who now resides in California; she died when her son Thomas was about seven years of age, and was comparatively a young woman when she was thus summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. Both the Robnett and Nesbitt families were founded in northeastern Missouri in the pioneer days and the names of both have been most worthily linked with the civic and industrial development and progress of this favored section of the state.

William C. Robnett was reared and educated in his native county and removed thence to Callaway county about the time of the close of the Civil war. He became one of the substantial agriculturists and stock-growers of Callaway county, was a man of steadfast and upright character, and through his energy and well directed endeavors he gained substantial prosperity, the while he ever commanded secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He was the owner of a well improved landed estate of three hundred and twenty acres, and in addition to diversified agriculture and general stock-growing he devoted special attention to the raising of mules, which, in the early days, he shipped to the southern markets. He was a stockholder in the Stephens Bank, with which he became identified at the time of its organization. He erected on his farm a large and attractive residence and at the time of its building it was one of the best in the county. It was known for its generous hospitality and in the same special attention was paid to the entertaining of the clergy of the Presbyterian church, both Mr. Robnett and his wife having been zealous members of the Whitecloud Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party, but he never manifested any desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. He gave support to measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community and stood exponent of the best type of citizenship. He continued to reside on his farm until his death, which occurred in 1907, and he was seventy-four years of age when he thus passed away, "in the fulness of years and well-earned honors." His funeral services

were conducted by Rev. John Kerr, who had been his intimate and valued friend and who has formerly been pastor of the Whitecloud Presbyterian church. After the death of his first wife Mr. Robnett wedded Mrs. Jennie (Overton) James, and she preceded him to the life eternal by about one year, no children having been born of this union. Twelve children were born of the first marriage, and of the number eight attained to years of maturity. Concerning them the following brief record is given:

Pleasant removed to Texas and became one of the prosperous farmers and stock-growers of that state, where he still maintains his residence; William Frazier remains on the old homestead farm; John, who likewise was a successful farmer of Callaway county, died at the age of thirty-five years and was survived by his wife and three children; Thomas is the immediate subject of this review; Alice is the wife of Robert Finley, a farmer of Callaway county; Jennie, who became the wife of David Hamilton, died when a young woman; Nettie is the wife of Harvey Dunham and they reside near Nevada, Vernon county, this state; and Altha is the wife of Rev. Samuel Shiffler, who is a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and they now maintain their home in the state of California.

Thomas Robnett, whose name initiates this article, remained at the parental home until the time of his marriage, and through practical experience he early gained effective knowledge of the manifold details of the agricultural and live-stock industries. In the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the local public schools, after which he continued his studies in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville and the Kirksville Mercantile College, in which latter institution he was graduated.

On the 23d of November, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Robnett to Miss Lottie Eckley, who was born on the homestead farm of her father, near Stephens, this county, and who is a daughter of John and America (Oldham) Eckley, who still reside in this county, to which they came from Kentucky as a young couple, nearly half a century ago. Mr. Eckley has long been numbered among the representative farmers of Callaway county, and both he and his wife enjoy the high esteem of all who know them. Mrs. Robnett received excellent educational advantages, and is a specially talented musician. In addition to her ability as a pianist she has composed and published a waltz and has otherwise shown fine appreciation of musical technique and form. Mr. and Mrs. Robnett have a winsome little daughter, Helen Rose, and the attractive family home is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Robnett established his residence upon his present farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres and which was originally owned by John McKim, one of the sterling pioneers of the county. He is one of the progressive and enterprising agriculturists and stock-growers of the county which has ever been his home, and has given special attention to the feeding of mules, of which he handles each year an average of about one hundred and fifty head. He also raises other live stock of high grade, and has made successful exhibitions of stock at county fairs. He is a stockholder in the Stephens Bank, is a Democrat in his political allegiance and holds membership in the Presbyterian church, his wife being a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Robnett takes a lively interest in all that tends to foster the material and civic welfare of his native county, and as a citizen he is essentially liberal and public-spirited, the while both he and his wife have a circle of friends that is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

JOHN FLEENER is an ante-bellum resident of Lincoln county and has been a member of the community of Louisville since early childhood. As a carpenter and farmer he gave the strong and vigorous years of his life to this locality, and as a youth and young man divided his time with amusement and fun-making as a ventriloquist and with the magic of legerdemain. Hampered by the weight of years, and incapacitated for other cares than the light work of a small farm, he is living practically retired, having passed the scriptural three-score and ten years. John Fleener was born in Monroe county, Indiana, September 25, 1840. His father, Nicholas Fleener, settled there as a young man and began his life as a Hoosier, perhaps with the admission of the state into the Union of commonwealths. He was born in Virginia in 1791 and opened his career as a citizen with a career as a soldier. He joined General Harrison's troops for operation against old Tecumseh, in Indiana, in 1811, and fought the famous battle of Tippecanoe. He was an officer of his company of cavalry, and was wounded seriously and had his horse killed at the same time, and lay in a branch without other attention than he could give himself by applying mud to his wound and by eating the flesh from the hams of his dead mount until he was finally picked up by his comrades. The sword with which he defended himself at close quarters is now the property of his son at Louisville, and he continued to use it as a soldier against the British in the War of 1812.

Nicholas Fleener came to Missouri from Indiana in 1851, giving himself up to farming in the vicinity of Louisville, where his death occurred. He was married in Monroe county, Indiana, to Nancy Johnson, who died in 1884, at the age of eighty-three years, and they became the parents of twelve sons and three daughters, as follows: Milton, Jack and Fred, who died in Brown county, Indiana, the last two being veterans of the Mexican war; James, who passed away in Texas; Daniel, who died near Louisville, Missouri; George, who died near Elsberry, Missouri; William, who was a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, where he died; Nicholas, who met a violent death in Illinois; Isaac, who died at Martinsville, Indiana; Alexander, who died in the same state; John, of this review; Sallie, who married Thomas Henderson and died in Chilli-cothe, Missouri; Polly, who resides in Brown county, Indiana, the wife of George Brock; and Martha, who married Lloyd Worthington, and died at Ashley, Missouri.

John Fleener reached man's estate with only an elementary education gained from the district school. He took part in the active field work of the war period as a Confederate and, without entering into details, he was here and there and yon in the service as he did what he could for the defeat of the Federal cause and to implant the banner of the south as a new national ensign. He found himself in Indiana at the close of the war, and accepted its results with regret and returned to his Missouri home to take up civil pursuits. Having developed the power of ventriloquism as a boy while practicing upon his plow-horse in the field, in an effort to increase her speed by throwing his voice under her, he attracted the attention of some professional men of the art, and subsequently joined them in giving country entertainments in ventriloquism and sleight-of-hand. This business he also became proficient in and for several years, and before his marriage, toured Missouri localities near by, giving shows in churches and school houses to the satisfaction and pleasure of whole communities.

Abandoning his life of play when he became the head of a family, Mr. Fleener settled down to the monotony of mechanics as a house-builder, and for several years remained a fellow-draftsman of the carpenter's art, doing work over an area tributary to Louisville, and at

the same time carrying on the duties of a farmer. He owned a tract of land lying against the little old village of Louisville, which, even now, has attained scarce more than urban importance, and as the enervations of age sapped him of his accustomed agility and physical elasticity, he felt impelled to abandon his trade and to concentrate his entire attention in agricultural matters.

On September 14, 1873, Mr. Fleener was married (first) to Miss Drusilla Murphy, daughter of James and Mary (Pennington) Murphy, farming people who came to Missouri. Mrs. Fleener died in 1890, having been the mother of the following children: Nora, who married Joseph Burbridge and resides at Vandalia, Missouri; Ella, who married Will Crump, and resides at Jonesburg, Missouri; Donia, who is Mrs. Samuel Young, of Lincoln county, Missouri; Eva, who married Glenn Baldwin, a resident of Alabama; Effie, twin sister of Eva, resides with their father; John S., who is a resident of Jonesburg, Missouri, and married Miss Palmer; and George Elmer, who resides at Louisville, Missouri. For his second wife, Mr. Fleener married Margaret Skinner, a daughter of Elder Skinner, and to this union there was born only one child, a son: William.

Mr. Fleener is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is allied in influence and practice with the Christian church. During a long and active career, he has had many interesting adventures and experiences, and has always been known as a man of versatile talents and abilities. As one who has led an honorable and useful life, he is fully entitled to the respect and esteem which are universally accorded him.

THOMAS RILEY, an agriculturist of Hurricane township, who manages an extensive property, represents a family that was established in Lincoln county during the latter half of the preceding century. This family had for its founder a son of Erin's Isle named James Riley. Of this man, who became the father of our subject, an extensive account will be of interest.

James Riley was born in county West Meath, Ireland, on one of the farms, which, frugally managed, often provide the support for large families. But knowing of the richer lands and broader opportunities of the transatlantic countries, six members of that family came to the western continent. One of these was James and the other five were sisters of his. On arriving in the United States, they distributed themselves variously throughout its different sections. Three of the sisters are now deceased; one of them passed her life in New Orleans; one, Mrs. A. H. Pringle, still lives, her residence being in Fort Worth, Texas. The only male member of this emigrating group had come to America with but slight education. But he found himself in a land where practical knowledge is easily gained and carefulness, industry and integrity are not without their due reward. For some years James Riley spent his time in "running the river," being employed on boats plying the Mississippi, Missouri and Red rivers. At this work, however, he gained more experience than money. He presently abandoned it to establish a rural home and practice the definitely productive vocation of agriculture. In time he drifted into Lincoln county, settled in the vicinity of New Hope and later acquired the farm which is still the property of his family. He was married in St. Louis in 1858, to Miss Bridget Costello, who also had been born in Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Riley was born on January 2, 1860, the son, Thomas, to whom this sketch is dedicated. The home farm of this family was always a well-conducted one, orderly and systematic in every particular. It is said of "Jim" Riley that he had order in his makeup and that it crept into

everything he touched. In the neat and attractive atmosphere of the place his shadow seems to linger still. From political conflicts he kept ever aloof, even having avoided military service at a time when that might have seemed a natural line of activity for a man of James Riley's energetic personality. Peaceful and industrious, he gave to his community more than he took from it. On March 2, 1900, he passed from this life, leaving a widow and the son whose name stands at the head of this article.

In the rustic environs where the family home was and is located, Thomas Riley was reared to the clean ideals and simple, practical virtues that characterize both rural Ireland and rural America. In the Mill-creek school he gathered the intellectual material for his life's activities. For a few years he followed in his father's footsteps as an agriculturist. Then his desire for independent work of a different kind led him to enter a mercantile business. From 1892 to 1894 he conducted a general store with considerable success. He then made a change of location, continuing the same business, in Eolia, where he sold goods for four years. All this commercial experience was of great value to Mr. Riley, who nevertheless felt, as had his father before him, the call of the farm. He returned to the paternal homestead—a property of 580 acres belonging to Mrs. Bridget Riley, Mr. Riley's mother. His excellent management of this farm, his profitable raising of live stock, including cattle, hogs and sheep, all demonstrate his ability as similar to that of his late father.

Mr. Riley's family consists of his wife and three children. His marriage occurred in 1888, at which time Miss Cornelia Blakely, a daughter of Samuel and Susan Blakely, became his wife. Mrs. Riley, the year of whose birth was 1858, was one of seven children. The years of her marriage with Mr. Riley have brought them three children, to whom have been given, respectively, the names of Hortense, John and Euleta.

Thomas Riley, whose attitude toward politics is similar to that which was held by his honored father, refrains from political performance of all kinds except the universal duty of casting his ballot according to the dictates of conscience and reason. His life is that of the worthy private citizen, who lives in accordance with the principles which make for the best civilization and most valuable results from an unpretentious and industrious life as an American agriculturist.

JUDGE CHARLES C. TURNER. Among the very old families of Boone county, Missouri, the Turner family holds a high prestige due not only to the length of time it has been established there but also for the prominence which some of its members have attained both in business and public life. Judge Charles C. Turner, of Brown's Station, Missouri, is a representative of this prominent pioneer family and in connection with a brief sketch of his life mention will herein be made of the early history of the family in Boone county.

About 1830, or possibly earlier, William, Smith, Thomas and Benjamin Turner came to Missouri from Madison county, in that section of Kentucky where Daniel Boone, the famous hunter and explorer, signalized himself by his many daring exploits against the Indians. Smith and William were the elder and were half-brothers of Thomas and Benjamin. They all settled in Boone county and within four miles of each other, William, Thomas and Benjamin all locating in Rocky Fork township about ten or twelve miles north of Columbia, while Smith selected a farm farther west in the northwest part of Columbia township. All of them spent the remainder of their lives in Boone county. William reached the age of ninety-nine and died some twenty-five or thirty years

ago surviving all of his three brothers. His daughter Polly, who first married a Mr. Hart and later became the wife of a Mr. Powell, also lived to the remarkable age of ninety-nine years, and her daughter Fanny, still living (1912), has now attained the age of eighty. Thomas, who died at the age of sixty-one and was the father of Judge Charles C. Turner, was twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded in Kentucky, was Margaret Denham, a sister of Samuel Denham, Sr., now deceased, who lived west of Columbia. Of the children born to this union, seven reached maturity and but one is now living (1912), Mr. Hocket Turner, of Centralia, the youngest of the family and now aged seventy-seven years. The second marriage of Thomas Turner united him to Mrs. Maria Dysart, nee Cowan, whose marriage to Mr. Dysart had taken place in Kentucky prior to their removal to Missouri. Four of the issue of this second union reached maturity, namely: Cyrus, who died at the age of thirty; Charles C., our subject; A. C. and L. S., the latter a mason at Hallsville, aged respectively sixty-nine, sixty-seven and sixty years, all of whom are still living. Thomas Turner, the father, acquired considerable land in Boone county, owning several hundred acres all in one body and all of his choice. Besides general farming he was extensively engaged in buying and shipping mules to the south. He built a fine two-story hewed log house with large rooms, which at that time was considered one of the pretentious and leading homes of the county. Each of his brothers also became prominent and prosperous men and were slave holders prior to the war. They were all members of the Regular Baptist church and William, who was especially well versed in the scripture and in the creed of his denomination, was ever ready for an argument on biblical questions. Thomas was clerk of the Gilead Baptist church and his home was the stopping place of the ministers and other church people. As was a prevailing custom of that day, each of the brothers kept liquor in his home but none was ever accused of intoxication. So customary was its use that it frequently appeared on the table even when the ministers were present, the quality and purity of the liquor of that day, however, offering an explanation as to its lack of harmful results as compared with the conditions of the present day.

Judge Turner was but a lad of ten years at the time of his father's death, but as his mother kept her family together he grew to manhood on the old homestead. His maternal grandparents, James and Betsey Cowan, came to Boone county about the same time as did the Turners. Their first house was a brick structure but after the death of the grandfather the grandmother had that building torn down and a fine frame house put up in its stead. She had unusual executive ability and business discernment and until she passed away at the age of eighty-one she kept three negro men and three negro women with her. When removing from her native state of Kentucky to Missouri Mrs. Cowan made the journey on horseback and carried a child in her arms. Judge Turner settled on his present estate at Brown's Station in 1870 and in 1871 he built the pond which has since supplied an abundance of water for his stock. He has been extensively interested in the raising of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Berkshire and O. I. C. hogs and has frequently been an exhibitor at fairs.

He was elected a judge of the Boone county court in 1898 for four years and was twice reelected, making his service cover a period of twelve consecutive years. During this time the new courthouse was erected, though under much opposition, and a beginning of the good roads movement was made, one mile of fine road having been built. Though at first decidedly against him in his advocacy of these improve-

ments, the people finally saw their benefit and became his supporters. He has ever stood for good roads and all other improvements that contribute to the upbuilding of this section or of the state and has not only advocated them but has given of his best energies to bring about their accomplishment. Judge Turner, who was presiding judge during the whole of his service, had as his associates on the bench Judge S. N. Wood, who represented the north district, and Judge John S. Bedford, of the south district, at the time the new courthouse was built and the names of all three appear on the corner stone of the building. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and during the earlier part of the Civil war he and his brother A. C. Turner served under General Price.

In 1867 Judge Turner was united in marriage to Susan, daughter of R. G. McMinn, of Boone county. To their union were born four children, of whom two are deceased, their son Emmett having died at the age of thirty. The two children living are Smith, who is identified with the "Famous Store" at St. Louis, Missouri, and Julia, the wife of Dennis Craighead, of Audrain county. Judge and Mrs. Turner have two grandchildren, Carrie Frances, aged eight, and Charles, aged three, the children of Smith Turner. Judge Turner is a member of the Regular Baptist church, with which denomination the family for several generations has been identified.

DUDLEY T. BRADLEY. The rank of Randolph county as one of the leading agricultural counties of northern Missouri has been attained through the individual efforts of its farmers and stockmen. As a representative of this class of valued citizens mention is deserved by Dudley T. Bradley, one of the large land owners of Randolph county, who was born here March 25, 1846, and has been a resident of his native county all of his life. His assets with which to begin life consisted of a fair patrimony, but more largely of his own ability and his own stock of energy and resolution, and with these concomitants he has waged his contest for success and has won, for he is not only reckoned as one of the substantial agriculturists of his community but ranks high in the popular confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

William and Sally J. (Cockrell) Bradley, his parents, were both natives of Kentucky. The former crossed the plains in 1850 for the gold fields of California and died in that state the following year. In 1853 the mother also passed to the life beyond, leaving two little sons, Benjamin F. and Dudley T., now orphaned of both father and mother. Benjamin T. Bradley passed away on June 23, 1911, and thus our subject remains as the sole survivor of this family. Until thirteen years of age, Mr. Bradley lived with his grandmother and then for about three years he assisted an uncle in farm duties. By that time the storm of Civil war which had long lowered threateningly burst over the country and many of the stormy scenes and thrilling events of that conflict transpired on Missouri soil. Mr. Bradley gained knowledge of some of these by actual experience, for, though but a youth, he enlisted with General Price and had served about six weeks when he was taken prisoner at White River, Arkansas, and remained a prisoner about four months, or until released on petition. He then returned to Randolph county, Missouri, where he bought his brother's interest in an eighty acre farm they had inherited together and took up farming as his life vocation. From time to time he added to this nucleus by additional purchase and now owns three hundred and twenty acres, all in Randolph county.

Mr. Bradley was married February 14, 1873, to Miss Martha T. Jennings and to this union have been born thirteen children, as follows: Sally E., Emma and William, all deceased; Dora, who is now Mrs. Wiley



Mr & Mrs, D. J. Bradley

Marshall, of Randolph county, Missouri; Lucy, the wife of Milton Garver, of Enid, Oklahoma; Grace Jane, single at home; Maud, now Mrs. William J. Davis, and Dessie, the wife of Charles Burton, residents of Randolph county, Missouri; Dudley T., Jr., Frank, Claud and Aubra, at the paternal home; and Gussie, deceased.

In politics Mr. Bradley is a Democrat and in an official way has served as a school director of his township. His religious tenets are those of the Christian church, of which denomination he is a member, and his fraternal associations are with the Masonic order.

HON. FRANK O'REILLY. Northeastern Missouri can boast of many fine farms, but none, perhaps, are superior to that owned by the Hon. Frank O'Reilly, of Unionville, a tract of 1,000 acres lying three and a half miles southeast of Lemonville and six miles south of Unionville, partly in Putnam and partly in Sullivan counties. Mr. O'Reilly is an excellent type of his section's best citizenship, having risen to his present high position through the exercise of native intelligence, constant perseverance and never failing industry. As a citizen his record is equally high with that as a farmer, and as a member of the Putnam county bench his signal services stamped him as a man of marked judicial ability. Mr. O'Reilly was born April 11, 1856, in Stark county, Ohio, and is a son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Sweeney) O'Reilly, natives of County Roscommon, Ireland. They were there reared and married, and came to the United States in 1848, their first settlement being made in Stark county. In 1861 they migrated to Putnam county, Missouri, settling on the present farm of Judge O'Reilly, where the father died in 1881. His widow still survives at the remarkable age of ninety-two years, and makes her home in Milan, Missouri. They reared a family of nine children, as follows: Rev. Father William, who received a good education and became a Catholic priest, taught the first schools in the Vaughn district, and had charge of the Pekin, Illinois, Catholic church, but his health failing, he moved to Denver, Colorado, where his death occurred; Mrs. Mary Daly, a resident of Chicago; Elizabeth, for seven years a teacher in the Putnam county schools, who subsequently married Dr. Ward, of Milan, Missouri, and died in 1892; Edward, who is engaged in farming on the old home place; Frank; Catherine, who taught school for a number of years and is now the wife of Dr. Berry, of Unionville; Anna, who resides with her mother; Sue, a former teacher, who died in 1908; and Joseph, who is deceased. Another child died in infancy.

Frank O'Reilly spent his boyhood on the old home place. His father being afflicted with blindness for about ten years before his death, Frank and his brother Edward remained on the home place and looked after its operation. In 1881, Mr. O'Reilly purchased his first farm, a tract of 160 acres, and to this he has added from time to time until he now has upwards of 1,000 acres, partly in Putnam and partly in Sullivan counties. He has been a big feeder and shipper of cattle, and the output of his farm will exceed \$20,000 worth of live stock annually. He holds the record of shipping the best priced cattle on the market, in the fall of 1912 securing the top price of ten cents per pound. Mr. O'Reilly purchases young cattle and feeds them for the market, and is considered an excellent judge of stock. His property gives evidence of the presence of excellent management, and the modern machinery and appliances, the up-to-date methods and the substantial character of everything pertaining to the farm is an indication of its owner's views. A Democrat in politics, he has ably supported his party's candidates and principles, and was appointed county judge of Putnam county by Governor Dockery, in which office he fully upheld the dignity of the bench. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Blue lodge No. 210, of Unionville.

In 1890 Judge O'Reilly was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Johnson, daughter of Dade Johnson, and they have had six children, namely: William, who is engaged in farming on a property adjoining that of his father, is married and has two sons,—Edgar and Leo; Cecil, who graduated June 17, 1912, from St. Mary's College, receiving the gold medal for proficiency in his examination; Basil, who is a student in the Unionville high school; Marie and Francis, who are attending public school and Minnie Lurene, three years old.

JOHN FLEMING COWAN, D. D., for fifty-two years the pastor of one church, professor of German, French and Hebrew in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, for twenty-four years, and president of the board of Synodical College for young ladies, at Fulton, Missouri, for the past eighteen years, may well be said to be one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in this section of the state. Coming back to Missouri after his college career, as a minister of the gospel, he took up the duties of his high calling, and through the long years he has adhered to the church to which he first gave himself,—the church near Fulton, called Auxvasse church. His sphere of activity has been widened with the lapse of time, and he has given of his mind and energy to work outside his parish, but he has been faithful to his first charge, and is now in the fifty-second year of his ministry in that community.

Born on March 8, 1837, in Potosi, Washington county, Missouri, John Fleming Cowan is the son of John Fleming and Mary (English) Cowan. The Cowan family is one of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the founder of the branch of the family now under consideration came to America in company with three brothers. Adam Cowan came from Ireland with his brothers prior to the Revolutionary war period, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in farm life. He was a Presbyterian, the faith of his Scotch-Irish parents, and the family has adhered to that denomination through the passing years. The three sons of Adam Cowan were Robert, Samuel and John Fleming. Robert lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania, there following the life of a farmer, and he was eighty-five years old when he died. Samuel came west, and died in Cincinnati in young manhood, his family growing up in the state of Ohio. John Fleming, the immediate ancestor of the subject, took a college course, devoted himself to the study of theology and became a Presbyterian minister, passing his life in the ministry in southeastern Missouri.

John Fleming Cowan, the father of the subject of this review, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1801. He followed the trade of a printer until he was twenty years of age, then entered Jefferson College, in western Pennsylvania, from which he was duly graduated. He then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and after his graduation he came to Missouri, where he was pastor of Apple Creek church, in Cape Girardeau county, for seven years, after which he became pastor of Potosi church and continued in its service for seventeen years. His next charge was Washington church in Franklin county, where he continued for five years, then went to Carondelet, in St. Louis county for an additional five year period. Like all his family, he was a Presbyterian, serving in that church. He was an old time Whig, stanch and sturdy in his political faith, as he was in his religious belief, and he died in his sixty-first year of life, as the result of dysentery contracted while acting as chaplain to soldiers in hospital. He married Mary English, who was born in Englishtown, New Jersey, in 1806, where her father was a prominent merchant in that city. When a lad of sixteen some Tory troops strung him up in an attempt to make him divulge the

hiding place of a quantity of powder which they wished to secure, but the young patriot was "game" to the last and they unwillingly released him without securing the much desired information. Dutch blood flowed in the veins of Mary English, from her mother's side of the house, her maternal grandmother having been Alice Covenhoven. Mrs. Cowan survived her husband for twenty years, and both now rest in Bellefontaine cemetery, in St. Louis, Missouri.

When a boy John Fleming Cowan, the subject of this review, had a graduate of a famous Scotch university for his teacher, and he was early graduated from Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri. He then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and after his graduation he returned to Missouri, there to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church, as his father had done before him. His first call was to the church in Springfield, Missouri, but the outbreak of the Civil war scattered the congregation of the church just as he was ready to assume the duties of pastor. He then took a country church near Fulton, called Auxvasse church and he has recently entered upon the fifty-second year of his service in that community and as pastor of that church, a most phenomenal record and one which speaks eloquently of the enduring qualities which have endeared him to his people during two generations. In 1888, because of the death of his wife, the marriage of his daughter, and the starting out of his sons in business, Dr. Cowan accepted a call to the chair of professor of German, French and Hebrew in Westminster College, which chair he held for twenty-four years and resigned in June, 1912, and in which he rendered the most able and efficient service. He has been president of the board of Synodical College for young ladies for eighteen years, and still holds that office. Twenty years ago Westminster College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Cowan is what he calls simply "a plain, American citizen," voting for those men he regards as being the purest and most upright, and those who might best be expected to fulfill their duties as servants of the public, without regard or reference to party lines or considerations.

On January 30, 1862, Dr. Cowan was united in marriage near Williamsburg, Callaway county, Missouri, to Miss Martha Jane Grant, who was a graduate of the Fulton Female Seminary. She was the daughter of Kentuckians, early settlers in Missouri, her father being Captain William Grant, who received his title under the old state militia laws. Her mother was Sarah Ann Warren, both having been descended from fine old Kentucky families.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Cowan are as follows: Charles Hodge Cowan, a farmer in Callaway county; Mrs. Florence Tate Miller, wife of Herbert H. Miller, a banker in Rothville, Missouri; William Grant Cowan, M. D., practicing in Carlsbad, New Mexico; Robert Moseby Cowan, M. D., practicing in St. Louis, Missouri.

EDWARD C. KENNEN. It is always most gratifying to the biographer and student of human nature to come in close touch with the history of a man who, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, has plodded persistently on and eventually, through his determination and energy, made of success not an accident but a logical result. Edward C. Kennen, who maintains his home in Laddonia, Missouri, is strictly a self-made man and as such a perusal of his career offers both lesson and incentive. He has been eminently successful as an attorney of recognized ability, was once an extensive dealer in Missouri lands and has been financially interested in the banking business.

A native of Warren county, Illinois, Edward C. Kennen was born

January 30, 1853, and he is a son of James and Melissa Kennen, the former of whom died when the subject of this review was a mere infant and the latter of whom is also deceased. After the demise of her husband, Mrs. James Kennen removed with her family to Missouri, locating on a farm in the western part of Pike county. The baby of the family, Edward C. Kennen, passed his boyhood and youth on the home estate in Pike county and there received his preliminary educational training in the neighboring district schools. As a child he was very studious and although his educational facilities were of the most meager order he managed to eke out enough learning to qualify himself as a teacher when he had reached his nineteenth year. For four years he taught school in Pike and Audrain counties and in 1876 he came to Laddonia, where he engaged in the drug and lumber business. For the ensuing eight years he devoted himself industriously to the development of the above business enterprises by day and at night he read law. In 1884, in company with D. P. Moore, he established the Bank of Laddonia, the first bank in this place, and in that year he was likewise admitted to the bar, under Judge Elijah Robinson. He managed the above financial institution until 1892, in the meantime likewise practicing law, and in that year he withdrew from the bank and invested his money in Missouri lands. He was an extensive real-estate dealer, owning many lots and buildings in Laddonia and other cities, until he disposed of all his property, with the exception of his home in this city. Since that time he has devoted his entire time and attention to the practice of law and it may truthfully be said that he is recognized as one of the best legal authorities in this section of the state, where he has figured prominently in many important litigations in the state and federal courts.

In his political convictions he is an Independent-Republican and he has long been an active party worker. He has been a delegate to a number of state conventions and for many years he was a member of the Laddonia school board. Mr. Kennen has been a member of the time-honored Masonic order since he reached his twenty-first year. He has passed all the official chairs in that organization and has been a representative in the grand lodge of the state. He is extremely fond of hunting as a recreation and devotes considerable time to reading. In every sense of the word he is a loyal and public-spirited citizen—one of whom any community might well be proud.

In June, 1881, Mr. Kennen was united in marriage to Miss Peoria Moss, a native of Illinois. There have been six children born to this family and of the number two are deceased, one having died at the age of three years and the other, Edward C., Jr., having died as the result of injuries received in an auto accident in 1907: he was a prominent dentist in St. Louis. Concerning the living children the following brief data are here incorporated,—Maude M. is the wife of Vincent E. Waddock, of St. Louis; Kenneth G. was graduated in the law department of the University of Missouri in 1912 and is now practicing law at Laddonia, Missouri; Albert L. is at home; and Neil V. is a student in the Laddonia high school.

BENJAMIN F. ESTES. A successful farmer and stock-grower in the vicinity of Clarksville, Missouri, Benjamin Franklin Estes is descended from pioneer ancestry of Pike county, this state. He was born in Buffalo township, May 2, 1859, and is a son of Benjamin Caswell Estes, who passed away in this section of the state in the prime of life, his demise having occurred February 24, 1861. The grandfather of the subject of this review was James Estes, born near Abington, Washing-

ton county, Virginia, June 20, 1780, of ancestry from Essex, England. James Estes drifted west as a young man and for a time resided in Nashville, Tennessee, whence he later removed to Kentucky, in which latter state he married, in 1827, Miss Martha Schooler. To this union were born the following children: Benjamin Caswell, William H. and Martha. Under General Shelby James Estes served in the Indian war against old Tecumseh and he likewise served as a gallant and faithful soldier in the war of 1812, in which he participated in the engagements of Malden and in the battle on Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry. Benjamin Caswell Estes was twice married, his first union having been to Minerva Wamsley. After her death he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Robert Estes, distant kin. To the latter union Benjamin F. and Newton Caswell were born. Newton Caswell Estes was a prosperous farmer during the entire period of his active career and he was summoned to the life eternal in March 17, 1911, unmarried. Robert Estes, maternal grandfather of the subject of this notice, was born in Virginia, immigrated west as a youth and after his marriage to Betsy Griffith, in Kentucky, came to Pike county, Missouri.

Benjamin F. Estes grew up in a humble home under the care of his widowed mother and received his preliminary educational training in the district schools of Pike county. Hard work was laid out for him and his younger brother and they pursued their tasks with the utmost diligence from a tender age. Sacrifices were experienced from early childhood and economy formed an important element in the family affairs. That the Estes brothers eventually pushed their way near the top among successful farmers and stock men is evidenced by a reference to the property statements executed by them from time to time. They came to be dealers and feeders, as well as growers of cattle, naturally, as their father was identified with that phase of rural industry when he was called to eternal rest. Until 1900 Benjamin F. Estes remained a factor of the old family home where he was born. He then purchased a portion of the Brown tract, near Aberdeen, this place being now known as Brookside Farm, a stock and grain farm, which Mr. Estes still operates. His most noteworthy success came to him as a hog and corn raiser and this practice continues to cling to him.

In the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Eolia, Mr. Estes became interested in the banking business, took over a share of the stock issue and was made president of the institution. He is an agriculturist and business man of unusual ability and his splendid success in life is the direct result of his own well applied efforts. In politics he is an ardent sympathizer of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party and while he does not care for the honors or emoluments of public office he is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises forwarded for the good of the general welfare.

October 26, 1899, Mr. Estes was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Moore, a daughter of Albert Moore. She died in 1906, leaving a daughter Mary E., born March 17, 1902. April 6, 1910, Mr. Estes married Miss Nonie Palmer, a daughter of J. W. M. Palmer, of Lincoln county. Mr. Palmer came to Missouri from Kentucky and first married Annie Harvey, who bore him a daughter, Virginia Lee, now the wife of Richard L. Dawson, at this time a representative from Pike county, Missouri. His second wife was Alice Meriwether Edwards, a daughter of Capt. Pleasant Carr Waller Edwards, a pioneer of Pike county: Mrs. Estes was the only child born to this union. For his third wife Mr. Palmer married Mrs. Margaret Woodson, a daughter of Joseph Roberts. Their children are: Joseph Roberts, a lawyer of note in Elsberry, Missouri;

and Elizabeth Roberts, wife of C. E. Mayhall, of Laddonia. Mrs. Estes is descended from Revolutionary stock through John Edwards, her great-great-grandfather, who was a soldier in the war for independence, Mr. and Mrs. Estes are popular in their home community and their home is renowned for its generous hospitality.

CHARLES FRANKLIN RIDDLE, superintendent of the Edina public schools, is an able exponent of his profession, and a commendable example of the self-made man. Mr. Riddle is of old southern blood. His maternal grandparents were Virginians; and his parents, James Wesley and Mary Jane (Hunt) Riddle were both Kentuckians. The latter became residents of Caldwell county, Missouri, where Charles Franklin Riddle was born on the fourth day of October, 1877.

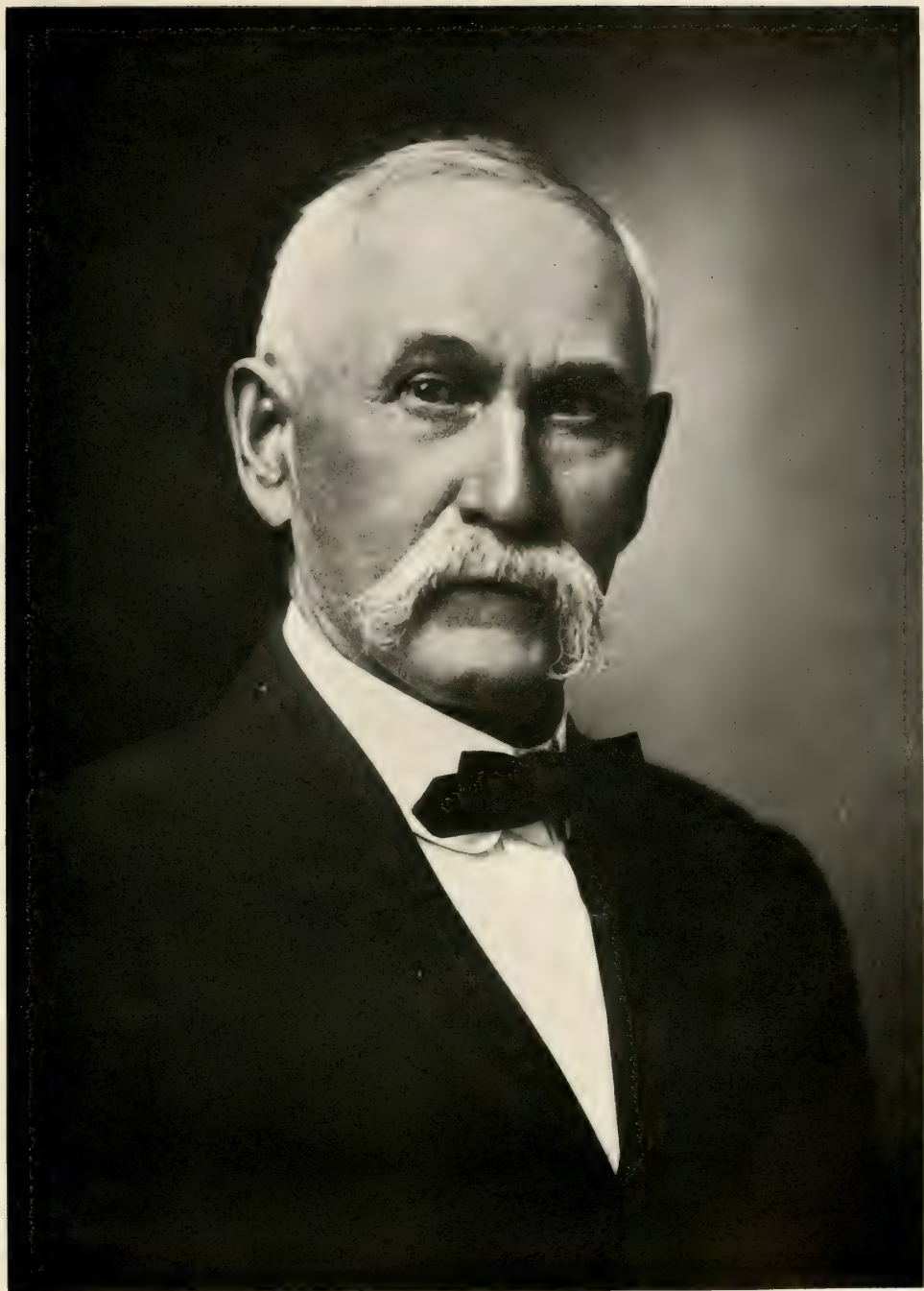
His mother died when he was very young but his father is still living, a retired farmer of Caldwell county. The early years of Charles Riddle were passed chiefly in the home of foster parents. From the age of four years to that of twelve he was reared by Solomon Alspaugh, in Ray county, by whom his education was almost wholly neglected. When the boy had reached the age of twelve he began to go to school somewhat regularly and to acquire an education. It was at first and indeed, for many years, a slow and laborious task. During the summers he obtained work by the day and his winters were spent in the earnest pursuit of knowledge. At the age of nineteen Mr. Riddle was licensed to teach in the public schools of Caldwell county, where he spent seven years teaching in the rural and graded schools.

Being still a young man, though with seven years of teaching experience to his credit, Mr. Riddle entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, where he remained for four years as a student. A member of the class of 1909, he completed his required work in December, 1908, as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science, which was conferred upon him in the latter year. In January of 1909 he entered upon his present position, as superintendent of schools at Edina. His achievements here have been very creditable. The school has shown steady advancement in standing and general organization.

Mr. Riddle's domestic life has been established since his coming to Edina. On July 19, 1910, he was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Campbell, a daughter of Thomas and Lulu Campbell, of Edina. Mr. and Mrs. Riddle are the parents of one child,—a daughter named Elsie Allene. Not only is the superintendent a valuable accession, in his own person, to the life and society of Edina, but his wise and skillful conduct of school affairs has made his work in that regard a matter for widespread gratification and a cause for a most optimistic outlook for educational affairs in Edina in future years.

JUDGE THOMAS ALONZO MCGEE, of Paris, Missouri, is an example of that class of men, who growing up during Civil war days, received but a haphazard education, and found themselves upon the threshold of young manhood with a devastated and ruined country before them and with only courage and empty hands to aid them in their fight for life. The judge, however, did not come from a family that knew defeat and setting bravely to work he has succeeded in overcoming the handicap of poverty, lack of education and hard times. He is now widely known as a capable and successful business man, a competent judge and a cultured and respected citizen of Monroe county.

Judge McGee is descended from one of the early settlers of this community, his grandfather, John McGee, having entered land near Paris, in 1824. Before arriving in Monroe county, he first stopped in



W A McGee

Howard county for a short time, but conditions upon investigation appeared to him more favorable in Monroe county. He was born in Kentucky, where he married his first wife, who bore him the following children: Robert, who died in Ralls county, leaving a family; Eliza, who married a Mr. Maupin, and passed her life in Monroe county; David who lived and died in Audrain county, Missouri. His second wife he also married in Kentucky and it was with her and his family that he started from his first home in Howard county to the new one in Monroe, where he had erected a cabin. Sending his wife and all of the children but one of his daughters on ahead, he started out driving a drove of hogs, while his daughter was driving the loaded wagon in front. The road was grass grown, and showed few evidences of travel. On all sides the tall prairie grass waved in the wind; the solitude was unbroken, when suddenly a jet of flame burst forth from the dry grass and presently the whole outfit was in flames. The father and daughter had no time for escape, so quickly did the flames spread in the tinder-like grass, and both were fatally burned. John McGee was a man in the prime of life when this tragedy occurred and it left his widow with the care of a large family of children, who were as follows: Jane, who married Mr. McGee, and died in Audrain county; Lizzie, who became the wife of Joseph Sproul and passed away in Monroe county; Syntha, who married Martin Goodrich and died in Hannibal, Missouri; Josiah J.; William, who died as a soldier in the Mexican war; Hugh J., who died in Monroe county, and Prudy died in Audrain county, having married John Gillmore.

Josiah J. McGee was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, October 27, 1819, and was therefore but a child when his father died. He received the primitive education that the little log cabin school near his home provided, and when he grew up naturally became a farmer, which was the occupation of practically all the inhabitants of the section in those early days. As he had been brought up to believe in slavery when the Civil war broke out, in spite of the fact that he was living in a section of the country, where the Federals were in power, he gave his allegiance to the South. He was captured and thrown into prison, as many other farmers were during those times. When the war was finally ended he accepted the result quietly and though his heart was still with the Stars and Bars, he gave his allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, and became a loyal citizen of the Union once more. He was a useful and influential citizen of the community, and as a Democrat was prominent in the local affairs of the party, serving one term as county judge.

The wife of Judge Josiah McGee was Catherine Helms, a daughter of Joseph Helms, who had come from Kentucky to settle in Monroe county. She died in 1869 and he survived her for many years, passing away in 1906. Their children were Thomas Alonzo; William; Melissa, who married George Nugent and died in Audrain county; Mattie, wife of Dr. Wood, of St. Louis and Bettie, also died single.

Thomas Alonzo McGee was born near Paris, September 17, 1847. He received a few more educational advantages than his father, but he also reached maturity with only the education of a country school, which was very rudimentary. Too young to do more than look on at the events that transpired during those terrible years from 1860 to 1865, he yet felt strongly the effects of the Civil war. Farming was the only profession open to him, for whatever the effects of the war, there was still plenty of good Missouri land, and by literally putting his own shoulder to the plough he was soon able to make more than a bare living. He continued to till the soil and gradually added to his holdings until today he is the owner of many of the richest and most prosperous farms

in the county. Among these is the old homestead which his grandfather entered, and the fine farm upon which he lives and which adjoins the townsite of Paris on the left.

In 1902 Judge McGee was elected to the bench as a candidate from the western district, the successor of Judge Allen. He continued to succeed himself in office, the people being thoroughly satisfied with the way in which he conducted the affairs of his court until 1910, when he became a candidate for presiding judge. He was elected to this office and succeeded Judge Allen on the bench. Many important matters have been brought up before this court since his term of office began, but none perhaps of more importance to the town and county than the proposition to erect a new court house. In the letting of the contract for this work, in answering objections and placating angry men who thought they should have been favored, or who objected to something about the building, in deciding the thousand and one worrisome little details that arose every day during the construction of the magnificent concrete structure, Judge McGee's was the dominant voice, and in all the conferences and deliberations over this work he was always present, always ready with advice, or equally as ready to accept advice from others.

As a business man Judge McGee is well known through his activity in the affairs of the Paris Savings Bank, of which he is vice-president and director. He is also a director of the Holiday Exchange Bank. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, and in religious matters he belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is interested in fraternal affairs being a member of the Masons and a Master Mason, and he is also a member of the subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Judge McGee was married on the 4th of January, 1884, to Miss Minnie Lee Moore, a daughter of John Moore, and a member of one of the old families of Monroe county. Her mother was Jane Sharp, a daughter of Colonel Sharp, of Callaway county, Missouri. Mrs. McGee died in December, 1902, leaving four daughters. Of these the eldest, Eula B., is the wife of John Glascock, a farmer of Monroe county, and at present the nominee for county assessor; Carrie McGee is a teacher in Wayne, Oklahoma, and a graduate of the Synodical College at Fulton, Missouri; Oma McGee; and Essie, who is the youngest and lives with her father and sister at the family home near Paris.

JAMES W. WALTHALL. The possessor of a finely cultivated farm of 100 acres, lying near Fulton, in Callaway county, James W. Walthall has been a resident of this section for nearly a half century, and is well and favorably known to its people. Mr. Walthall was born near Jefferson City, in Cole county, Missouri, November 26, 1846, and in 1865 removed to Callaway county, settling on the farm on which he now resides, three quarters of a mile northeast of Fulton, on the St. Louis road. His parents, the Rev. William B. and Matilda (Vaughan) Walthall, were natives of Virginia, and came to Missouri in 1843, where the father became pastor of the brick Providence church near Bloomfield, where he continued thirteen years. He also served in other pastorates of the Missionary Baptist faith, including the Unity church, and continued to preach the Gospel for forty years, until ill health caused his retirement and his death occurred in September, 1885, when he was sixty years of age. His widow survived him only one year, and was also actively known in church work. They had a family of five sons and one daughter, namely: Jeter, a merchant at Fulton, died at the age of sixty-one years; Anderson M., a district judge at El Paso, Texas; George W.,

district judge at Crowell, Texas; Carey, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who died when fifty-three years of age; Mary, the widow of Joseph Dyson, living at Kansas City, Missouri; and James W.

James W. Walthall was second in order of birth, and was eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents and brothers and sister to Callaway county. Two years were spent at Westminster, and at the end of that time he took charge of his father's farm, remaining with him until he purchased the land and started to work on his own account. At that time he had 160 acres of well cultivated land, but a part of this has since been sold, and he now has 100 acres. This has been brought to a high state of cultivation and the value of the property has been greatly enhanced by a number of modern improvements. The large modern country home is situated on a well-kept lawn, and is surrounded by native shade trees, the barns are commodious and substantially built, the fences neatly built and the whole appearance of the property giving evidence of thrift and good management. Mr. Walthall is known as an able farmer, and in addition to general farming buys and ships fat stock. For some time he had a contract to furnish the state hospital with seven or eight beeves per week. At this time he is a member of the Eight Mile District Good Road Association, and all movements of a progressive nature find him a stalwart supporter. In politics, Mr. Walthall is a Democrat, but has cared little for politics, his only race being a candidate for county judge, in which he met with defeat.

In 1883 Mr. Walthall was married to Miss Lizzie Bartley, daughter of James I. Bartley, of the same vicinity, and four children have been born to this union: Mary Vaughn, a graduate of William Woods College, and now teacher of music in the I. O. O. F. home, at Liberty, Missouri; Anna Stone, wife of Robert Black, a student in Louisville Theological Seminary; William B., residing at home, a student in Westminster; and Clinton, who is attending the public schools. Mr. Walthall is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife and children belong to the Christian denomination. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge and encampment, and has numerous friends in both. Mr. Walthall's life has been passed in agricultural pursuits and he is thoroughly conversant with every branch of farming. An earnest, hard-working farmer-citizen, he takes pride in having brought himself to a position of independence through the medium of his own efforts, and as a man whose activities have always helped to advance his community, he is worthy the esteem and confidence in which he is universally held. He has believed firmly in education, and his children have been given the best of advantages and fitted to honorably fill any position that life might hold for them.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON SWETT. The late Arthur Middleton Swett was born in Bath, New Hampshire, on September 4, 1850, and died on August 30, 1911. He was the son of Moses and Elizabeth (Brickett) Swett, both of whom died in the youth of the subject, thus leaving him to fight his own battles at an early age. He received the usual common school advantages, and later attended the Kirksville, Missouri, Normal School, after which he learned the saddlery and harness business in Unionville. He was young in years, but possessed the courage and determination of a much older man, when he established himself in a saddlery and harness business in Unionville with a capital aggregating one hundred dollars and for thirty-eight years did Mr. Swett carry on his business in the place where he first located in Unionville. He was prosperous and gained a place among the leading business men of his city, and his business career was terminated only by his death in August, 1911. Mr. Swett was a man self made in the best acceptance of the term,

and his prosperity and success came as the result of his courageous and persevering activities in his business life. Conservative in his operations, he was yet aggressive in his methods, and many of the telling business enterprises of Unionville and adjacent cities felt his influence and his financial support during the later years of his life. He was admitted to be the oldest business man in Unionville at the time of his death, and it may be said that he was one of the most highly esteemed men of the city which had known him and his work for so many years.

Mr. Swett was an adherent of the Republican party, and his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, but beyond that had no other fraternal associations.

On March 24, 1881, Mr. Swett married Miss Cora Ardelle Payne, the daughter of Grandison and Victoria Payne, of Milan, Missouri. Mrs. Swett was a graduate of the Convent School of Chillicothe, Missouri. Two children were born to them: Charlie Estella Swett, born in Unionville on October 8, 1883, and Goldie Payne Swett, born in Unionville on the 18th day of September, 1886. The latter is married to Joseph H. Farance, a well known plumber and electrician of Unionville.

Mrs. Swett still survives her husband and makes her home in Unionville.

WALTER VALENTINE NALTY. It is given to few men to have a life of such varied experience as the popular photographer in the Whittle building, at Columbia, Walter V. Nalty. He has been a resident of this city since 1908, having arrived after a journey across half the globe, with Columbia as his objective point from the start. He was a student for some time in the academic department of the university, and also did work in his regular profession. In July, 1911, he bought the J. Waller studio in the Whittle building, and now has a prosperous business.

Mr. Nalty began his career in Australia, where he was born on the 9th of March, 1884. His father, James Newsome Nalty, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1852, was a member of an aristocratic family, was reared in conformity with that position, and then about the time he attained his majority the enactment of certain laws of the empire deprived him and his family of their finances and stations. Thus thrown on his own resources, he made a success as an actor, until failing health compelled him to go to Australia. There he became superintendent of the mounted police organization known as the Troopers, and during that service his horse killed him. His death occurred July 22, 1884, after a residence in Australia of about five years. He married Eleanor Juliet Mitchell, who was born at Adelaide, Australia, a daughter of Walter Mitchell, and her death occurred in that country November 7, 1907. By her marriage to Mr. Nalty she had two children—Millicent, still living in Australia, and Walter Valentine, of Columbia. She married for her second husband a Mr. Duckmanton, and their children were Morton, Lancy and Thelma.

Walter Valentine Nalty throughout most of his life has been dependent on his own resources, and his talents and resourcefulness have kept him fairly prosperous in spite of difficulties. He attended the grade schools of his native land about five years, which was all the schooling he had until he arrived in Missouri. He was a newsboy, was a delivery boy for a grocery store, and at the age of thirteen began work in a brick yard, where he continued fifteen months. In the city of Melbourne he then got a job in a photographers' supply house, displayed

a ready talent for photographic work, and afterwards worked in different studios and traveled throughout Australia following his profession.

In 1906 he became a prospector in the desert gold fields in the heart of the Australian continent. Already at the age of twenty-four he was a seasoned veteran in the manners and activities of the world, and he then embarked on his venture to the other side of the world. In February, 1908, he signed as a coal passer on an ocean liner at Sydney, and made the voyage to London below decks and at some of the hardest work known to man. From London he took steerage passage as an emigrant on the steamship *St. Louis*, and from New York finally reached Columbia, where his activities in business have been described.

Mr. Nalty's talent has not been altogether devoted to his regular profession. He has been a newspaper correspondent and a contributor to magazine literature, his writings having appeared in *The Student*, the *Post Dispatch*, *Leslie's Weekly*, *Sydney Bulletin*, *St. Louis and Canadian Photographer*, the *World's News*, and elsewhere. He has also had considerable success in delivering travelogues, and for all his literary work has a rare fund of experience and information. Mr. Nalty is a member of the Masonic order. He was married on June 26, 1912, to Miss Gertrude Selders, daughter of William and Alice (Sprague) Selders. Mrs. Nalty was born at Centralia in November, 1889, and was educated at Christian College in Columbia.

THEODORE C. BRUERE, of St. Charles, Missouri, comes of a family whose name has been prominent in Missouri for half a century. Although when the first member of the Bruere family arrived in the state as a pioneer he had no more material resources to draw upon than any of his neighbors, and probably not as much as most of them, his natural abilities were such that he soon began to stand out in the community as a young man who was destined to play a big part in the public's affairs. He early justified this belief in him, prospering in his private career, advancing from a capable lawyer to a member of the legislature, and a representative of his state at several conventions. This man was Theodore Bruere, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Bruere, Sr., was born at Furst, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1831, the son of Jean Bruere, a well-known architect and builder of Cologne. Mr. and Mrs. Bruere (Miss Wilhelmina Taeger before her marriage) held a high place in the social and intellectual circles of the city, and were thus able to surround their children with an atmosphere of culture and refinement, that proved an excellent foundation for their later life. Until he was twenty years old Theodore Bruere remained at home studying. He was an excellent classical scholar by this time, so that when he came to America, as he did in that year, he had an education far superior to that afforded the average American pioneer youth. On his arrival in the United States he found a position in New York as a civil engineer. This only lasted a short time, however, and in the autumn of 1851 he pushed on to St. Louis. He was unable to find work here, and as the only money he had was the scant amount he had been able to save in New York, he left the city to travel up the Mississippi river hunting for something to do. He finally managed to secure a position as night watch on a mill in Warren county, Missouri, and when his services were no longer needed, to get work on a farm. He had to come to America alone in the first place, but he was followed soon after by several of his brothers and sisters, among them, John, Carl, Franz, Gustav, now a resident of California, Mrs. Minchen Becker of St. Charles, and Mrs. Lena Hass of Los Angeles, California. Like

their French Huguenot ancestors, they were imbued with the spirit of freedom and independence, and were willing to seek their fortunes any place in the world no matter how many thousand miles from home it might be.

Theodore Bruere remained on the farm for several months until he became acquainted with Judge Walker, who, seeing in the young man his educational advantages and his undoubted superiority to his surroundings, induced him to form a class in Latin, and the higher English branches. Some of the judge's own family were enrolled in the class, which soon became a distinct boon to the remote community, cut off from the higher schools of learning in the East. Later Mr. Bruere met a Colonel Krekel, the proprietor of the *St. Charles Democrat*, and this fatherly old German made a proposition to his young countryman that he should become one of the reporters for his paper. Mr. Bruere was eager for the work, and spent his spare time in reading law, so that within a short time he was able to enter a law school. In 1854 he became a student in the law department of the Cincinnati College, and graduated the next year in the class with George Ewing and W. H. Corwin, who have since become men of repute. He was examined for admission to the bar by Judge John F. Ryland of the Missouri supreme court, and when licensed began practicing in St. Charles at once.

Soon after he had hung out his shingle he was elected to the office of county surveyor, so that he did not have to depend upon his earnings from his profession which as in the case of all young lawyers were meagre the first year. In 1863 he was appointed city attorney, a position which he held for seven years. In the meantime his effectiveness as a public servant, and his ability as a speaker had commended him for more important work, so that in 1866 he was elected to the state senate. The election was unusual as Mr. Bruere had only had his citizenship papers for a short time. The people's belief in him, however, that he had been fully converted from his views as a subject to those natural to a sovereign citizen, were justified, and he carried through some important work during his term. During the last two years of his service he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, and one of the noteworthy bills he helped through the senate with the aid of Colonel Blodgett, was one granting negro suffrage. Another event for which Mr. Bruere is remembered in the history of the Missouri legislature concerned itself with the election as senator of Carl Schurz, the great German soldier and statesman. The term of United States senator from Missouri had expired, and the incumbent was unable to muster enough strength for re-election. There were other candidates proposed but none of them could gain the necessary number of votes. The name of Carl Schurz was then proposed as a compromise. This solution of the deadlock commended itself to Mr. Bruere among other leaders of the legislature, so that Mr. Schurz found himself a member of the United States senate from Missouri almost as soon as he had acquired a residence in the state.

Mr. Bruere was an active worker in the Republican party for many years after his legislative duties ended. In 1872 he was secretary of the Missouri state convention, and in the same year was a delegate from his congressional district to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia. He attended the convention at Cincinnati as a delegate in 1876, again at Chicago in 1884, when Mr. Blaine was named for president, and at Philadelphia in 1896, when McKinley was nominated.

Mr. Bruere was also one of the leading men in the local affairs of his home town. He was deeply interested in the cause of education, and believing that every child belonged to the state, considered that youth

ought to be trained to its fullest possibilities, so that the man could carry out effectively the duties laid upon him later as a citizen. He was a member of the St. Charles school board for more than twenty-one years. He also prospered financially so that he soon took a prominent part in all the financial matters of the community. He was one of the founders of the St. Charles Car Works, one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and of the St. Charles Savings Bank. He was president of the latter bank from the time it was organized in 1867 until the time of his death, June 5, 1906.

In 1857, during one of his many trips back to his native country, his marriage to Miss Mina Yeager, a daughter of Theodore Yeager, took place, and they became the parents of five children: Bertha, the wife of Christ Daudt of Toledo, Ohio; Lena, the wife of Frank Rache of Canada; Theckla, of St. Charles; Laura, the wife of Dr. Carl Wagner of Chicago, and Theodore C., of St. Charles.

Theodore C. Bruere received his education in the public schools, Smith's Academy, St. Louis, and Washington University, and graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1892. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Edwards at St. Charles that same year, and practiced two years before his political ambition led him to seek office. In 1894 he was elected by the Republicans to the office of prosecuting attorney of the county, and held that office through eight consecutive terms, retiring in January, 1911, with the record of having prosecuted more murderers than any other incumbent of the office, and more than any of them combined. When he gave up his office he resumed a private practice which had not suffered any from his activity as a prosecutor. In addition to his legal work Mr. Bruere has been president of the St. Charles Savings Bank since January, 1907. He was married April 15, 1903, to Miss Ada Housmann, the daughter of James D. Housmann, whose mother was a sister of Rev. Watson, the pioneer Presbyterian preacher of this section of the country. They have had five children, Theodore C., Jr., Ada Margarite, James Housmann, Carl Franz and Jean Clarisse.

JOHN W. CURRY. The state of Missouri owes her fame as a region of well tilled farms and fine stock to such men as John W. Curry, a prominent farmer and stock-grower of Scotland county. Starting out to make his own way in life a youth of but eighteen years, and with only a modicum of this world's goods as an equipment, by persistent endeavor and good management, Mr. Curry has succeeded in making himself more than independent, and has acquired quite a reputation in his community as a judge of blooded stock.

A native of the county in which he has passed his life, Mr. Curry came into the world in April, 1861. His father, Orville H. Curry, who was born in 1833, in Johnson county, Indiana, was a son of David Curry, who was one of the early settlers of Johnson county, going there from Kentucky, the state of his birth, and settling in the region of the present city of Franklin, Indiana, when the nineteenth century was still in its infancy. Orville Curry was the youngest of the nine children of his parents, all of whom are now dead. He spent his early days in the region where he was born, and he was there married to Miss Rachel C. Harris, who was his junior by five years. She was a native of North Carolina who had come to Indiana with her parents. After her marriage the Harris family moved to Iowa and Mr. and Mrs. Curry migrated to Scotland county, Missouri, in the year 1856.

When the unhappy struggle between the North and the South commenced, Orville Curry enlisted in the Missouri Home Guards under

Capt. I. P. Davis and Colonel Kutzner. He was present at the memorable killing of the famous guerilla chief, Broomfield, the successor of "Bill" Anderson. After doing duty as a soldier during the war Mr. Curry returned to the farm he had acquired prior to the war period, and there he lived for the remainder of his long and useful life. He proved to be one of the most successful farmers of the community, and before his death, which took place in January, 1906, twenty-one years after his wife had passed to her last rest, he was the owner of more than six hundred and forty acres of fertile land in Scotland county.

Orville H. Curry and his wife became the parents of eleven children, one of that number dying in infancy. The others are as follows: James H., who is now a farmer of Scotland county; Mrs. Martha J. Hohstadt, whose home is in Colorado; Mary E., who is the wife of Mr. Adams, a resident of Scotland county; John W., the subject of this brief review; Margaret E., the wife of Mr. McClellan, a farmer who lives near Granger, Missouri; Charlie A., who passed away in June, 1910, in Eagle county, Colorado, unmarried; Louis H., of Fort Madison, Iowa; Dillard T., who died in 1884, aged twenty-one years; Tisdal E., who lives in Ottumwa, Iowa; and William, who is engaged in agriculture near Downing, Missouri.

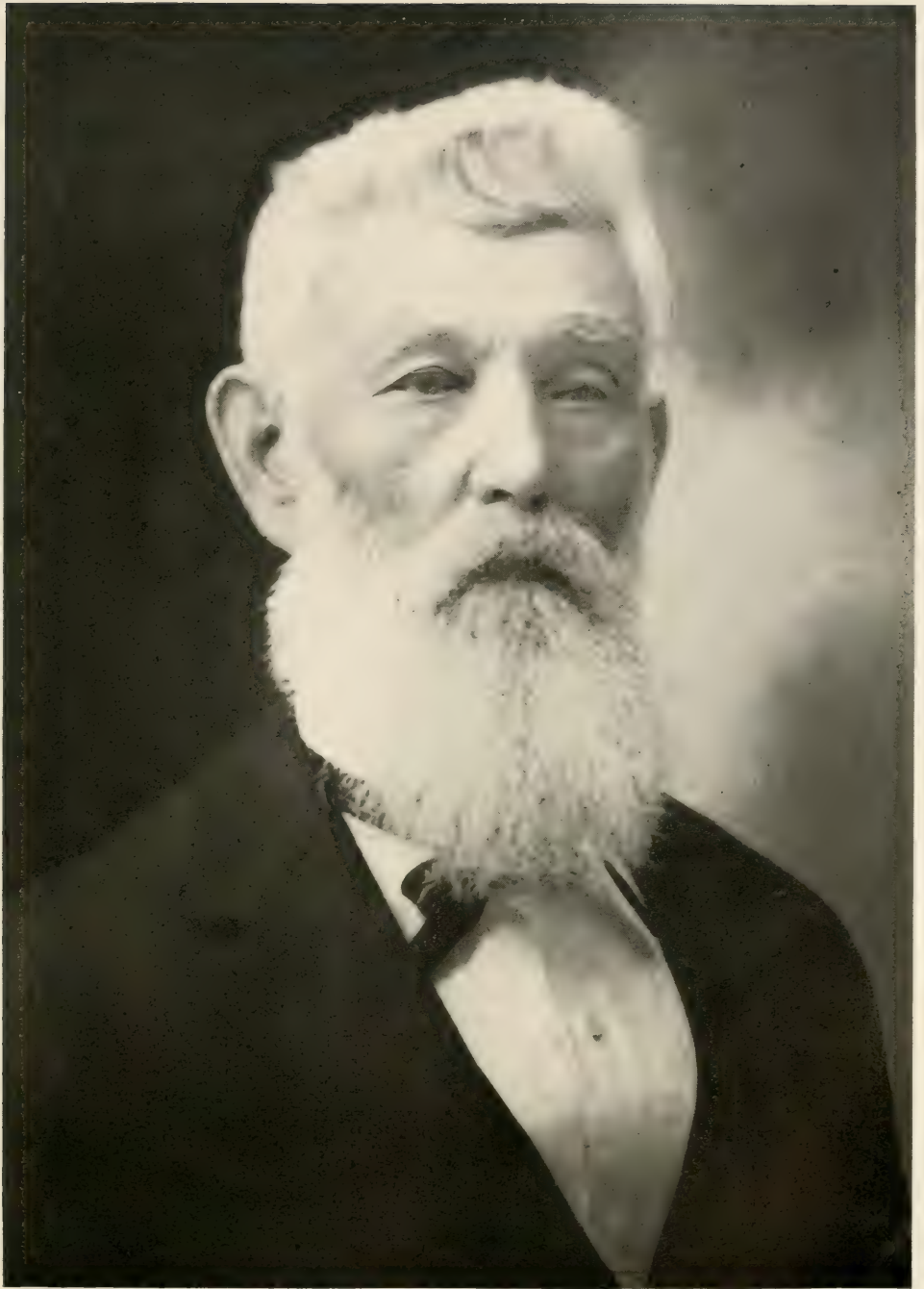
Such actual book-learning as John W. Curry secured in his young days came through the avenue of the country schools of his day, and in the schools of nearby towns,—Granger and Arbela. He has never ceased, however, to be a student of affairs, and he had kept himself thoroughly acquainted with every subject that pertains to his occupation, or to himself as a citizen. He has gained a wealth of practical experience that is possessed by practically very few men, for he was thrown upon his own resources when but eighteen years of age, and by the time he had reached his majority he had already received a fairly thorough training in the "school of hard knocks." When he first commenced to farm, he possessed a tract of forty acres. The next year he added twenty-eight acres to his original property, and he has kept on steadily increasing his holdings until he is today the possessor of three hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive prairie land. Mr. Curry lives on the original forty acres, about two and a half miles northwest of Granger, and about a quarter of a mile distant from his father's old farm, two hundred acres of which he now owns.

A great stockman, Mr. Curry handles only thoroughbred animals. He is the fortunate owner of thirteen head of registered draft Percherons, and his large herd of full-blooded Shorthorns is one of the familiar sights of the community. He also owns a drove of fine Shropshire sheep, and specializes in the raising of full-bred, pure strain Poland China hogs.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Curry has never sought for office, nor has he evinced much active interest in the political field save as his duty as a citizen and a voter requires. He is a valued member of the Methodist church, lending to the work of that congregation his most hearty support. His fraternal affiliations are represented by his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On New Year's day, 1890, Mr. Curry was united in marriage to Miss Mary I. Miller, the daughter of Americus C. Miller, an old resident of Scotland county. Mr. and Mrs. Curry have five children: Carl C., Maud, Clarice J., Ora Miller and Olive Grace.

SAMUEL S. BASSETT. For forty-four years Samuel S. Bassett was an active member of the business and educational circles of Paris, Missouri. Although he has now retired from active life he is still one of the most



J. S. Bassett

influential men in the community, a man to whom others naturally turn for guidance, partly because of his long experience in the world of men and affairs and partly because he is of that dominant and self reliant character that inspires confidence in everyone. With his means of earning a living snatched away by the exigencies of the Civil war, he was by no means downcast, but quietly set to work to establish himself in some other line of work. He had been a teacher, and one does not often associate teaching with practical business ability, but in this case the successful educator became the successful merchant. For years he directed a thriving mercantile business, and the reputation which his honest methods and clean business policies built for him has remained with his sons since they have taken charge of the business.

The birth of Samuel S. Bassett took place on October 29, 1833, near Patrick Court House, Virginia. His grandfather is supposed to have been Burwell Bassett, and his grandmother a Miss Hunter. Burwell Bassett died early in life, leaving the following children: Alexander, who died in Virginia; Martha, who first married a Philpot and then a Morris, and passed her life in Monroe county, Missouri; Burwell, who became a citizen of Monroe county, where he died; and George H., who became one of the prominent agriculturists and stock-raisers in this county, both before and after the war.

George H. Bassett was born in Virginia, near Patrick Court House, in 1806, and after he had received what education the rather primitive schools of his district afforded, he turned his face to the west, and following the old emigrant trail, crossed the mountains and making his way across Kentucky, reached St. Louis. From here he took the boat up the river to Hannibal, and finally settled near Madison. He was not a poor settler, who took up a bit of land and by the work of his own hands, cleared it, and after a few years was able to make a livelihood, but he brought with him from his old Virginia home, a number of slaves, and he purchased in Missouri a great tract of land containing more than a thousand acres. His mother came out to live with him a few years after he had established his home in the "Puke Commonwealth." Here he raised grain and tobacco, his plantation being typical of those of old Virginia, and he himself being a typical old Virginia gentleman. Devoted to hunting, he kept a great pack of hounds, and as long as there were any deer within riding distance a deer hunt was with him an annual affair. He was not only a wise and able manager of his plantation, but he was also a good business man and he became very prosperous as the years went on. Then came the Civil war, and the loss of his most valuable property, his slaves, for naturally all of his land was quite worthless without labor to work it. In addition to this loss, much other valuable property went into the commissaries of the various military establishments that were located in this locality during the long four years. His sympathies were wholly with the South and he gave two of his sons to the cause, one of whom died while in the service. He was an active church member all of his life, being a follower of Alexander Campbell, and his death occurred just eight days before his eighty-ninth birthday.

On December 6, 1832, George H. Bassett was married to Miss Columbia R. Staples, who was born in 1814. They became the parents of eleven children. Samuel S., Burwell B., James J., William H., George H., Thomas E., Powhatan, Tennessee M., Robert H., Alexander M., and Mary, who married Howard Jennings of Moberly, Missouri. William H. was educated in the University of Missouri and promised to become a man of brilliant attainments, entered the Confederate service, where he died at Sarcoxie, before the great war came to a close. Thomas E., who

accompanied his brother into the army of the Confederacy, passed through safely and is living in Moberly. George H. and William H. are the only deceased members of this family.

Samuel S. Bassett was the eldest, and was only a child of three years when he was brought to Missouri. The first few years of his life were spent in Randolph county, where his father first entered land, but later he came to live in Monroe county. He received a liberal education; after the completion of his preparatory course, entering the University of Missouri, where he spent three years. He then entered Bethany College at Bethany, Virginia, of which Alexander Campbell, founder of the church of the Disciples of Christ, was then the head. Here he took his bachelor's and master's degrees, and then returned home to teach for two terms in the district school. At the end of this period of probation he took up more advanced work, becoming head of the Paris Male Academy, at Paris, Missouri, an institution which gave promise of being a great success, and of which he entertained the highest hopes. The outbreak of the Civil war and the demands of the four years following made such inroads upon the students of the school that it was doomed to decay, and so at the end of 1865, Mr. Bassett resigned from the faculty and was forced to turn his attention to making a living in some other way than the one he had chosen. While a member of the teaching profession he had been active in the work of the profession outside of the school room and had taken an active part in many meetings of the members of the profession, being on the program of a meeting in St. Louis, at which the Hon. Edward Bates, who afterward became attorney general under President Lincoln, presided.

Taking up the search for an occupation Mr. Bassett at length went into the mercantile business in Madison, Missouri, but after a year removed to Paris, and in partnership with Mr. Eubank purchased the oldest mercantile business in the town, that of J. C. Fox. The firm prospered and made commercial history for the town, continuing until Mr. Bassett's sons were old enough to aid in the work, when they succeeded Mr. Eubanks and the firm name was changed to Bassett & Sons. Mr. Bassett remained with this famous old firm until forty years had elapsed, and then in 1909, he withdrew and the firm became Bassett Brothers.

The management of his store did not, however, occupy all of his time. As the country developed, Mr. Bassett was ever on the lookout for an opportunity to invest his money, and so when the Fort Scott, Tebeau & Neosho Railroad was being promoted he secured the contract for furnishing the ties and timbers for a few miles of its construction through Monroe county. He was also during this time deeply interested in the affairs of the county schools, for his reputation as a teacher of executive ability had brought about his election as county school commissioner, and he filled this office for six years.

During the Civil war he remained as near neutral as possible, but notwithstanding his attitude, he was arrested and with others, tried, convicted and fined for the appropriation of some kind of property. All of the defendants save himself favored the payment of the fine, but he refused to submit to a punishment for an offense he did not commit, or admit his guilt by the payment of a fine, and consequently he declared his intention of taking the case to a higher court. His colleagues authorized him to represent them and so he prepared his brief of the case, dictated it to his wife, and offered two solutions of the matter; one a trial by a court of Monroe county; or, a hearing of the case by a committee of three men, one of whom should be chosen by the government. Laying the case in person before Clinton B. Fisk, then mili-

tary commander at Macon City, the government accepted one of the alternatives, and the case was reheard, resulting in the acquittal of the accused citizens.

In July, 1856, Mr. Bassett married in Paris, Missouri, Miss Fannie T. Giddings. She was a daughter of Honorable W. Braxton Giddings, and a granddaughter of George C. Giddings of Maryland birth. The family was established in Maryland by the father of George C. Giddings, who came south from Massachusetts, his father having settled in the Bay State during colonial days, coming over from England. The father of Mrs. Bassett, W. Braxton Giddings, was born near Winchester, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in an early day. He first lived in Fayette, Howard county, but afterwards became a merchant in both Paris and Huntsville. He became a Democrat after leaving the Whig party, and was strongly in sympathy with the South, being a member of the Clabe Jackson legislature at Neosho, during the Civil war. He was married to Miss Mary Buckner, a daughter of Madison Buckner, from Caroline county, Virginia. He and his wife became the parents of five children, as follows: William, who served in the Confederate army, and spent all of his life in Monroe county, leaving a family at his death; Fannie T., born on February 22, 1837; Thomas M. who died in Monroe county, leaving a family; James, who is also deceased; and Mollie, who married Tennessee M. Bassett, of Madison, Missouri.

Samuel S. and Fannie Bassett are the parents of the following children: George B.; Tandy G.; William H., secretary and manager of the Kinlock Telephone Company, at St. Louis and an ex-assistant state treasurer of Missouri; Stella, the widow of Elliot Grimes, who resides in Paris, Missouri; Dr. Frank B., of Chicago; Mary, the wife of George Dyson, of Rushville, Illinois; and Arthur, who has distinguished himself in professional life. Mrs. Bassett died January 8, 1913.

It is not surprising that having been under the direct influence of Alexander Campbell, Samuel Bassett should have early identified himself with the Christian church. He was an elder in the church in Paris for many years and was especially active in the work of the Sunday school, being superintendent for several years.

George B. Bassett, the eldest child of Samuel S. and Fannie Bassett, was born in Paris, Missouri, on the 26th of March, 1857. He was educated in the Paris schools, graduating from them in time, and entering the business world, as a partner of J. W. Mounce, in the lumber business. After two years he and his brother, Tandy G., united forces and bought the interest of Mr. Eubanks of the firm of Bassett & Eubanks. Later on, with the retirement of his father, the management of the business devolved upon his brother and himself and Bassett Brothers became even more popular and successful as the town grew. Of late the third member of the firm has come in, the son of George Bassett, Ray S., and the name has again been changed to Bassett Brothers & Company. On the 18th of March, 1884, George B. Bassett was married to Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of James B. Davis and a granddaughter of Ben Frank Davis, a pioneer of Monroe county, who came to Missouri from Kentucky. James B. Davis married Louisa Stuart and Mrs. Bassett and two sons, Frank and Fred, are their children. Ray Stuart Bassett is the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Bassett. He was born in 1885, and after finishing his school work at home was sent to the Culver military school at Culver, Indiana. Upon his return to Paris he immediately entered into partnership with his father, and has remained in the store ever since. He was married January 13, 1909, at Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Irene Stevenson, a daughter of a Scotch minister. Their one son is Stuart Bassett. Louise, the second child of

George Bassett and his wife, was born in 1887 and married Charles Comboy, of Pittsfield, Illinois. They now reside in Quincy, Florida, and have one daughter, Marie, who was graduated from Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, in 1912. The youngest son of the family, Fred Davis Bassett, was educated in a military school in Booneville, Missouri, and began life as a commercial man. Like his parents George Bassett has always maintained close relations with the Christian church, and for some years has been one of the board of deacons. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of no fraternal organizations.

Arthur Bassett, the youngest son of Samuel Bassett, was born in Paris, Missouri, in 1878. He was graduated from the University of Missouri and then took a course in the law school of Washington University in St. Louis. He received the appointment of assistant attorney general and was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he remained for three years. At the end of this time he was transferred to China as attorney for the United States court in the Chinese Empire. He served under Judge Wilfley and lived during this time in Shanghai. He resigned his position here to locate in the City of Mexico, where he became a partner of Judge Wilfley in the practice of law, and the secretary of a mining company that owned and operated mines of much importance. Following the massacre of several hundred Chinamen by the followers of Madero the Chinese government placed its claim for indemnity with the law firm of Wilfley & Bassett, and the case has recently been satisfactorily adjusted with the Mexican government. Mr. Bassett married Miss Lucile Westbrook, of Lorena, Texas.

JOHN SHERWOOD HARRISON. Inheriting the abilities of a long line of agriculturists and stock raisers, John Sherwood Harrison, of Auxvasse, is one of the leading men in his chosen field of operation within the limits of Callaway county, and has proved his right to be so named by his activities during a long period of years. He was born in Callaway county, Missouri, November 1, 1851, and belongs to an old and honored family whose members are known in the military and civil life, in business and especially in agricultural pursuits.

Samuel Harrison, the father of John Sherwood Harrison, was born in Saline county, Missouri, March 10, 1823, and his first serious employment as a lad was in driving a drove of mules across the country to Connecticut, the first mules to be taken to New England, a Missouri mule at that time being a great curiosity to the people of the East. This trip consumed fifty-two days on the road, a Mr. Barnes being Mr. Harrison's partner, and they subsequently engaged in driving mules to the South. When the war started, Samuel Harrison was active in helping his neighbors who were leaving for the scene of hostilities, his coat going to one, his horse to another, and his various possessions being freely donated in behalf of the Confederate government. A friend who had his lands confiscated received much help at the hands of Samuel Harrison and his relatives. Frank Harrison, a brother of Samuel, served in the Confederate army. After the draught of 1881, Samuel Harrison distributed two car-loads of corn to his neighbors for seed, with the provision that those who were so assisted should pay when they were able, and it spoke well for the honesty of the community that all but \$50 of this sum was paid in later years. Twenty-three families were thus sustained, and many also depended upon him for meat, as well as for the grain for their stock, and he frequently served as administrator and guardian, making absolutely no charge for his services. From 1889 to 1893 he was a member of the board of managers of the insane hospital

at Fulton, was instrumental in starting the first store building in Auxvasse, and was for twelve years president of the Auxvasse bank. On November 8, 1848, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Maddox, who died sixteen years later, a sister of Catherine, wife of Thomas Harrison, who died July 3, 1840, at the age of seventy-five years. Samuel Harrison died October 15, 1904, on the farm on which he had lived ever since his marriage. He had a scholarship in William Woods College, in which he educated an invalid niece, and while acting as guardian, reared two of his wards on his farm without remuneration of any kind. An elder in the Auxvasse Christian church for many years, he helped to build and sustain various other churches no matter of what creed or color. From Mexico to Fulton, Mr. Harrison's advice was sought in matters of an agricultural and stock raising nature, but he always put himself in the background, although his few modest and unassuming words always carried great weight and influence. At one time he was owner of 1,880 acres of land, and was looked upon as the father of the city of Auxvasse, whose interests he always held at heart. His wife passed away July 3, 1864, having been the mother of the following children: Adeline, who married Hillary Langtry, of Callaway county, and died at the age of twenty-five years; John Sherwood; America A., who married Carl C. Cunningham, of Audrain county; and Mary Rebecca, who married William Shields Cagett, of Kansas City, Missouri.

John Sherwood Harrison received his education in the common schools, and in 1871 became connected with his father in the mercantile line at Auxvasse, under the firm style of S. Harrison & Son. Mr. Harrison has been engaged for the greater part of his career, however, in farming and stock raising, and now has a fine home and 660 acres of land, and is one of the leading cattle and mule growers in Callaway county. He was married in 1877 to Miss Mary C. Buckner, daughter of J. T. Buckner, a prominent retired farmer of Auxvasse, and four children have been born to this union, namely: Nell, a graduate of the Synodical College; John, who attended the Westminster College, and was associated with his father and uncle "Jack" Harrison; was active in Presbyterian church work and had hosts of friends, died September 30, 1910, at the age of twenty-five years; Samuel Sherwood, who also attended Westminster, spent one year in the Citizens bank, Auxvasse, as assistant cashier, then spent three years in a like position in the Auxvasse bank, from which he resigned to co-operate with his father and to conduct a farm of his own, is now living at the home place, and not only greatly resembles his grandfather, but has also inherited many of his sterling characteristics. A young man of splendid judgment, he is of great assistance to his father, and much experience has given him the ability to skillfully judge stock, and at one time visited Kentucky to give his opinion on some fine blooded animals, at the expense of Kentucky horsemen; and Floy Maddox, a student in the Synodical College.

Benjamin Franklin Harrison, brother of John Sherwood Harrison, and now a commission merchant in Chicago, was engaged in meat packing as early as 1856, in St. Louis, in company with Levi Ashbrook. In 1862 he started to join the forces of Gen. Price, of the Confederate army, but in company with Ike Fulkerson was cut off from the command, and when he was forced to cut his way through the Union soldiers who surrounded him, his clothing was riddled with bullets. They eventually worked their way back to Callaway county, where they arrived on an old dun horse, which they had secured in Arkansas, although they had spent \$600 in fitting themselves with equipment when they started forth. In 1862 he entered partnership with his

brother, Crockett Harrison, who died in 1870, and they became the biggest cattle men of this section of the state, buying, selling and shipping to all parts of the country. In 1878 or 1879 Benjamin F. Harrison went to Chicago and established himself in the live stock commission business at the Union Stock Yards, continuing there until 1900, the year of his death, with the old firm of Smith, Harrison & Lackland, subsequently B. F. Harrison & Company. A man of versatile abilities and talents, he had been educated for the law, but preferred the cattle industry to the legal profession. While a resident of Missouri, he was always active in political matters, serving as a delegate to numerous conventions, and while in Chicago was urged to run for congress. He was a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to the stock yards, and was sent as agent to Washington, D. C., on matters of official importance. His fraternal connection was with the Masons.

Mr. Harrison was married at the age of fifty-six years to Miss Catharine McCue, of Chicago, who died before he did, and they had a family of three children, namely: Lillie, who is now deceased; and Virginia and Eva, both single, who make their home in Chicago.

Probably there has been no family in northeastern Missouri that has held greater prestige than that of the Harrisons, at least in agricultural and stock growing lines. Its members have proved themselves excellent citizens in every way, discharging the duties of citizenship in the same conscientious manner that their private operations have been carried on. The name has invariably stood for uprightness of character and moral integrity and probity, and those bearing it are looked upon as representative men of their several localities.

JOHN JAMES GARWOOD. The owner of a well improved and valuable landed estate of four hundred and thirty acres, Mr. Garwood is known as one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of Callaway county and is also president of the Auxvasse bank, one of the substantial and popular financial institutions of his native county. Progressive policies and close application have brought to him distinctive prosperity, and in the meanwhile he has so ordered his course as to merit and retain the confidence and esteem of the people of the community which has represented his home from the time of his birth and in which he is a scion of a sterling pioneer family.

On the old homestead farm, south of Auxvasse, Callaway county, John James Garwood was born on the 10th of June, 1858, and he is a son of Harvey G. and Mary W. (Stewart) Garwood, the former of whom was born in Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1831, and the latter of whom was born at Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania county, that state, in 1825, a daughter of James and Eliza (Petty) Stewart. Harvey George Garwood came to Callaway county, Missouri, in October, 1857, and purchased a tract of eighty acres of land about three miles southeast of the present village of Auxvasse. He obtained this land for \$10 an acre, and the same is at the present time appraised at about \$80 an acre. On the original farmstead he erected the house that is still standing, and later he added seventy acres to his holdings. On this homestead he continued to give his attention to farming and stock-raising during the remainder of his active career, and his death occurred on the 30th of January, 1901, his cherished and devoted wife surviving him and being summoned to the life eternal in 1905. They became the parents of four children—John James, the immediate subject of this review; Thomas Marshall, who is deceased, dying in 1901; Harvey George, who died in infancy; and Robert Lee, who remains on the old homestead. The father was a staunch Democrat in politics and both

he and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. They were folk of sterling character and their memory will be held in lasting honor by all who knew them.

John J. Garwood was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and has never foresworn his allegiance to the great and independent industry of agriculture. After attending the country school near his home he was a student for two years in Westminster College, at Fulton. Through his own energy and well ordered endeavors he has gained success worthy the name, and in connection with diversified farming he gives special attention to the raising of fine shorthorn cattle. His homestead farm, which comprises one hundred and ten acres, has been greatly improved under his control, and not the least of such improvements was the remodeling of the substantial brick house, which had been erected by the late Samuel P. Martin and which is now one of the most attractive homes in Callaway county, with modern facilities and appointments. In 1893 and 1902 Mr. Garwood purchased an additional tract of three hundred and twenty acres, and he thus has a valuable landed estate in his native county, the same receiving his careful supervision.

In 1907 Mr. Garwood was elected president of the Auxvasse bank, and he has proved an efficient and popular executive officer. This bank was organized in 1887 and was incorporated in January of the following year, with a capital stock of \$13,000. Samuel Harrison was the first president of the institution, was succeeded by John A. Harrison, and upon the retirement of the latter Mr. Garwood assumed the presidency. John S. Harrison is now vice-president, Frank C. Stokes, cashier, and Wm. S. Hopkins, assistant cashier. The present bank building was erected in 1910 and is conceded to be the finest of the kind in Callaway county. The capital stock is now \$30,000, and the fund represented in surplus and profits aggregates \$35,000. A specialty is made of financial loans to farmers, and it is worthy of note that within a period of a quarter of a century the bank has lost less than \$300 through ill advised loans. In 1907 an attempt was made to rob the bank, but the robbers were routed by the present cashier, with the assistance of Parris B. Bartley. Mr. Garwood has manifested no desire to enter the arena of practical politics, but is progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party.

On the 19th of February, 1896, Mr. Garwood wedded Miss Margaret Russell, who was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 17th of April, 1870, and who was summoned to eternal rest on the 10th of March, 1911, leaving no children. She was a daughter of Edward C. Russell, deceased.

JUDGE J. M. LOCKHART. Living four and one-half miles north of Granger, Missouri, Judge J. M. Lockhart is one of the substantial farmers of Scotland county, and one of her prominent public men as well, having served with the highest efficiency as a judge of the county court. Mr. Lockhart is a native son of the county in which he has passed his active and useful life, since he was born on the farm of his father, the well-known Jefferson Lockhart, who passed away in the latter half of the last century.

Jefferson Lockhart was born in the Old Dominion State in the year 1819. When he was twenty-eight years old, he moved to Missouri with his wife, who was before her marriage Margaret A. Waltman, of Virginia. They secured a nice farm in Scotland county, and there they raised their family of eight children, and there they lived and died,

Jefferson Lockhart in 1872, and his wife two years later. Their offspring were as follows: Mrs. Mary E. Billups and Mrs. Susan A. Davis, who are both dead; William J., who has also passed from this life; Margaret A., who is living at home; Mrs. Angelina Miller, deceased; Virginia, who is the wife of Joseph Miller; J. M., the subject of this brief history; and J. W., who departed from life in November, 1911.

J. M. Lockhart spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He received his education in the country schools of his district, and was ready to start in farming for himself at the early age of eighteen. He went into partnership with his brother, J. W. Lockhart. Between them, they looked after more than eight hundred acres of farm land, divided into four tracts. Since the death of his brother, Judge Lockhart has managed this property himself. The greater part of his attention is given to the raising of live stock, although he grows successful crops each year. As in all things, the judge is careful and methodical in his methods of farming and of breeding animals, so his results fittingly reward his efforts.

A Democrat in politics, J. M. Lockhart's loyalty to his party and his community was rewarded in 1900, by his nomination and election to the position of county judge. Judge Lockhart's fulfillment of the obligations of the office needs no comment, for he conducted himself in his public capacity with the same integrity that characterizes his private life.

Judge Lockhart is affiliated with one fraternal organization, the Granger lodge of the Independent Order of Foresters.

DAVID SCHENCK, JUNIOR, farmer and stock breeder of Miller township, Scotland county, occupies a prominent place in the foreground of the progressive agricultural men of his section of the state. He was born in Iowa, February 5, 1876, a son of David Schenck, who was a native of Germany.

David Schenck came to America when he was a youth of sixteen and joined his brothers, Christopher and Joseph, in Iowa, in the year 1862. He farmed in that state until 1880, and operated a store in Morning Sun as well as looking after his farming interests. In 1880 he severed the ties which bound him to Iowa and made his way to Scotland county, where he purchased four hundred acres of land, with the intention of devoting himself to farming and stock-raising on a larger scale than he had attempted in past years. He continued to buy land surrounding him until he was the owner of three thousand acres. He soon became known as one of the biggest breeders of livestock in Scotland county, or, indeed, in northern Missouri. He fed and disposed of something like two hundred head of beef cattle yearly, and besides gave much attention to the breeding of Polled Angus cattle, of which he was the pioneer breeder in Scotland county. In 1910 he left the farm and has since resided in East St. Louis, Illinois. He married Mary Beck, of Morning Sun, Iowa, and she died in 1905, the mother of eight children, four of whom died in infancy. Three sons and a daughter are the remaining children of these parents. Adam lives in Memphis; Henry is a prosperous farmer of Scotland; David is the subject of this review; while Alma married John Wolf, a farmer of Scotland county and a prominent breeder of Hereford cattle.

David was educated in the common schools and finished in the state university at Columbia and Westminster College at Fulton, his educational privileges being far above that of the average farm youth. His natural inclinations and abilities, however, led him into an agricultural career, rather than one of the professions, and the splendid

success he has already achieved in the business which his father was devoted to for many years, has proven conclusively the correctness of his choice of a vocation. Mr. Schenck has a fine farm of four hundred acres, which he cultivates in connection with the old Schenck homestead. He has a handsome herd of fifty Hereford cattle, as well as a fine lot of the Polled Angus breed, and his operations in an agricultural way are on the same large scale which characterized the business life of his father.

In 1904 Mr. Schenck married Miss Anna Schaefer of Lancaster, the daughter of Leonard Schaefer, and they have two children,—Esther Marie, aged seven years, and Paul Schaefer, now three years old. The family are members of the Presbyterian church of Memphis.

R. GRAHAM HEREFORD, M. D. A distinguished member of the northeastern Missouri medical profession, Dr. R. Graham Hereford, of New Hartford, is the practicing physician of his locality, and has resided within the limits of Pike county since 1900. He is a native of St. Louis county, Missouri, and was born in Ferguson, May 25, 1870, his father being John R. Hereford, who practiced medicine in that locality for fifty-four years and was one of the leading citizens and useful men of his county. Dr. John R. Hereford was born at Point Pleasant, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1815, a son of William Hereford, a native of Mercer county, who was a farmer and public official of that county for a number of years. He was also a member of the Virginia legislature and died in 1876, at the remarkable age of ninety-nine years. He owned a plantation, which he operated with slave labor and the results of the Civil war told heavily upon his fortune, he being reduced to humble circumstances among the farmers of ante-bellum days. Mr. Hereford married Miss Nancy Shun, who died, and they had the following children: Dr. John R.; Andrew and Thomas, who went to Texas and engaged in the cattle business; Mrs. Mary Beall, wife of Dr. Beall, of Eureka, Missouri; and Mrs. Emma Bland, of Galena, Illinois.

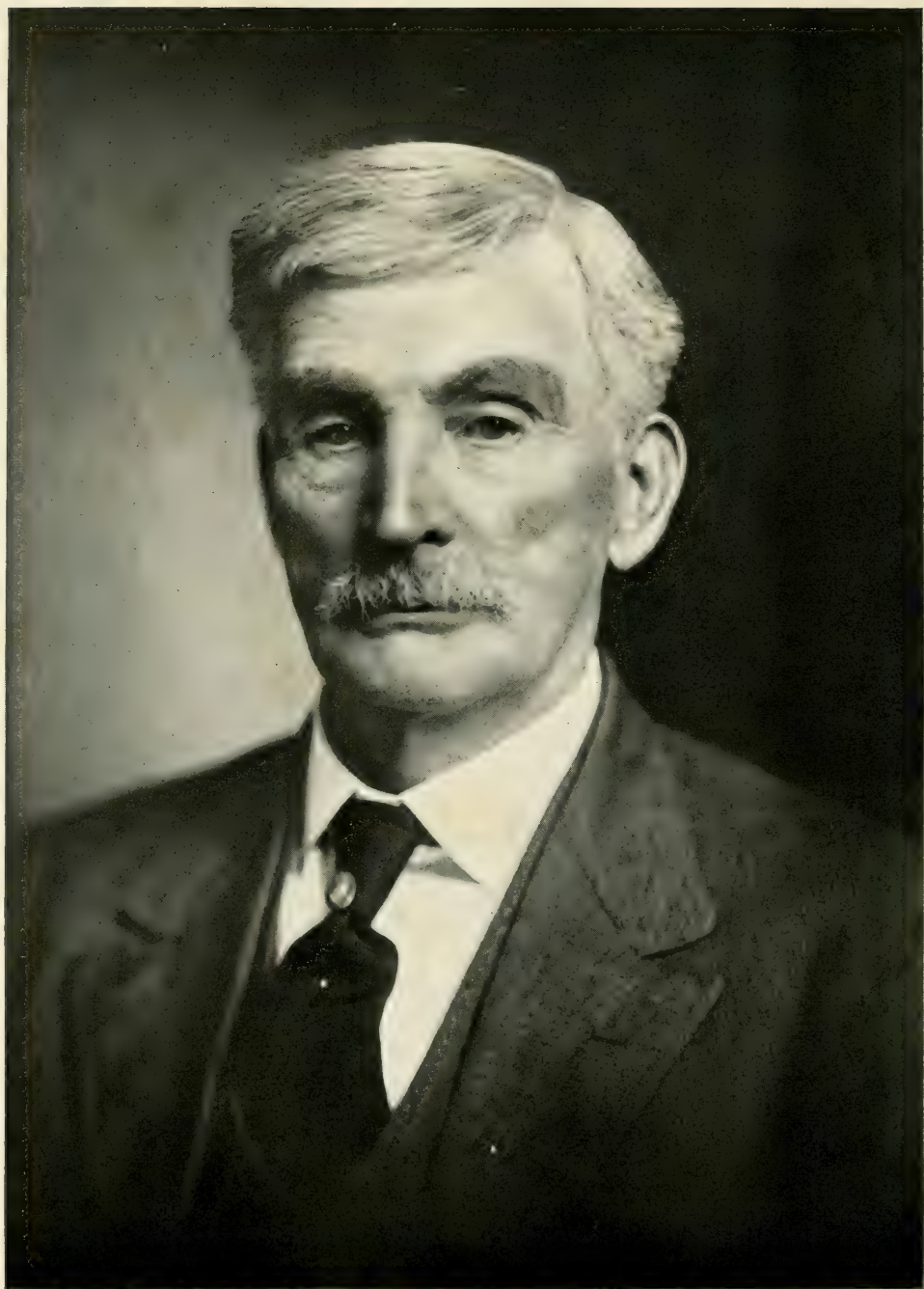
John R. Hereford acquired his first knowledge of life's serious duties as the son of a successful planter and he had ample opportunity to apply himself to the task of acquiring an education. He attended the high school at Gallipolis, Ohio, just across the river from his home, and first became enamored of the Ohio river and secured a place on one of its many boats. He reached the position of pilot after a time and transferred from that to the Mississippi river, standing "at the wheel" on that shifty and turbulent stream among the compeers of Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), and under the same old Capt. Bixby, one of the conspicuous characters among Twain's writings about life on the Mississippi. After a few years spent on the Mississippi, Mr. Hereford decided to prepare for a medical career, and attended the old McDowell Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1842. He then located at Florissant, St. Louis county, Missouri, and practiced within seven miles of that place all of his life. He drifted into the popular occupation of farming with slave labor, and was thus rendered incapable of loyalty to the United States when the slave question precipitated the Civil war. He took no part in the military activities incident to that struggle, but gave much aid in the way of medicines and other hospital supplies which could be smuggled over the border into Arkansas and into the hands of the Confederate authorities. Dr. Hereford was a man who made his influence felt in his community during times of war as well as in times of peace. He was indispensable as a physician and the public admission of this necessity encouraged him to conduct derogatory to the promotion or maintenance of the Union senti-

ment during the war. He was irrepressible and threats of arrest or confinement by the Federal authorities failed to seal his lips. He expressed his disunion and seditious sentiment in public places and upon any and all occasions, and although he was once arrested and thrown into jail, he showed no disposition to relent. Among his professional patrons was Gen. Bernard Farrar, a Federal officer who ordered the Doctor arrested for uttering sentiments against the peace and dignity of the United States. When the stout-hearted old Doctor would not promise to desist, he was cast into the dingy old city prison to "think it over." While incarcerated, a child of Gen. Farrar was taken seriously ill and needed the attention of the old family physician. The General sent down to the little jail an orderly to bring the prisoner-doctor to the Farrar home to attend the child. Dr. Hereford declined to go and sent the General word that his child might die, but he would give no relief. Back came the orderly with word that the officer in command had given orders that the Doctor be brought to the bedside of the afflicted child. Still he refused to go and reiterated his statements of rebellion, calling anathemas upon the heads of his persecutors. When Gen. Farrar proposed to release him if he would "keep his mouth shut" against the use of his mutinous talk, he came back with the answer that he would stay in jail rather than have his liberty of speech curbed. The seriousness of the child's condition brought the General to terms of surrender and he threw back the bars which held his rebellious friend a prisoner, and permitted him to go about his duties unbridled during the remainder of the war, restoring the officer's afflicted child and practicing his calling among the Unionists and Confederates alike henceforth.

Dr. Hereford was married to Miss Mary Cozens, a daughter of Horatio Cozens and a Miss Sanguette, the Sanguettes being French people and pioneers of St. Louis county. Mrs. Hereford passed away in 1872, having been the mother of Sister Jerardine, a nun in the Carmelite convent at St. Louis; Mary, who died as Mrs. R. H. Hudson, of St. Louis, Missouri; Miss Nancy Hereford, of Ferguson, Missouri; James E., president of the St. Louis Trust Company, of Clayton, Missouri; Dr. John R., a surgeon in the United States army in the Philippines; Gerald G., a ranchman at Union du Tecla, Jalisco, Mexico; Annette, wife of C. H. Powell, of St. Louis, and Dr. B. Graham, of New Hartford.

B. Graham Hereford grew up in the town of Ferguson, attended the Christian Brothers College, St. Louis, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1887. From then until 1891 he occupied himself with farm work and with such clerical employment as came his way. He then entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons and finished his medical course in 1894, following which he located first in St. Louis county, where he practiced until 1905, when he removed to Louisiana, Missouri. He resided in that city until 1908, when he located at New Hartford. He is a member of the county and state medical societies, and was secretary of the county society for two years. He comes, politically, from a Democratic family and holds to the principles and practices of the Democratic party.

Dr. Hereford was married in St. Louis county, Missouri, October 21, 1891, to Miss Mary Thoroughman, a daughter of Thomas Thoroughman, a native of the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, of one of the early Missouri families, whose parents were from Virginia. Mr. Thoroughman was an officer in the Confederate army, and married Miss Mattie Boyce, and the children born to them were: Mrs. Dr. Hereford; Emmet B.; James C., deceased; Grace, the wife of W. F. Carter, vice-president of the Mercan-



Robert H. Crump

tile Trust Company, of St. Louis; Mrs. L. Cockrell, wife of Waldo Cockrell, of Nashville, Tennessee, general manager for the southern district of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Hereford are: Ruth C., Thomas E. and John R.

Dr. Hereford is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Mutual Protective League and examines for both and for a number of the prominent insurance companies of the old lines. He is local register for the Missouri State Board of Health.

ROBERT H. CRUMP, farmer, banker, and old resident of Paris, is a native son of Monroe county, Missouri, born near Florida on the 4th day of October, 1838. He is the son of William W. and Susan (Jordan) Crump, both native Virginians.

William W. Crump was born in Bedford county, Virginia, on December 4, 1800, and was the son of George Crump and his wife, Polly Gray, the latter coming of a family that was prominent in Virginia during the Revolutionary war period, members of which participated actively in the conflict, as well as in the War of 1812. The issue of George and Polly Crump were as follows: John G.; William W.; Susan and Rhoda, who died unmarried; Beverly; Abner; and Sarah. All these save William W. settled in Benton county, Arkansas, where many of their descendants still live. George Crump, the father, died in Bedford county, Virginia, in the vigor of his manhood, and his wife lived to be quite old.

William W. Crump obtained a liberal education in his youth and became a fine English scholar. He brought his family and his slaves out to Missouri in 1832 and settled near Florida, where he spent his remaining years, his death coming in 1875. He was one of the original Secessionists and was imprisoned for his outspoken encouragements of the Confederates and their cause, and was held by the Federals in Mexico, Missouri, for a few months. He was a Universalist in religion, a Democrat, and took a keen and intelligent interest in politics. He was an habitual student of the general trend of the affairs of the nation, and held a belief that the next great contest for supremacy in the United States would be that of the East against the South and the West. William Crump married Susan Jordan, as mentioned previously. She was a daughter of Lee Jordan of Bedford county, Virginia, and she died in 1885, the mother of six children: John G., the eldest, died in California; Amanda married Dr. Knox and died in Monroe City, Missouri; Susan M. became Mrs. Lewis A. Hunt and died in Monroe county; Robert H. is the subject of this review; Dr. William A. practiced his profession in Scotland county, Missouri, and died there; Sarah R. is the widow of Garland P. Gentry, of Paris, Missouri.

Robert H. Crump was reared in one of the most enlightened homes of Monroe county, and he held his father as his ideal man and student. He was trained mentally as well as morally and came to mature years with splendid education. He began to teach before the Civil war broke out, and when it seemed that he must either enlist or leave the country, he chose the latter alternative and went to Canada, there remaining throughout the unsettled period of the war. He engaged in school work there, in Elgin county, Ontario, near St. Thomas. In later years he taught school at Armada, Michigan, and still later in Kane county, Illinois.

In 1866 he was married in Cass county, Illinois, after which he returned to his Missouri home and engaged in farming. He occupied the old home near Florida for several years, and now owns it, as well as other valuable farm lands near Paris. He has prospered with the pass-

ing years in his farming activities, and in addition to those interests he has identified himself with the banking business of the district. He was a charter member of the Bank of Stoutsville, now called the Old Bank of Stoutsville, and is the president of it at this time. He was a member of the board of directors of the bank from the time of its organization in 1889, and was elected to the presidency of the bank upon the death of Judge Dooley. He is everywhere regarded as a man of excellent business ability, and one of the financially substantial men of Monroe county. He takes the interest of a good citizen in the politics of his district, his sympathies and support being with the Democracy, and he has no churchly or fraternal connections.

Mr. Crump has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Josie Morrow, a daughter of Allen Morrow of Cass county, Illinois. She died in 1869, three years after marriage, without living issue. In 1871 Mr. Crump married Miss Hattie Wheelhouse, in Rushville, Illinois. She is a daughter of George Wheelhouse of Illinois. They have no children.

IRA O. POLLOCK. One of the native born, substantial and influential men of Putnam county, Missouri, is Ira O. Pollock, of Powersville, president of the Bank of Powersville, merchant and large land owner in Putnam county, whose father, the late Capt. David W. Pollock, was a Civil war veteran, a prominent pioneer of this county and one of its wealthiest men and most forceful financiers. The Pollocks are Scotch and three generations of the family on American soil have well borne out the reputation of that stalwart race for vigor, perseverance and canny shrewdness in business. In 1838 Thomas and Isabella Pollock with their two children emigrated from their native Scotland to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. There Thomas Pollock followed brick making for ten years; then in July, 1851, he brought his family to Missouri, locating near St. John, Putnam county. Here he continued brick making, but also engaged in farming and was quite successful, accumulating an estate of some 400 acres. He passed away in 1879. Thomas and Isabella Pollock reared seven children: James, deceased; John, now residing in Oklahoma; David W., deceased, the father of our subject; Judge William L. Pollock, of Putnam county, Missouri; Mrs. Isabella Beary, of St. John, Missouri; Mrs. Agnes J. Daniels, of Seymour, Iowa; and Mrs. Barbara Ellen Godfrey, of St. John, Missouri.

Capt. David W. Pollock, the father of Ira O., was born in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1841, and the opening of the Civil war in 1861 found him in Missouri, a young man of twenty years. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment of the Union army, with which he served three years and eight months and which took part in many of the most important engagements of the war in the West. He served as first lieutenant of his company until his re-enlistment during the famous march to the sea, when he became captain and held that rank until the close of the war. The Eighteenth Missouri fought at Island No. 10, at Shiloh, where it lost very heavily, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. It then joined the army of Sherman, where it was assigned to the 17th corps, and began the advance upon Atlanta, taking part in the engagements at Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, along the Chattahoochee river in front of Atlanta and at Jonesboro. When Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta and started north this regiment was one of those in pursuit, drove the rear-guard of the enemy through Snake Creek Gap and skirmished with him at various other points. It then rejoined the main body of the army and was in the famous march to the sea, participating in all the engagements in which the 17th corps was

brought into action. In the early part of 1865 the regiment marched with Sherman across the Carolinas. It was the Eighteenth Missouri that forced the crossing of Whippy's swamp and the Pedee river at Cheraw; was present at the capture of Columbia and Fayetteville, South Carolina; fought with its customary valor in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, and was present when Gen. Johnston surrendered to Sherman at Goldsboro. It then moved to Washington, D. C., where it took part in the grand review in May, after which it went by rail and river via Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Louis, where it was mustered out on July 18, 1865. At the close of the war Capt. Pollock engaged in the merchandising business at St. John, Putnam county, Missouri, and remained identified with this line of endeavor there continuously until June, 1909, with two exceptions—once in the '70's when he sold his business but rebought it at the end of six months; and again in 1908, when he retired from the business for a similar period. He was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Unionville and served as its president until his death; also organized the Bank of Powersville and served as its president from 1893 to 1896; and was one of the organizers of the Bank of Lucerne, Lucerne, Missouri. He was one of the most extensive land owners in Putnam county, accumulating during his lifetime an estate of 2,765 acres, 2,300 acres of which were in Putnam county, 225 acres in Mercer county, Missouri, and 240 acres in Iowa. Along with these agricultural interests he was known as the largest live stock buyer and shipper in Putnam county and as one of the most extensive operators in that line in northern Missouri. He would buy over a large section and was one of the pioneer and prominent train-load shippers of the country, his shipping points in the earlier days being Belknap and Ottumwa, Iowa. It was in this business that he made the bulk of his fortune. He was also one of the organizers of the Bank of Sewal, Iowa, and vice-president of same until his death. He passed away February 26, 1910, in St. John, Missouri. He wedded Miss Anna Daniels, who was born in 1845 and still survives. Capt. Pollock was a member of Mansfield Post, G. A. R., at Powersville. To the union of these parents were born nine children, as follows: Isabel, deceased in infancy; Ira O., the immediate subject of this review; Orin O., deceased at the age of eleven; William H., a resident of Powersville, Missouri; Richard, deceased; David W., who passed away at St. John, Missouri, September 14, 1912; Anna Ora, now Mrs. George C. Miller, of Unionville, Missouri; and Thomas H. and Perry Carlton, both residents of St. John, Missouri.

Ira O. Pollock was born in Putnam county, Missouri, December 22, 1867, and was educated in the St. John school, the old Avalon college and at the Smith Mercantile School of Kirksville, Missouri. He received his most practical business training, however, under his father. On May 10, 1887, he opened a general mercantile store at Powersville, in partnership with his father, and like his father, continuance is one of his strong points. His business has now reached extensive proportions and besides the usual lines of general mercantile trade, he buys and sells grain, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep and deals in coal and other fuel. He is, too, extensively interested in banking. He has been president of the Bank of Powersville since 1896; is a stockholder in a bank at Sweetwater, Texas; and is vice-president of the Bank of Sewal, Sewal, Iowa. He owns 940 acres adjoining Powersville. Wealth came to Mr. Pollock as a patrimony, but along with that inheritance came the gift of knowing how to handle business, the secret of wealth, and in his own career he has well upheld the excellent business reputation of his father. Mr. Pollock is affiliated fraternally with the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows at Powersville. In politics he is a Progressive and was aligned with the Third Party in the campaign of 1912.

In January, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Effie E. Rowan, daughter of McCauley Rowan, of Putnam county, Missouri. The four children of this union are: D. W. Pollock, now a member of the firm of Ira O. Pollock & Son; and Eulala E., Louis Dudley and Philip Schifflin, all at the parental home.

HIEL L. DICKERSON. The really successful men of a community are those in whom their fellow-citizens can rely in affairs of public importance; to whom they can come for assistance in seasons of financial distress; men who have won this confidence by the wisdom of their own investments and by the honorable lives they have led on every field of effort and as neighbors and friends. Very often, in prosperous towns, these men are retired farmers, frequently they are bankers, and in not a few cases it will be found that they are veterans of that great struggle which makes the memory of the Civil war yet fresh after the passage of more than half a century. Such a man in every particular is Hiel L. Dickerson, of Livonia, president of the Farmers Bank. Mr. Dickerson was born March 18, 1842, in Morgan county, Ohio, and is a son of David and Minerva (Quigley) Dickerson, also natives of that state and county. On the paternal side Mr. Dickerson is descended from Welsh emigrants, while his mother's people were from the shores of England.

David Dickerson migrated to Putnam county, Missouri, in 1862. In his home town in Ohio he had learned the trade of blacksmith, and when he followed other Morgan county people to this state he plied his trade on occasion, and invested his savings in an eighty-acre farm, which was the nucleus of a productive property of several hundred acres. His death occurred in 1886, when Putnam county lost one of its most highly regarded citizens. They had the following children: Julius Q., who now resides in Putnam county; Seth A., of Elm township, Putnam county; Laura, who married a Mr. Woodard and died in 1873; and Pearly B., George C., John L., William L. and Hiel L. The last five named sons were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war. Hiel L. Dickerson enlisted in the United States navy as an engineer in 1862 and served throughout the Mississippi river campaign. At the battle off Mobile, he nearly lost his life by drowning, when his vessel, "The Milwaukee," was sunk by a Confederate torpedo, and after the fall of Mobile he was detailed on the wrecking crew until he received his honorable discharge, June 27, 1865. He was a brave, faithful and cheerful soldier, at all times diligently performing whatever tasks fell to his lot, and thus earning the regard and respect of his officers. On his return to the occupations of peace, Mr. Dickerson came to Putnam county and settled on a farm near Livonia, where, in addition to carrying on agricultural pursuits, he followed the trade of machinist, which he had learned before going to war.

On April 19, 1866, Mr. Dickerson was united in marriage to Miss Carolina Baugh, of Elm township, Putnam county. He continued to follow agricultural operations until he was the owner of 370 acres of land, when he sold out, in 1906, and moved to Livonia. Here he has lived a somewhat retired life, although he still acts in the capacity of president of the Farmers Bank of Livonia. This was organized by Mr. Dickerson in 1906, and capitalized at \$10,000, with a surplus of \$10,000, and has a high reputation among the people of this part of the county. Both Mr. Dickerson and his cashier, J. J. Fowler, are men of known ability and integrity, and as a result the bank's deposits have yearly shown a healthy and gratifying growth. In politics Mr. Dickerson is a

staunch and unchangeable Republican, and has served in the capacity of township collector and is now a city councilman of Livonia. His religious belief is that of the Universalist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson have had ten children, of whom four died in infancy, the others being: Anna, the wife of L. C. Milton, a well-known manufacturer of Green City, Missouri; Mrs. Ada McNear, who died in 1894; Laura, the wife of William Lanteizer; Edna, the wife of Alvin Burney; Fannie, who married Otto Carney; and Rose, who married Thomas Kerr and resides at Green City, Missouri.

FREDERICK BOLAND. The family of which this well known and popular citizen is a representative has been prominently identified with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Putnam county, and here is well upholding the prestige of the name in the points of loyal citizenship and effective operations along the lines of agricultural enterprise and stock-growing, of which he is a leading exponent in York township, where he resides upon the old homestead upon which he was born on the 24th of February, 1873. His unqualified popularity in his native county shows that he has fully measured up to the demands of the metewand of approbation on the part of those familiar with his life history, and his standing in the community is such as to entitle him to specific consideration in this publication. He is a son of John and Margaret (Johnson) Boland, the former of whom was born in the fair old Emerald Isle and the latter in Moniteau county, Missouri. In a sketch dedicated to William M. Boland, elder brother of Frederick, on other pages of this work, appear adequate data concerning the family history, and thus it is not necessary to review the same in the present article.

In the old Fairview school, near his present home, Frederick Boland gained his early educational training, which was effectively supplemented by a course in the Sedalia Business College, at Sedalia, this state. Upon attaining to his legal majority his father presented him with two hundred acres of land, a part of the extensive old homestead, and he has shown his initiative capacity and good business judgment by adding to his possessions until he now has a valuable landed estate of four hundred and fifty acres,—one of the model farmsteads of York township and one that bears every evidence of thrift and prosperity. In addition to successful operations in the line of diversified agriculture Mr. Boland is a discriminating breeder and buyer of live stock and makes appreciable shipments of the same to the leading markets each year. He keeps an average herd of one hundred head of cattle and makes a specialty of the breeding of Poland-China swine.

In a generic way Mr. Boland gives allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party but in local affairs, where no issues of state or national importance are involved, he gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without reference to strict partisan lines. He is affiliated with the lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the village of Lucerne.

In 1899 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Boland to Miss Emma Jones, daughter of William Jones, a representative citizen of Putnam county, and the one child of this union is a fine little son, James Frederick.

JOHN O. ROBERTS who is the president of the Clifford Bank of Clarksville, is an extensive farmer of Pike county and has been a leading citizen of it sine 1835. He has been connected in important capacities with many of the leading ventures of the county, and has

done his full share in the development of the resources and industries of the district which has represented his home in so many years.

Born near Charlottesville, Virginia, June 9, 1830, he is a son of Jeremiah Roberts, who brought—1835—his small family and his slaves overland from Virginia to Missouri, and settled near Buffalo Knob on what is now Edgewood. After a few years he moved over on Little Ramsey creek in order that he might be near the family of his father-in-law, Major John Fagg, who had followed him into what was then known as the West, and he remained there as a farmer until 1848, when he came to Clarksville, which place became his final home.

Jeremiah Roberts was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, July 15, 1803. His father was Richard Roberts, also born in that locality, of humble parents, and his history in keeping with that incidental to the average farmer community. The family was originally of English and Irish extraction, but a strain of Portugese was introduced into the blood just ahead of Richard, producing a line of darker and more swarthy men, and stamping the family with other minor peculiarities. Richard Roberts married Elizabeth Gillum, a sister of John Gillum, whose sons, Nathan, Tandy and others, settled in Pike county and multiplied it into one of the most numerous families of the county. The family of Richard and Elizabeth (Gillum) Roberts comprised John, James, Frederick, Jeremiah and four daughters, who passed their lives in Virginia. October 24, 1828, Jeremiah Roberts married Miss Mildred Fagg, a daughter of Major John Fagg, mentioned previously, whose home was a part of the Jefferson estate, and who was a personal friend of the Sage of Monticello. They became the parents of John O. of this review; James, who died at Kirkwood, Missouri, at fifty-seven or fifty-eight years, leaving no issue; Richard Morris, who died at Joplin, Missouri, in 1893, aged fifty-six; he was a mining man, and left three children: Ellen, the widow of Lewis R. Downing, resides in Kansas City, and has a son, James Boyd Downing in that city; Caroline V. married William E. Jones, moved to Seattle, Washington, and left a son, John Paul Jones, now a resident of Nome, Alaska. In 1848 Jeremiah Roberts moved into Clarksville and engaged in the merchandise business until his death, which occurred eight years later, March 20, 1856. He was a man of churchly tendencies, a strong Methodist, and lived a life of rigid austerity all his days.

John O. Roberts acquired his education chiefly in the school of experience, which has given valuable training to so many of our biggest men, and he was "graduated from the mill of hard knocks." His father wished his sons to begin life under more favorable circumstances than he himself had done, and John O. began his career in 1847 as a clerk for H. D. Kent & Brother in Clarksville. His father succeeded that firm in the business in the following year, and from this store John O. entered the river service as a packet clerk in 1851 for the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company. He remained with this business until the death of his father, when he returned to the store and was thereafter identified with the merchandise business until 1862, when he engaged in milling as manager of the Imperial Milling Company. This historic old mill was built in 1856 by Clifford, Roberts & Company, and in 1859 was destroyed by fire. Two years later it was rebuilt, and in the year following Mr. Roberts assumed charge of its operations. It was incorporated in 1880 and became the Imperial Milling Company. He conducted it until 1854, after which he discontinued his connection with it for a matter of twelve years, and then resumed its management for a period of ten years. The mill was then sold to the Gillum interests, and Mr. Roberts became vice-president of the company, but retaining only a

nominal interest in the plant. While Mr. Roberts was actively engaged in milling operations, his connection with the merchandise business continued until about 1870, when he retired and turned his attention to more important matters.

In 1870 the inauguration of the scheme to build a railroad took place in the office of Mr. Roberts. The company was chartered as the Clarksville & Western Railway Company, and he was elected its president. The road was originally intended for a link in the Chicago & Alton west, but when the bridge was built at Louisiana and the Chicago & Alton went west from there, the Clarksville promoters built their line to St. Louis and it was sold to the Burlington interests, after which Mr. Roberts retired from the company.

In 1871 he was one of three, including B. P. Clifford, Mr. Roberts, and Henry S. Carroll, who were the prime movers in the establishment of the first bank in Clarksville, the Clifford Banking Company, and he has continued a leading factor in its affairs since its organization, being president of the institution now. His son, John O., Jr., is vice-president and Calvin L. Carroll, his son-in-law, is the cashier. Mr. Roberts is the owner of a considerable quantity of valuable farm land, which he began acquiring in the early seventies, and he is now known to be one of the largest farmers and land owners in the county.

Among the numerous other industrial enterprises with which Mr. Roberts has found active place for his abundant energy and public spiritedness, must be mentioned the gravel road system of Pike county, which, with other citizens of prominence, Mr. Roberts took the initiative in organizing. In 1857 the Clarksville, Paynesville & Prairieville Road Company was formed with Newton McDonald as president and John O. Roberts as secretary. The company was subsequently displaced by the Clarksville Road Company by a special act of the legislature of the state, and the construction of the road began at Clarksville. The estimated cost of the road was placed at \$32,000, and that amount of money was provided for by the county court, the town of Clarksville and its citizens, and the citizens of the communities through which the road was to pass. The first five miles of road out of Clarksville was built at a cost of \$5,000 per mile, and when the appropriation for the road was exhausted the road was not yet completed. The board of directors met the deficiency by borrowing \$10,000 to finish the work, and Mr. Roberts was one of the several men who guaranteed the payment of the note.

This demonstration of practical public spirit enabled the company to connect the towns above named by gravel roads of the highest order, and the toll was placed at the limit of the law while funds were being raised to repay the loan in interest. With the debt disposed of, the board reduced the toll to a point sufficient to maintain the road, and they managed the affairs of the concern until the county, under a provision of law, took over the road and continued its management, with but little change of policy.

Of the several citizens who thus added lustre to their names in the work of pioneer gravel road building in Pike county, only H. V. P. Block, of Eolia and John O. Roberts of this review survive today, and the latter was secretary of the company which built the road until the highway went into the hands of the county, a term of service covering a period of forty years—of a surety a worthy record, and one indicating the splendid interest he has ever evinced in the welfare of the county, and in its fullest development.

Mr. Roberts has not been particularly interested in politics. He was an admirer of Senator Benton before he became a voter and in those

days might have been classed with the Democrats, but when Democracy unfeelingly and coldly turned from the senator and deprived Missouri of her greatest political leader, Mr. Roberts sought a new political home, and, since the Civil war period, he has been a Republican. During the Rebellion he was a member of the Missouri State Militia.

On November 30, 1853, Mr. Roberts married Miss Mary M. Swain, a daughter of Warren Swain, one of the early settlers of Clarksville, who came from Reading, Massachusetts. Mrs. Roberts was born in Clarksville on February 16, 1828, and died on August 19, 1900. She had children as follows: Mrs. Calvin Carroll, of Clarksville; Jerry W., who died in 1881, and John O., Jr., who married Miss Augusta, the daughter of F. M. Mackey, and is the father of John O. III and Mary Alice.

IRVIN J. MACKEY is the son of Francis M. Mackey, who was treasurer of Pike county when he died and who finished his long life as a farmer and stock man in Mackey valley, south of Clarksville, as indicated in the sketch of James C. Mackey, appearing elsewhere in this work. Irvin J. Mackey was born September 29, 1869, upon the eminence which lifts the old Mackey residence above the surrounding country and makes it a conspicuous landmark of one of the noted agricultural valleys of the county. Within the confines of this old community he came up through the years of his minority and in its precincts, hallowed by long years of family associations, he has lived as a man.

The farm of Irvin Mackey embraces, in addition to the old home, another tract of land settled by the well-remembered pioneer, William Elgin, whose posterity still dot the landscape of Pike county, and whose blood courses through the veins of numerous families thereof. Upon the old Mackey farm embraced in this domain, occurred one of the early murders of Pike county. This was the brutal murder of Reason Mackey, and uncle of Francis Marian Mackey, by a negro slave. Although the murderer was merely personal property, he was held responsible for his act and died upon the scaffold in expiation, this being the first legal hanging in Pike county.

Like his father and older brothers, all of whom enjoyed large and worthy success in business life, Irvin J. Mackey engaged in the diversified farming and thus earned a prominent place in the roster of successful feeders and growers of stock in the valley. His domain comprises four hundred and eighty acres of hill and vale and its response to the plowman's efforts is as cheerful and as lavish, with the agricultural aids common to the day, as it was in days gone by when his fathers gave themselves in toil to its cultivation.

October 13, 1892, Mr. Mackey married Lizzie J. McDannold, a daughter of William R. McDannold, mentioned elsewhere in this biographical work. The children of this union are Frances Lucinda and Margaret Elizabeth.

In his political relations Mr. Mackey is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Ramsey Creek Baptist church, as well as being clerk of that organization.

PARSON C. MACKEY is a son of John T. Mackey and a member of that distinguished family of farmers and stockmen who have made Mackey's Valley, or the Mackey community of Pike county, famous. The subject was born in sight of the farm upon which he lives today and where he has achieved his agricultural success, his natal day being December 25, 1863, just thirty years after the birth of his father.

John T. Mackey was a brother of Francis Mackey mentioned in the sketch of J. C. Mackey to be found elsewhere in this work, and he gave all the years of his life to agricultural pursuits in Pike county. He was one of the leading farmers of the valley which bore his name and he remained actively with it until 1892 when he took up his residence in Louisiana, Missouri. There he lived out his life and died in 1910. He was a charter member of the Corinth Presbyterian church and was one of its officers and advisers all his life.

Thomas J. Mackey, the father of John T. and the grandfather of Parson C. of this review, came into Pike county from Kentucky at a date sufficiently early for him to acquire first hand a body of the valley which was subsequently known as Mackey's Valley or neighborhood, and the several sons who were reared in his household settled about the old home and there increased their number and won honor and distinction as citizens of the community. He married Sallie Griffith and John T. was one of their large family of children.

John C. Mackey married Elizabeth C. Brown, a daughter of Parson Brown and a granddaughter of William Brown, the head of that pioneer family which came to Pike county, Missouri, from Bourbon county, Kentucky, about 1831. William Brown was born in Virginia and at the age of sixteen years he went to Kentucky and took part in the battle with the Indians at "Blue Licks." When he came to Missouri he was already well past the meridian of life, and there ended his days. His children were William, Parson, Joseph, James and Elizabeth, the wife of Judge Owsley, of Clarksville. The grandfather of these children was William Brown, who brought his family across the Blue Ridge mountains into Kentucky, after his services as a Revolutionary soldier were concluded, and he settled on Licking river, near Boone's Lick.

Parson Brown married Orpha Jones and among his family of four children was Elizabeth C., the mother of Parson C. Mackey. Mrs. Mackey died in 1879 and her children were Orpha, now Mrs. Strange of Louisiana, Missouri; Ella, the wife of J. L. Butts, of Pike county; Ada, married to W. J. Wamsley, of Denver, Colorado; Parson and J. Tucker, of Clarksville, Missouri.

Parson C. Mackey grew up to years of young manhood in the valley which bears his name and was educated in McCune College, in Louisiana. Arriving at his majority he engaged in farming within sight of his boyhood home and subsequently became the owner of the Heath J. Meriweather farm of one hundred and forty acres. He engaged in and carried on a milk business for several years, out of which industry he made the live assets which placed him substantially before the successful men of the valley, and which furnished the nourishment which restored his farm to a profitable enterprise for farming in later years.

On December 24, 1884, Mr. Mackey married Miss Louie E. Wells, a daughter of James R. Wells, one of the old settlers of Pike county, whose estate lay south of Clarksville, and who married Miss Fannie Patton, a cousin of Frank W. and Col. J. H. Patton, two leading farmers of the Annada locality of Pike county. Rev. James R. Patton was a well known Presbyterian minister of Pike county in earlier years. Mrs. Mackey was one of eight children of her parents and is herself the mother of children, Ethel, May, John T. and Elizabeth.

Mr. Mackey holds to the well-known political belief of his family,—that of the Democrat, and is a member and an elder of the Presbyterian church of Corinth, where his father officiated so long and under whose spiritual roof he was reared.

WILLIAM L'HOMEDIEU SILLIMAN was long the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of postmaster of Clarksville, Missouri, where he

resided almost continuously since 1860. He was a Civil war veteran, and, although seventy-two years of age at the time of his death, he was a citizen of note in Pike county, where his deep and sincere interest in public affairs resulted in marked progress and improvement in the general welfare.

A native of Chester, Middlesex county, Connecticut, Mr. Silliman was born August 25, 1840. He was a son of Carlos C. Silliman, whose birth occurred in Chester, Connecticut, in 1811 and who was a tool manufacturer there, as was also his father, Samuel S. Silliman. The latter was likewise a native of Chester and he manufactured wooden ink stands, one of which now stands upon the desk of the postmaster at Clarksville and which bears the date of 1845. The Silliman family was founded in New England in the early colonial days and the father of Samuel S. was a gallant and faithful soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war.

Charles C. Silliman married Harriet L'Homedieu, whose forebears came to the colonies in a very early day. Members of the L'Homedieu family fled from France to America in order to escape the outrages following one of the French wars and they settled on Long Island, where the family became one of great prominence and influence. Mr. and Mrs. Silliman became the parents of the following children: Charles, of Chester, Connecticut, was a Union soldier during the Rebellion; Frank is now a resident of the old home town in Connecticut; Amelia died as Mrs. William Foster on Long Island; and William L'Homedieu is the immediate subject of this sketch.

Mr. Silliman, of this review, was educated limitedly in his home place and in 1858, at the age of eighteen years, he went to Hancock county, Illinois, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the inception of the war between the states. About that time he came over into Missouri and established his home in Clarksville. On the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a soldier in Company A, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Smart. He saw hard service in the southern part of the state, participating in a number of important engagements. He received his honorable discharge and was mustered out of service February 28, 1865. In 1864, while in service, he was married at Dallas City, Illinois.

After the close of the war and when peace had again been established throughout the country, Mr. Silliman returned to Connecticut, where he continued to reside for the ensuing two years. In 1867 he came west again and settled in Clarksville, here turning his attention to work as a carpenter as a partner of T. C. Kelsey. The firm of Silliman & Kelsey continued but a short time, when Mr. Kelsey moved away. The business was carried on in this community without interruption until the panic of 1892, when the policy of the national administration scared capital into hiding and put the building industry on the shelf, so to say. For two years of that now historic period of depression the industry was in a state of suspended animation and not until the election of McKinley and the consequent restoration of confidence did business awaken and an era of industrial activity begin.

Soon after Mr. McKinley's inauguration as president postoffice changes began taking place and Mr. Silliman was appointed postmaster of Clarksville as the successor of Frank Simons. He was reappointed to office twice by President Roosevelt and later held a commission from President Taft. Mr. Silliman was a stalwart Republican in his political adherence and in a fraternal way he was a valued member of the time-honored Masonic order.

On June 22, 1864, Mr. Silliman was united in marriage to Miss

Almina Wiley, a daughter of Oliver Wiley. Mrs. Silliman was born in New York state September 26, 1841, and is the second in order of birth in a family of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Silliman have four children as follows,—Edwin is engaged in the railroad business in Minnesota; Harriet is the wife of T. S. McQueen, of Clarksville; Florence is the wife of Fred Stichter, a business man in Louisiana, Missouri; and Alice is Mrs. Lewis Soelliger, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Silliman was an elder in the Presbyterian church, of which his family are all devout members. His death occurred December 21, 1912.

JOSEPH E. BANKHEAD, M. D. One of the representative physicians and surgeons of Clarksville, Missouri, Dr. Joseph Errett Bankhead is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears. He is descended from a fine old Virginia family and traces his ancestry back to Scotch origin. He is a son of Dr. Cary Randolph Bankhead and a grandson of John W. Bankhead, the founder of this prominent Missouri family.

John W. Bankhead was born at Monticello, Virginia, the home of President Jefferson, in 1810, and was a son of Charles Lewis Bankhead, who married Miss Martha Randolph, a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. Charles Lewis Bankhead passed his life as a planter near Charlottesville, Virginia. His father was Dr. John Randolph Bankhead, of posterity not far removed from the Scotch ancestor who planted this familiar name in the Old Dominion commonwealth. The Randolphs are even more ancient in American history than the Bankheads, having been among the settlers of the Johnstown colony on the James river, which was founded by Capt. John Smith. Through them the Bankheads trace their lineage back thirteen generations to Pocohontas, the Indian girl who saved the life of Captain Smith and who subsequently married John Rolfe. A daughter of John and Pocahontas Rolfe married a Randolph.

John W. Bankhead was educated in the University of Virginia. He married Elizabeth Poindexter Christian, a daughter of an aristocratic family of Albemarle county, Virginia, and in 1841 he brought his family and slaves to Missouri. He purchased several thousand acres of land in the Edgewood community of Pike county and there took up the battle with nature for the establishment and development of a home. He lived to witness all the changes of the old regime to the new and gave his moral support to the preservation of the institution which supported aristocracy and formed a barrier to the free and unhampered social intercourse between people of his own color which prevails today.

He was a man of splendid managerial ability as the head of a large agricultural enterprise but he abandoned hope for himself as a factor in the competitive race after the war. He threw his whole soul into the sympathy he lent to the south in its effort to maintain the Confederacy and could never feel reconstructed. He displayed disappointment and much bitterness toward the forces which killed slavery and took away, without compensation, much of his personal property. Even the lapse of nearly a third of a century—from the close of the war until his death—failed to assuage his grief over what he felt was the ingratitude of the nation. His freed men still remained on and about his plantation with the resumption of peaceful conditions but his heart was lost to his old interests and he accomplished but very little after the war, enjoying life mainly in the company of his devoted wife and among his children. He buried his wife in 1895 and was himself laid away in 1897. His wife's passing took away one of the last of the daughters of the old regime. She lived always as she was reared, with servants for every need

and to be only a companion for her husband and a mother to her children. One of the old servants that accompanied the Bankhead family from Virginia to Missouri, "Aunt Kitty" Rucker, still survives and resides in Clarksville.

John W. Bankhead was reared in an Episcopal home. He was capable of widely divergent emotions and the intensity of his feelings ever betrayed him. If he loved, he lavished his attentions, and if he hated he withdrew himself from the objectionable person and lived the part he felt. He lies beside his wife in the Episcopal cemetery at Prairieville. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bankhead were: Capt. Archie C., who commanded a company in General Price's army during the Civil war and who was a conspicuous figure around old Prairieville and Edgewood for many years; Dr. Cary R., father of the subject of this review; Thomas, who died unmarried; and Martha, who died in Clarksville as Mrs. Howard K. Morris.

Cary R. Bankhead passed his youth under such environment as indicated above. He was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, March 4, 1835, and died March 12, 1907. He was graduated in the University of Missouri and subsequently studied medicine in the old St. Louis Medical College, in which he was graduated prior to the outbreak of the Rebellion. He initiated the active practice of his profession in Spencersburg, where he resided one year, at the end of which he located in Paynesville. He maintained his home in the latter place for half a century, during which time he was engaged in medical work. Just a few miles distant from his home Doctor Pollard, his old schoolmate, passed his life and died about the same time as did Doctor Bankhead. Although well known as an ardent Democrat, Doctor Bankhead never unburdened himself offensively in times of peace and was almost equally reticent during the war. He was nearly as strong a Southern sympathizer as was his father but he kept a close mouth and retained a warm spot for himself in the heart of a Union provost marshal, who more than once kept a Federal bullet from ending his life before a firing squad out in some lonely place. He watched with interest the political development and official growth of Champ Clark from his entry into public life until he marshaled the Democratic forces as minority leader in the national house of representatives and predicted that the now speaker would some day sit in the presidential chair.

Dr. Cary R. Bankhead married Miss Amanda Ellen Errett, a daughter of Rev. Joseph J. Errett, a Christian minister, who was born in New York, where he married Miss Rachel Davis, and who died near Paynesville in 1880. The children born to the Errett family were: Mrs. Bankhead, Mrs. R. E. Guy, of Kansas City; Mrs. J. K. Reid, of Palmyra, Missouri; Mrs. R. H. Waggoner, who died in Kansas City in 1895; Dr. Joseph H., of California; and Rev. Davis Errett, of Salem, Oregon. To Doctor and Mrs. Cary R. Bankhead the following children were born,—Miss Martha, of Paynesville; Dr. Joseph E., of this notice; Mary, wife of Mark M. Gillum, of Clarksville; Dr. Charles L., of Paynesville; Nellie, widow of Dr. Smith, of Clarksville; Henry Russell, a farmer near Edgewood; Dr. Cary R., Jr., a dentist in Clarksville; Miss Kate, of Paynesville; and Miss Bessie Guy, a teacher in the public schools of Clarksville.

Dr. Joseph E. Bankhead, whose name forms the caption for this review, was born in Missouri on the 21st of September, 1864. He received his rudimentary educational training in the Paynesville Institute, where he studied under Professor Gass. After reaching years of mature judgment he decided upon the medical profession as his life work. For two years he studied medicine in the University of Missouri and he

completed his medical course in the Missouri Medical College, now a part of the Washington Medical College, now a part of the Washington University of St. Louis, in March, 1887. He began the practice of his profession in Clarksville immediately after graduation and gradually built up an extensive and lucrative patronage. He now holds precedence as one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons in Pike county. In connection with his work he is a valued and appreciative member of the Pike County Medical Society, of which he was the second president, and he is likewise affiliated with the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

Doctor Bankhead has been twice married. November 12, 1890, he wed Miss Laura Hughes, a daughter of the pioneer Capt. Benjamin Hughes. She died April 4, 1900, without issue. November 4, 1901, Doctor Bankhead was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Cake, a daughter of Rev. E. B. Cake, of Decatur, Illinois, who married Jennie S. Errett. Reverend Cake was originally from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and his wife was a cousin of Doctor Bankhead's mother. Doctor and Mrs. Bankhead have one daughter, Ellen Cary, born February 15, 1905.

JOHN HOWAT is manager of "Falcon," the rural estate of E. C. Damron which is located adjacent to the community of Clarksville and which is widely known as a model stock, grain and grass farm. This great estate is devoted to experimental work in connection with the discovery of the best methods for intensive farming and for the stimulation of interest in agriculture and the promotion of auxiliaries to that end. Comprising eight hundred acres, this farm is a veritable landscape garden, picturesque with hills and valleys, gravel roads and forest shade. It was originally improved by Mr. Damron as a country home, where he could devote his attention to such objects as outlined above and where he could retire with his family from his sojourns abroad or from a strenuous campaign in business in St. Louis.

John Howat began his life in Missouri in 1902, when he undertook the management of "Falcon." He came originally from Houghton county, Michigan, where he had spent a few years as a stock farmer among the snowdrifts. His "Sidnaw Stock Farm" there was established when he came out of Iowa, where many years had been spent in agricultural pursuits.

A native of Ayr, Scotland, John Howat was born November 16, 1859. The Howats were indigenous to the locality of Ayr for generations too remote to determine and the men were inclined either toward agriculture or the professions. John Howat is a son of James Howat, whose ancestors espoused the cause of Charles Stuart in the latter's conflict with the Cromwell party. James Howat was a fixture upon the estate of Lord Bailey and there reared a large family. He married Jane Mitchell, whose father, John Mitchell, was descended from a family, the lineage of which can be traced back to the times of the James, Elizabeth and Shakespeare. Mr. and Mrs. James Howat are deceased and concerning their children the following brief data are here incorporated: Andrew is a lawyer of note in Salt Lake City, Utah; James remains on the old farm in Scotland; Robert was an attorney in De Witt, Iowa, for a number of years prior to his demise, in 1885; Mary passed away in Iowa, unmarried; Maggie became the wife of Captain Shearer and died in Mobile, Alabama; John is the immediate subject of this review; Jean is the wife of Peter Randall, a contractor in New York City; Jasper resides in De Witt, Iowa; Elizabeth is the wife of Jenkin Jones, of Ayr, Scotland; Alexander is a carpenter in Clarksville, Missouri; and Thomas is president of Trevecca College at Talgarth, Wales.

John Howat was reared to maturity and educated in his native land, where he received a good training in agriculture upon an estate of the nobility. He came to America shortly after reaching his legal majority and located in Iowa, where he found work as a farm hand. His enthusiasm for his work in this new country brought him in contact with the leading thought of his state in agricultural circles and in 1895 he was elected president of the Farmers' Institute of Clinton county, serving in that capacity for a period of five years. His ability and worth were given further recognition by his appointment as a director of the state board of agriculture, a position he retained for two years. He lent his active aid to the stimulation of agriculture and the work of the agricultural college of the state and his thoughts in this connection frequently found their way to the agricultural press of the state. Among the men of renown in this field of husbandry with whom he came into personal relation was "Tama Jim" Wilson, now secretary of agriculture in the cabinet of President Taft. It was Mr. Howat who chanced to have the honor of informing his old countryman of his appointment to the cabinet of President McKinley.

Mr. Howat's experimental work in his capacity as director of affairs at "Falcon" is independent and free from any outside influence and whatever of value is unfolded to him through this channel is freely communicated to the station at Columbia or to the department of agriculture or animal industry at Washington. He is breeding the American Percheron with native sire and dam with results equal to those reached with imported blood and his herd of white Shorthorns is marking a new era in the cattle industry, in the development of an animal with many points of superiority. Stock from "Falcon" is entered for premiums at local fairs and that noted farm is represented by Mr. Howat at state and other meetings of farmers where mutual exchange of experiences occurs. The autumn corn show in Clarksville was established by the influence from "Falcon" and six hundred dollars in prizes is scattered among the champion corn growers of this community.

In April, 1884, Mr. Howat was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Bowcott, the ceremony having been performed in Clinton county, Iowa. Mrs. Howat is a daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Morgan) Bowcott and she was born at Glamorgan, Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Howat are the parents of six children, as follows,—Lela Jean is a popular and successful teacher in Roswell, New Mexico; she was graduated in the University of Missouri; Agnes is the wife of J. Roberts Carroll, of Clarksville; Robert is a student in the agricultural department of the University of Missouri; and Sylla, James and William are all at the parental home.

In religious matters the Howat family are devout members of the Methodist church, to whose charities they are most liberal contributors. In politics Mr. Howat maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment rather than to vote along strictly partisan lines. He is a man of sterling integrity and intense activity. He is possessed of that innate kindness of spirit which makes one popular amongst all classes of people and it may be said concerning him that his charity knows only the bounds of his opportunities.

JAMES C. MACKEY is a successful farmer near Clarksville and is a member of one of the oldest families in Pike county. His father was the late Francis M. Mackey, who spent his life as a resident of Pike county and passed away while holding the office of treasurer of it. He was born September 13, 1835, and was a son of Thomas J. Mackey, born in Missouri and now sleeping in the Presbyterian cemetery in Corinth. He

was a true pioneer of the county, and among other worthy men of his time, shared conspicuously in the subjugation of nature in the wilds of the now profusely settled community.

Thomas J. Mackey was a son of one of the three brother founders of this numerous family who came out from Kentucky about the beginning of the nineteenth century and settled in Pike county. From this point the younger generations scattered over the best agricultural section of Pike county and many of their posterity continue to abide here. Thomas Mackey was a man of more than ordinary prominence in his community, and although possessing but a meagre education, his native talent for leadership and direction of affairs won him a strong position in whatever place he found himself. He was a man of strong and enduring convictions, sterling manhood, and his union with Sallie Griffith produced a posterity which has added character and wealth to Pike county. They were the parents of five children: John T. and Harrison G. died, leaving families in Pike county; Francis M., the father of the subject; William W., who left two children, and Samuel Franklin, who left four daughters as his posterity.

Francis M. Mackey was born in Calumet township, acquired a practical education, suited to his needs as a farmer and stockman, and grew old in that industry. He moved into Clarksville with his family in 1890 and in 1902 was elected county treasurer for a term of four years. His death came during the last year of his official life. During his vigorous and useful life he was one of the famous wheat growers of his county and carried on his operations in a successful and cumulative manner. He came to be known as extensively for his substantial character as for his good business judgment, and was highly regarded by his fellow townspeople all his life. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church and always voted the Democratic ticket. His church work was a matter of much concern and importance to him and the congregation found in him such efficiency as a delegate to synods and presbyteries that he was frequently chosen to represent them in that capacity. He married Lucinda McLeod, a daughter of James S. McLeod, and a granddaughter of William McLeod, who came to Pike county from Kentucky as a pioneer. Mrs. Mackey died on May 6, 1875, the mother of Lemuel F., a farmer of Pike county, James C. of this review, Henry Thomas and Irvin J., farmers in the community in which they were born. Francis M. Mackey married a second time, Jane McIlroy becoming his wife, but she died without issue, and he later married Betty Glover who still survives, the mother of Glover Mackey, a farmer of Pike county.

James C. Mackey was born January 16, 1864, and he remained in the parental home until he had passed his eighteenth birthday. He acquired a liberal education and was urged by his father to join his brothers in an independent farming venture before reaching his majority. The father provided the farm and the opportunity to stock it and the sons furnished the labor and management, and the combination proved a most decided success. James Mackey carried on grain and stock farming as his main interest for a time and then fell to trading in stock and prosecuted this so successfully and so extensively that the occupation eventually came to require all his time, other matters receiving his supervision only. Thus he built up an extensive business in stock trading, covering a period of years. He meanwhile increased the area of his farm, and in 1893 purchased a sightly place two and a half miles south of Clarksville, on which he erected a country home.

On September 17, 1885, Mr. Mackey married Miss Louisa McDannold, a daughter of William R. McDannold, one of the ablest business

men of Pike county and the representative of a pioneer family. She was born in Marshall county, Iowa, in 1865.

Mr. Mackey has always been interested in politics with a view to the establishing of correct principles of government. He has ever been a strong partisan of Champ Clark, whom, at Montgomery City on one occasion he helped to nominate for congress. He is a Baptist in his religious affiliations, and has been a member of the Ramsey Creek Baptist church since February, 1886, and a deacon in that church for twenty-two years. For twenty-four years he has occupied the position of Sunday school superintendent and has been active for years in the Sunday school work of the township. He was moderator of the Salt River Association of the Baptist church four years and a member of the district board of the church for twenty-three years, while he is chairman of the board at this time.

WILLIAM CASWELL PREWITT is one of the most prosperous agriculturists in Pike county, where he was born and reared, and he is the son of William Caswell Prewitt, Sr., a phenomenally successful farmer and stockman, who was well known throughout this section of the state by reason of his extraordinary business ability and exceptional talent as an agriculturist.

The story of the building of a fortune by William Caswell Prewitt, Sr., while in the vigor of his life, spans a period of fifty-six years spent in Missouri and of forty-six years passed adjacent to Clarksville, where the main plot of his industrial and commercial life was laid and matured. The architect of his fortune and the mechanic who executed the plans were the same modest but purposeful man whose climb upward was accompanied by numerous hardships and whose pathway was marked with deeds of charity, acts of the greatest liberality and evidences of the interest he felt in dependent humanity. He enjoyed life while he harvested the crop his system and brains produced and he softened the pillows of weary heads, lifting the burdens from weary backs and making provision for the worthy and humble who were akin to him or who had served his household in its rising tide. When he settled in Lincoln county Mr. Prewitt was a young man of twenty-one years of age, with a fair education, with an active mind and with all the vigor and hopefulness of youth. He acquired a small farm near Auburn and cultivated it for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which he sold it and came to Pike county. This was in 1839. In the following year he engaged in the general merchandise business in Clarksville and he was identified with that line of enterprise for the next three years. Nature endowed him with rare business sagacity and it may be said that few men who lived in Pike county were able to turn their judgment into coin as easily as he. His landed estate reached the distinction of aristocratic dominions, was amply peopled with field hands, house servants and black boys in livery. The chimney of the old home of his favorite servants, masked in ivy, still marks the spot where slavery eventually gave place to liberty and where black men became citizens instead of chattels. His will made ample provision for his emancipated slaves and his widow renewed the bequest in her will for any who merited the charity of their former master.

Mr. Prewitt loved the innocent sports of hunting and fishing and when the leader of the fox chase blew his horn for the gathering he was wont to unhitch and join in the merry chase. His excursions to Colorado, while attending his invalid daughter, offered him rare opportunities for the sport which prolongs life and he invariably returned home a rested man. He was a God-fearing man and held membership in the

Christian church, which organization was the beneficiary of his liberality. He was a stalwart Democrat but politics played a small part in the drama of his life. He was neutral toward the strife between the states and was not affiliated with any fraternal organizations. He was one of the liberal subscribers to the first gravel roads of Pike county, Missouri.

A native of Fayette county, Kentucky, the senior Mr. Prewitt was born October 29, 1808, and he died on his farm in Missouri February 14, 1885. His father was Vaul Allen Prewitt and his mother Mildred Ellis Prewitt. The former was born October 14, 1785, and died February 16, 1826. The mother was born February 8, 1791, was summoned to the life eternal, and was survived by one son, William Caswell Prewitt, Sr.

Vaul Allen Prewitt and his brother Robert were soldiers under General Harrison in the War of 1812. The former was adjutant in Colonel Dudley's regiment and was taken prisoner at Fort Meigs, on the Maumee river. He was stripped of his clothing, save for shirt and trousers, and cast into the "Bull Pen" with the common soldiery and mistreated until the matter reached the attention of old Tecumseh, who ordered his resoration to the dignity becoming a prisoner of war. Robert Prewitt was captured by the enemy in the battle of Raisin river. Robert Prewitt, Sr., father of Vaul and Robert, was a Revolutionary soldier in the Continental army from Virginia, as was also Capt. William Ellis, maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this review. In 1795 these old patriots both moved their families to Fayette county, Kentucky, and there passed the residue of their lives. Robert Prewitt, Sr., married Patsy Chandler, May 22, 1782, and to them were born seven sons, Robert Jr., Vaul Allen, William, Henry, Nelson, James, and Levi.

William Caswell Prewitt, Sr., was married, March 3, 1845, to Miss Martha C. Prewitt, a daughter of Robert Prewitt, his uncle. Mrs. Prewitt was born October 17, 1828, and was less than seventeen years of age at the time of her marriage. She passed away March 16, 1888 and her two children to reach maturity were Martha Caswell, born June 15, 1858, and died in September, 1881; she married R. T. Gentry but they had no children; and William Caswell, Jr., of this notice.

December 15, 1861, marks the date of nativity of William Caswell Prewitt, Jr. He grew up on the farm on which he now resides and was liberally educated in Paynesville Academy. His early business training was obtained under the tutelage of his father and upon the latter's death he inherited a good estate. The high plane at which the junior Mr. Prewitt has maintained the character of his farm, to which he has added several hundred acres, is ample proof of his business and managerial ability. He and two of his sons are now extensively engaged in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and their herd has brought considerable notoriety to the farm in the way of prize-winnings in the Missouri State Fair and in local county fairs with results which successfully advertise their business. Feeding and finishing cattle, hogs and sheep for the markets and the packers form an important feature of the business life of the Prewitt enterprise, also.

The character of his citizenship and the weight of his personal responsibility have combined to recommend Mr. Prewitt for usefulness in bodies or gatherings in the interest of the general welfare of his country and recognition has frequently come to him from the governor of the state and from other sources of authority, with commissions as a delegate to various gatherings, but his defect in hearing has made it impossible for him to act in any such capacity. He has as little interest in politics as had his father. He is a devout member of the Christian church

and gives liberally to the support of a number of worthy charitable organizations. He has been president of the Citizens Bank of Clarksville for eighteen years and has watched its growth from a small beginning to its present position as a strong and formidable financial institution. His landed estate comprises 1,487 acres of most arable land that is unusually picturesque in a rural way.

September 29, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Prewitt to Miss Mattie B. Anderson, a daughter of Thomas C. and Sallie (Prewitt) Anderson, the latter of whom was a daughter of Moss Prewitt, a pioneer of Boone county, Missouri. Mr. Anderson was born in Callaway county, Missouri, and he and his wife became the parents of the following children,—Sarah E. married Dr. Woodson Moss and is now deceased; Emma P. died as Mrs. Charles Guilford, of Boston, Massachusetts; Maggie married Robert Prewitt and resides in Denver, Colorado; James Parker Anderson is a resident of Columbia, Missouri; Mattie B. is the wife of the subject of this sketch; and Walter M. maintains his home in Boone county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Prewitt are the parents of four children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated,—William Caswell (III), born August 24, 1886, is a partner in the Prewitt affairs at the old home; Moss F., born October 16, 1888, married Miss Hazel Ayers McDonald and is associated with his brother and father in business; Robert Chandler, born April 18, 1891, is identified with business affairs at home; and Martha E., born December 13, 1900, resides at home. One grandchild, Moss F., Jr., perpetuates the name of Prewitt.

WILLIAM REUBEN McDANNOLD was born in the Calumet district of Pike county, Missouri, in January, 1836, a few months after the family had been established in this state by Judge Newton McDannold, who located on Little Ramsey creek in October, 1835, but who removed to the well known McDannold homestead near Clarksville in the following year. He was a Kentuckian by birth, coming from the region about Mt. Sterling, where his birth occurred on December 20, 1807.

The father of Judge McDannold was Reuben McDannold, born February 14, 1768, who came to Missouri in 1835 as a member of the company which Boone county, Kentucky, gave to Pike county that year. He died near Paynesville, Missouri, August 1, 1848. He married Phoebe Ellis, August 12, 1790, a member of a large family of children specifically mentioned in the sketch of John Treadway, elsewhere in this work. She was born August 7, 1774, and died May 28, 1858. Reuben and Phoebe (Ellis) McDannold became the parents of the following children,—Susan, born July 23, 1791, married Lewis Ford and died near Wellsville, Missouri; William, born September 23, 1793, spent his active life in Pike county and died June 12, 1840; John E., born November 7, 1795, died November 6, 1833; Marie, born March 30, 1898, married a Mr. Ford and in later life became the wife of Bolly Bain; she died July 20, 1844, in Pike county; Thomas, born March 8, 1800, died September, 1855, leaving a family; Reuben, born February 20, 1802, died in August, 1826, unmarried; Agnes, born November 24, 1804, became the wife of James Jeans and passed away August 20, 1851; Phoebe, born September 3, 1805, married John Jewett and died on February 15, 1870; Newton, the father of the subject; Madison, born April 8, 1810, and died November 11th of the same year; Alexander, born October 10, 1811, spent his life in Pike county and died on April 21, 1877; Amanda, born February 10, 1814, died as the wife of Benjamin Jeans in August, 1856; Sarah, born March 23, 1816, married Washington Treadway and died January 12, 1865; Nancy, born February 23, 1820, and died February 23, 1835.

Judge McDannold first married Louisa Thomas Gaines, whose father came to Missouri from Kentucky. Mrs. McDannold was born October 15, 1811, and died June 22, 1847, having lived a consistent Christian life. They were married in 1831, and their issue were as follows: Lucy, who died in infancy; Sarah A. E., the widow of Joseph Nelson, of Canton, Missouri; William Reuben, the subject of this review; Thomas J., born March 6, 1839, passed his life as a neighbor of his brother Will; he demonstrated a fine ability as a farmer and stockman, lived an exemplary Christian life; he married Susan J., a daughter of William Smith, and died on April 4, 1889, leaving a daughter, Alice, the wife of W. M. Walters, and a son, Herman G.; Phoebe J., born February 24, 1841, became Mrs. Reuben Anderson and died on November 14, 1872, leaving children; Celia M., born November 11, 1843, married James P. Knox and died May 7, 1898; Alexander L., born June 8, 1846, is a resident of Pittsfield, Illinois. In later years Judge McDannold married Mrs. Martha McCune, a daughter of John Edwards of a Virginia family, and the widow of Joseph McCune. To this union were born Mary S., born April 1, 1849, who died September 3, 1887; Emma, born November 9, 1843, married John Givins and died January 9, 1911; Albert Hurley, born in March, 1857, is ex-treasurer of Pike county and a leading citizen of Louisiana, Missouri. Judge McDannold passed away May 17, 1881.

William Reuben McDannold attended the district schools in the farming community in which he was reared, and finished his schooling in the Paynesville school, where he was a pupil of Jeff Forgey and Marcellus Goren, two prominent instructors in the days before the war. He inherited his father's business acumen and he early entered upon a stock trading career, finding in that his rightful field of enterprise, and becoming a well known "drover" to the St. Louis market before the war. He continued in this for some time, being associated for a time with James Major, and the profits from this source went into real estate and such other investments as his judgment approved. He came to the old family homestead in 1887 from an adjoining farm, as it were, and his declining years are passing in the atmosphere still redolent of memories of his childhood environment.

Mr. McDannold has followed the family tradition in politics and has supported the Democratic party, but has never manifested any ambition for public office. He originated the movement to charter the Citizens' Bank of Clarksville, and is a director of that institution. He also aided in promoting the Farmers' Elevator Company, and his movements as a business man have been high above the mediocre, and on a plane where none but men of recognized ability are found. He is a member of the Ramsey Creek Baptist church since 1858.

Mr. McDannold was married on October 2, 1861, to Miss Frances Bibb, a daughter of Benjamin B. Bibb and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Bibb. Mrs. McDannold was born June 25, 1845, and passed away February 16, 1896. The children of their union are: Edgar, a farmer and grain man of Clarksville; Mrs. James C. Mackey, of this community; Mrs. R. N. Gilbert, of Hannibal, Missouri; Mrs. Irvin J. Mackey, of the Mackey Valley; Herbert Clay, a wholesale meat, real estate and loan dealer in Calgary, Canada, married to Miss Marie Solinger; William Roy, Jr., married Miss Edith Pryor, and is the active man of business at the family home.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ESTES is a successful and wealthy farmer in the valley of Calumet creek, and is a native son of Pike county. He was born near his present home within the precincts of Dover and Corinth

April 16, 1850, and is a son of Abel Griffith Estes and a grandson of Robert M. Estes who came to Missouri from Bourbon county, Kentucky, about 1815, and established his home in Pike county. The spot of ground dedicated to a home by this pioneer settler is the farm now owned by B. F. Estes.

Few among the pioneers of Pike county there were who did not know Robert M. Estes. His immense size and weight made him a conspicuous figure anywhere, being as heavy as three men of average size and weighing something like four hundred and sixty pounds. There was nothing especially striking about his citizenship or his business accomplishments that would bring him into the category of those who are much talked about, and he was not active in politics nor did he belong to any church. His prejudices strongly favored the issues of Democracy and he seldom missed an opportunity to vote. He reached the age of three score and ten. He married Betsey Griffith and their children were Abel Griffith; Sallie, who married Axem Farmer and passed her life in Platte county, Missouri; Fielden, who amassed one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated in Pike county as a farmer, and who was a bachelor with certain eccentricities that marked him as one of the conspicuous characters of recent times; his death deprived the courts of Pike county of much litigation, and its lawyers of much of their expectations in the fees; Barton, the fourth child, left a family when he died in Platte county, Missouri; Polly married Edward W. Elgin and died in Pike county; Hester became the wife of George Pitzer and spent her life in Pike county; Samuel reared a family here and Elizabeth married Benjamin D. Estes and remained in Pike county; George died in this county and Amilda passed away in this county as Mrs. William Brown.

Abel P. Estes was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1812 and began his life in Pike county in childhood. He became an extensive farmer and stockman and was one of the prominent men of his community in that respect. He was inclined to pose as an observer of public events rather than as a participator in them, and was a Democrat in his political faith. He died December 24, 1893. He married John Stadley's daughter, Elizabeth, that family being of Virginia origin, and she died in 1865. They were the parents of Thomas Jefferson of this review; Robert M., of Eolia, Missouri; Mary Alabama, the wife of James Lewis, of Sledd, Missouri; Ollie Virginia, who married John Wigginton and lives in Clarksville, Missouri; and Armilda, who married M. A. Wilcoxon of Clarksville.

The influence of the home farm was the most potent force in the life of Thomas Jefferson Estes until he reached his majority, previous to which he had acquired merely the elementary principles of an education. Coming to manhood he soon took up his residence in Lincoln county where he passed seven years in farming and then passed a like period in Barton county, Missouri, returning thence to his boyhood home and taking up the battle with agriculture for the remaining years of his active career. As a mixed farmer Mr. Estes has demonstrated his aptness and his success in the achievement of results. His farm adjacent to Corinth church along the Dover-Clarksville gravel road plainly indicates the substantial character of its owner in the improvements and general tone of its environment.

On May 27, 1875, Mr. Estes was married in Lincoln county to Miss Lee Thompson, a daughter of Jesse and Mahala (Gibson) Thompson, farmers from Kentucky. Of the children of the Thompson household but five of the ten grew to years of maturity, and only two of the number now survive. Those to reach maturity were John Riley, James,

Marion, Melzina, the wife of John D. Dameron, and Lee, the wife of Mr. Estes. She was born August 8, 1857, and is the mother of Ernest, who married Mary Pate and is engaged in farming in Pike county; William, who is also engaged in farming, married Lucy Page and they have a little girl, Georganne; Tinie V., who married B. F. Wells, of the Clarksville community and has sons, Jefferson Berkley and John V.; Ovid and Armilda, the youngest of the family, still remain in the parental home.

Mr. Estes is not a member of any church or fraternal society, and while a Democrat in his political affiliations, has never evinced any inclination to activity in a political way, being well content to devote his full time and attention to the maintenance of his private interests, of which his farming activities are but a portion.

GEN. STERLING PRICE was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 14, 1809, and died on the 29th of September, 1867, at his home in St. Louis, where he had located following the close of the Civil war. He was educated in his native state and at the age of nineteen was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College. In 1831 he moved with his family from Virginia into Chariton county, Missouri, and there, on the 14th day of May, 1833, he married Miss Martha Head of Howard county, and located at Keytesville. He was there variously engaged for years, for some time being identified with the hotel business, and later engaging in the mercantile and agricultural lines. His farm at Bowling Green prairie occupied his attention up to the time of the opening of the Civil war. His was a career of large public usefulness, and he served his state in many ways during his lifetime.

In 1836 General Price was elected to the state legislature, being re-elected in 1840, at which latter session he was elected speaker, and in 1842 was further honored in his re-election to both positions. In 1844 he was the representative of his section in the United States congress, and in all the years of his legislative labors he did good work for his district.

With the declaration of war with Mexico, General Price resigned his seat in congress to accept a commission from President Polk as colonel of the Second Regiment of Missouri Mounted Cavalry, which was mustered into service in August, 1846. He marched with his regiment to Santa Fe, where he took command of the territory of New Mexico, after the departure of General Kearney for California and Colonel Doniphan for Chihuahua. He suppressed the rebellion of the Indians and Mexicans in January, 1847, and with four hundred and eighty Missourians he won a most signal victory at the village of Canada, over two thousand Mexicans under Generals Tofaya and Montoya being put to flight. On July 20, 1847, he was commissioned a brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service and assigned to command in New Mexico, where he remained until after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

At the close of the Mexican war General Price returned to his farm in Bowling Green prairie, there devoting himself to farm life and the exemplification of that generous hospitality which was so characteristic a trait in the early pioneers of this county, who came from Virginia and Kentucky. He was held in high esteem by his neighbors, not only for his civic and military services, but they admired him for his rugged honesty and magnetic personality that caused all who knew him to honor and respect him.

In 1852 General Price was nominated by the Democratic party and elected governor of the state by a large majority, which high office he filled capably and most faithfully for four years. Finding that the

salary attached to the governorship was inadequate to support that official as he should be, he urged the legislature to pass a law increasing the salary of the governor for the benefit of his successors. The legislature passed the law for the increase to begin at once, but the constitution of the state at that time forbade any state officer to accept an increase of salary, where the law was passed during his term of office. The successors of General Price profited by the legislation that he recommended and had passed for their benefit while he served the people for four years at a great pecuniary loss. The members of the legislature in 1911, in recognition of that fact, passed a bill introduced by Hon. John D. Taylor, representative of Chariton county, appropriating \$5,000 to be used to help erect a bronze statue to the memory of General Price, the same to be located in Keytesville, his old home.

Prior to the beginning of the Civil war, General Price was known as a strong Union man and was in favor of the preservation of the Union. He was elected a delegate to the convention called by the state legislature as a Union advocate, and he was later elected president of the convention that met at Jefferson City in the latter part of February, 1861, also presiding at the adjourned term that assembled in St. Louis on March 4, 1861, "to consider the relations of the state to the Government of the United States" and he did all in his power to prevent secession by his state and maintain its policy of neutrality. Together with General Harney, he entered into an agreement wherein each avowed it his purpose "to restore peace and good order in Missouri." To General Price was intrusted the duty of preserving order in the state and to see that Union men were not molested by those who differed with them in regard to secession, and General Harney agreed to make no military movements in the state that would create jealousies or excitement. Both of these men strove earnestly to carry out the compact entered into, but after the capture of "Camp Jackson" by General Lyons and the wanton shooting down of twenty-eight citizens of St. Louis by his soldiers and when the interview at St. Louis, June 11, 1861, between General Sterling Price, Governor Jackson and Thomas L. Snead, who appeared for the state, and General Lyon, Francis P. Blair and Major Conant for the Federal government, called for the purpose of "effecting a specific solution of the troubles of Missouri" ended so unfortunately when General Lyon in a very tragic manner denounced Governor Jackson and his allies, all hope of averting a conflict was ended. Governor Jackson at once issued a call for fifty thousand volunteers and tendered to General Price the command of the state guard with the rank of major-general, which he accepted, and he continued in command of the Missouri State Guard until the course of events made it necessary for him to finally join the Confederate army, when he and five thousand of his men joined the Confederacy in May, 1862, a little more than a month after the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

To give even a brief outline of the military career of General Price would necessitate the writing of a history of the war in the Trans-Mississippi department and extend this sketch beyond our limits. Suffice it to say here that he and his gallant Missouri troops fought in the battles of Carthage, Wilson Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and Corinth, Mississippi. General Price never received the recognition from the authorities at Richmond that his military genius deserved. Whether it was due to ignorance of his merits or that Mr. Davis disbelieved in him because he had not been educated at West Point, or because he and his Missouri troops had not been sworn into the Confederate service, or whether, as alleged by some, he was prejudiced against General Price because of the difference they had during the war with Mexico, must be left to individual judgment.

It was the opinion of many that the prejudices of Mr. Davis against General Price arose when they were both young men in congress,—one representing Mississippi and the other Missouri. Both resigned from congress to serve in the war against Mexico and each was commissioned a colonel and ordered to lead a regiment to the seat of war, the Mississippi regiment to join General Taylor in Mexico, while the Missourians were to join General Kearney in New Mexico. Mr. Davis objected, not wanting to serve under his father-in-law, because of the well-known estrangement between them, and insisted that his regiment should be sent up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Fort Leavenworth and from there march overland to Santa Fe, and that Colonel Price's regiment should Mexico. The secretary of war appeared to be willing, but Colonel Price refused, declaring that time would be lost, additional expense be incurred, and that the Missourians when they enlisted expected to serve in New Mexico, where a regiment under General Doniphan had already gone. He finally prevailed on the secretary of war to adhere to the original plan. Mr. Davis never forgave General Price, and his prejudice was shown all through the Civil war. It was a notorious fact that invidious distinctions were made against General Price and he was subordinated to those who were greatly his inferior in military ability and denied that recognition which his popularity with his men and his genius as a commander justly entitled him to.

General Price was a fine specimen of physical manhood, over six feet in height, straight as an Indian, and when in full uniform, mounted on his grey horse, he was the idol of his Missourians and inspired them with his own high courage. He was dignified, graceful and in every way a gentleman, and the chivalrous leader of as brave soldiers as ever followed the flag of the "Lost Cause." On the field of battle he was an inspiration to his men, and was greeted with the wildest cheers. At his command, with bayonets fixed, they would have charged "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of Hell." After the close of the Civil war General Price like many another among the leaders of the Confederacy, sought asylum in a foreign land, and after a short sojourn in the city of Mexico, he, with a number of Missouri exiles, obtained a grant to a large tract of land near Cordova, with the intention of starting an American colony. Ill health, the downfall of the Emperor Maximilian and the general unsettled condition of the country caused him in 1866 to return to Missouri, where he engaged in business in St. Louis as a commission merchant. His health continued to decline, however, and on the 29th of September, 1867, he died, at peace with all mankind, mourned not only by friends and faithful followers in Missouri, but his death cast a gloom over the whole Southland. After his body had lain in state in the church for several days, during which time thousands of his beloved followers took a farewell look at their honored commander and chieftain, he was followed to his last resting place in Bellefontaine cemetery by the largest funeral procession ever seen in St. Louis.

SETH LESLIE MAPES. Prominent among the educators of northeastern Missouri is Professor Seth Leslie Mapes, superintendent of the Kahoka schools. He is a man strongly qualified in character and personality as well as in educational attainments for the profession he has chosen and his labors in the educational field have been of a high order, his intellectual force and executive power being such as to make his services marked for efficiency.

Mr. Mapes was born on a farm in the east part of Cuivre township, Audrain county, Missouri, on November 11, 1878, and is the son of Seth

and Hila Jane (Daily) Mapes, both native New Yorkers. The early ancestry of the Mapes family is a most interesting one, and while lack of space and a meagreness of early data make it impossible to give a detailed account of the family ancestry, some mention is here made concerning those of the name who first established the family in the New World. Authentic record traces the family back to the twelfth century, when one Walter Mapes,—or Maps, as the name was then rendered,—migrated from Wales to England, and the history is chronologically traced in England from the fourteenth century to the time when the first of the name, Thomas Mapes, to come to America, settled in Southhold, Long Island, and there, in 1650, he married Sarah Purier, who was born in Buckinghamshire county, England. Thomas Mapes was born in Norfolk county, England, in 1628. The first son of these worthy people, Thomas Mapes, Jr., was born in 1651, in Long Island, where they settled after their marriage and lived for a long time. From Thomas Mapes, the first American of the name, the ancestors of Seth Leslie Mapes are Samuel, the son of Thomas; Erastus, son of Samuel; Josiah, son of Erastus; and Seth, son of Josiah, and the father of Professor Mapes of this review. Of these families, various members served in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812, as well as in the later conflicts which have made history for the American nation.

Seth Mapes, the son of Josiah Mapes, was born in Orange county, New York, in 1836, and there grew to manhood. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went into the Union service, as a member of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery and remained numbered among the brave and gallant defenders of our national life until victory crowned the Union arms. This regiment left the state of New York on February 10, 1862, and served as heavy artillery and infantry in the defenses of Washington until 1864. As a part of General Hancock's corps it then joined the Army of the Potomac at the beginning of the Wilderness campaign and took part in every important battle leading up to the final surrender at Appomattox. In February, 1865, it took the place of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, as a part of the famous Irish brigade. It gained a splendid reputation as a hard fighting regiment, being actively engaged in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, assaults on Petersburg, Reams' Station and Appomattox Courthouse, as well as at a number of other important engagements. At Spottsylvania, Petersburg and Reams' Station its losses were heavy, its loss in the last engagement named being the severest of any regiment participating. Mr. Mapes was wounded in the attack on Petersburg, Virginia.

In 1867 Mr. Mapes came to Missouri and located in Lincoln county, moving later to Audrain county, where he purchased an eighty acre farm and where he followed farming and carpentering for many years. He is now a retired resident of Wellsville, Missouri. He married Hila Jane Daily, a native of New York, and a daughter of James Daily, and to their union were born eleven children, of whom brief mention is here made as follows: Mrs. Mary Brooks, of Hannibal, Missouri; George, a resident of Montgomery county, Missouri; Josiah, now located at Bellingham, Washington; Mrs. Jessie Burch, Joplin, Missouri; Horace, deceased; Wallace of Miles, Washington; Willis, deceased; James, deceased; John, now a resident of Chama, New Mexico; James E., of Wellsville, Missouri; and Seth Leslie, of this review.

Seth Leslie Mapes received his earlier education in the common schools of Audrain county, the Wellsville high school and Collins Academy at Laddonia, Missouri. This preparation was supplemented by a special course at the University of Missouri at Columbia and later by training in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, where he completed the

advanced course in August, 1910, and received the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. He first took up the profession of teaching in 1897, at the age of nineteen years, when he taught in the rural schools of Montgomery and Audrain counties. From 1900 to 1904 he was principal of the grammar schools and from 1904 to 1907 was principal of the high school at Laddonia. Between the years 1907 and 1910 he was superintendent of schools at Martinsburg, Missouri. In 1910 and 1911 he served as assistant librarian at the State Normal School in Kirksville, and in the fall of 1911 he became superintendent of the Kahoka schools, and so efficient were his services in that capacity that he was reelected for the school year 1912-13. He has twelve teachers under his direction. The high school, which is of the first rank and maintains a four years course, has an enrollment of one hundred pupils, the total enrollment of the Kahoka schools numbering three hundred and seventy.

In 1899 Professor Mapes was married to Mabel Elizabeth Bowman, of Laddonia, Missouri, a daughter of Mrs. V. B. Bowman, and they have three children,—Clarel B., Lynne R. and Rosalind.

Professor Mapes is a member of the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and Mrs. Mapes are members of the Christian church.

JOHN HENRY WOODWARD. A native of Knox county, Missouri, the Honorable John Henry Woodward, newly elected to the state legislature, has attained in manhood the confidence and friendship of the people among whom he has spent his life. He was born near Novelty in Knox county, Missouri, on July 17, 1864. His father was Daniel Newberry Woodward, who was born in Connecticut in 1829. He moved to New York with his father, John H. Woodward, in 1838, and there resided until 1857, moving to Knox county, Missouri, near Novelty, in that year. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that occupation in his new home, and found time in addition to cultivate the farm his son, John Henry, still owns. His death occurred on the 11th of December, 1902.

Daniel N. Woodward was married in New York to Percy Delie Croshaw, a daughter of Caleb Croshaw, who was born in New Jersey. His wife was a Miss Benjamin before her marriage, and members of her family saw service in the wars which figured in the early history of the United States. One of the great-uncles, Eben Benjamin, served as a drummer boy under General Washington in the War of the Revolution. He lost his eyesight during the war, but lived, nevertheless, to the advanced age of ninety-eight years. Two of her uncles were soldiers in the Mexican war and her only brother in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel N. Woodward were the parents of thirteen children and of these only ten reached mature years, namely: Julius, who died at the age of nineteen, and Ida, who died at the age of twenty-six, and Fannie A. died at the age of fifteen; Francis M., who resides in the vicinity of Novelty; Daniel, Boone, who makes his home near Edina; John H., the subject of this sketch; B. F., who lives at Edina; Sarah M., now Mrs. Tompkinson, residing near Hurdland; Nora B., who married Mr. Tompkins of Adair county, and Mina M. Perry, who resides near Novelty, Missouri.

John Henry Woodward was reared on his father's farm. He received his education in the schools of Knox county at Hurdland, Knox City and Novelty, where he obtained an adequate equipment for the affairs of life. After completing his education, he taught school for a short time, and has since given some time to farming, for he owns his father's old farm, as was mentioned above. Mr. Woodward's chief business, however, has been as traveling salesman. For about ten years he has traveled for the McCormick Harvester Company and the Interna-

tional Harvester Company, as expert salesman and collector. He also worked for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company for part of one season as salesman.

In politics Mr. Woodward was a Populist, until 1896, when he became a Democrat. In 1910 he was a candidate for the office of state representative along with Dr. Wright of Colony township and James P. Delaney of Greensburg township, in the Democratic primary. The latter defeated him by a slight majority of thirty votes. In August, 1912, however, he again ran for the same office, and had the good fortune to defeat his former rival by a vote standing 821 to 606 in the Democratic primary. He also defeated the Republican candidate, Hon. Dr. Alexander McKee, his opponent in the general election by 367 votes. Although he is just starting out on his career as a public official Mr. Woodward's friends in Knox county have no doubt but that he will act in accordance with the highest principles of Democracy in discharging the obligations of his office.

On the seventh of January, 1901, John Henry Woodward was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Kate Fields, of Humphrey, Sullivan county, Missouri. On January 23 of the next year Mrs. Woodward met an untimely death, passing away in childbirth.

As might be expected from a man of Mr. Woodward's prominence and popularity, he is affiliated with several fraternal organizations. These are the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

ERNEST H. WOOD. As one of the representative agriculturists and stock growers of the younger generation in Putnam county and as a citizen whose character and achievement have given him secure place in popular esteem, Mr. Wood is well entitled to specific recognition in this history of the northeastern section of his native state.

On the homestead farm of his father, in Lafayette county, Missouri, Ernest H. Wood was born on the 22d of September, 1875. He is a son of Madison G. and Nannie E. (Moore) Wood, the former of whom was born in Lafayette county, in 1848, and the latter of whom was born in the same county, in 1849. Madison G. Wood is a son of Isaac F. Wood, who was born in Tennessee, of English parents, who settled first in the valley of Virginia and later in Tennessee. Isaac F. Wood came to Missouri in the early days, making the long overland journey with a one-horse chaise, in which he transported his wife and their one child, besides which he was accompanied by a number of slaves. He located in Lafayette county, where he secured grants of land from the government, in recognition of his having been a valiant soldier in the command of General Andrew Jackson in the Seminole Indian war in Florida. He also obtained other large tracts and instituted the development of a fine plantation, under the fine old southern methods to which he had been reared. On this homestead he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, extending hospitality of gracious order and maintaining high place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew them.

Madison G. Wood was reared to manhood on the old homestead which was the place of his birth, and at the age of fifteen years he ran away from home to tender his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, in the Civil war. He realized his loyal ambition to the extent of taking part in the battle of Lone Jack, this state, and he soon returned to the parental home. He became one of the extensive landholders and prominent farmers and stock-raisers of his native county and continued to reside on his homestead until 1882, when he removed to Odessa, that

county, where he established himself in the banking business. In 1888 he removed to Independence, Jackson county, where he became associated with his brother, John D., in establishing the Bank of Independence. With the upbuilding of this substantial institution he was closely identified and he continued to be associated with the same until 1911, when he sold his interest and retired from active business. He and his wife now pass the winter months at Long Beach, California, and during the intervening seasons have their home at Independence, Missouri. Of their four children the eldest is Frances, who is the wife of William H. Turner, of Kansas City; Ernest H., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Mary Ann is the wife of William A. Austin, of that city; and John F., who is a civil engineer by profession, maintains his home and business headquarters in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Gaining his early education in the public schools, Ernest H. Wood completed the curriculum of the high school at Independence, this state, and thereafter was a student for two years in Woodlawn College, at Independence, Missouri. During his vacations he gained practical experience by working in his father's bank, and at the age of eighteen years he assumed a position in the Old Missouri National Bank of Kansas City. With this important institution he continued to be identified in an executive capacity for two years, when the sedentary employment proved so detrimental to his health that he secured a position at the great stock yards of Kansas City, where he continued to be employed for twelve years, within which he rose to a position of distinctive trust and responsibility. In 1903 he became special agent in the accident and liability department of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Kansas City, and he retained this office until 1906. In the year of 1907 Mr. Wood removed with his wife, whom he wedded in the autumn of the preceding year, to his present beautiful country home, in Putnam county. The estate comprises three hundred and twenty acres and its permanent improvements are of high order, including the fine modern residence, which, with Mrs. Wood as a gracious chatelaine, has become a recognized center of refined hospitality and good cheer. Mr. Wood gives special attention to the raising of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and has at the present time a fine herd of about forty cows of this type. He also raises swine of excellent grades. He finds marked satisfaction in the supervision of his beautiful rural estate, and finds the life altogether independent and satisfying, as his home is supplied with all modern facilities and appointments and is situated in a community that affords pleasing social relations.

In politics Mr. Wood is a staunch supporter of the principles of the now dominant Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. He affiliated with Temple Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in Kansas City.

On the 10th of October, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wood to Miss Pearl Elizabeth Wood, daughter of William J. Wood, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have a winsome little daughter, Mary Frances, who was born on the 21st of August, 1907.

JAMES ALLAN LONG. Since 1905 James Allan Long has been identified with the business and financial interests of Powersville, where he has held the position of cashier of the Bank of Powersville, one of the stable and well patronized banks of the city and the third oldest in the county of Putnam. Under his regime, the bank has made a splendid growth, its deposits today being almost four times their amount at the

time when he took charge of the office. The fact that he was utterly without previous banking experience has not seemed to retard his progress in his present capacity, and he is regarded as being one of the ablest banking men in the county. Born on August 7, 1863, at St. John, Missouri, Mr. Long is the son of Thomas and Sarah C. (Bible) Long, the former born in Morgan county, Illinois, on June 7, 1840, and the latter in Pendleton county, Virginia (now West Virginia), on July 25, 1845.

Thomas Long was a farmer by vocation, and was reared in that occupation and educated in the district schools of his community, in so far as he may be said to have been educated. He made his home on his farm near St. John, Missouri, until a few years ago, when he retired from the farm and moved to Powersville, Missouri, and there he now resides. He is a Republican, but has never been active in local politics, and never held office. The mother, who died December 26, 1912, at her home in Powersville, came from her native state to Iowa with her parents in girlhood, and her residence in Putnam county, Missouri, began in 1857, four years after her husband came from Iowa with his parents and settled in Putnam county, where they met and were married.

James Allan Long was educated in the public schools, and after finishing his training in that branch of our educational system, he himself began to serve in an educational capacity, and for three years he taught school in his home community. He then entered Avalon College, and following his training there once more resumed teaching. The year 1887 Mr. Long spent in western Kansas, upon a government claim which he had taken, and in the autumn of that year he returned to Missouri and once more resumed his teaching duties. In May, 1888, Mr. Long entered a new line of enterprise, and for three months was employed in the store of D. W. Pollock, at St. John, Missouri. In July he went to Powersville and was there employed in Mr. Pollock's store in that place, and he continued as a salesman there until August, 1892, when he went to Unionville, Missouri, there to assume the duties of the office of deputy recorder of deeds. He continued there until January 1, 1899, then moved to Memphis, Missouri, and was connected with the insurance and farm loan business for two years. His activities in that line were interrupted by his return to Powersville, on April 1, 1901, to assume the duties of salesman for D. W. Pollock & Son, where he was employed until September, 1905. The abilities which Mr. Long had displayed in the administration of his duties with the Pollock people were sufficient to warrant his being offered the position of cashier of the Powersville bank, which fell vacant in September, and he was tendered the position at that time, which he has so successfully filled from then until the present time. A healthy and consistent growth has marked the activities of the bank in the seven years that Mr. Long has been identified with it, and the quadrupling of its deposits in that time is sufficient evidence that the bank, as managed by him in his official capacity, has an excellent standing in the community.

Mr. Long is a Republican, like his father, and like that worthy parent also, has never been an office holder. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his fraternal relations are represented by his membership in the Masons, in which he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Masons, the Commandery and the Order of the Eastern Star, and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member since 1889. His Masonic affiliations date back to the year 1902, and he has held a number of important offices in these various lodges, having filled all chairs in the Odd Fellows order and the Eastern Star.

On September 29, 1889, Mr. Long was married at Powersville, Missouri, to Miss Flora B. Doman. She was born near Peoria, Illinois, on June 7, 1865, and is the daughter of Virginia-born parents, who settled in Missouri in 1868, where they have since made their home. Mrs. Long received her education in the public schools of the community in which she was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Long are the parents of two children,—Margaret E. Long, and Ralph R. Long. The daughter was born at Powersville, on September 5, 1890. She was graduated from the high school of this place at the early age of sixteen, and began almost immediately to teach school. She afterwards attended the Kirksville State Normal and thereafter resumed teaching, her work in educational lines being confined to Powersville. On December 24, 1911, she married George G. Wilson, a miller of Powersville, and here they make their home. The son, Ralph R., was born at Unionville, on November 22, 1894, and finished with the high school in Powersville. He then worked in the bank with his father for two years, after which he entered the commercial department of the Highland Park College, at Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until December 30, 1912, finishing the commercial course. He then accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Bank of Lucerne, at Lucerne, Missouri, his duties commencing on January 1, 1913. On September 7, 1912, he was married to Effie Scott, of Powersville, a well known school teachers of the town.

JOHN HARRIS, who has been identified with mines and mining throughout most of the years of a long career, is a native of Wiltshire, England, having been born in Westburg, October 17, 1839. When a boy of fifteen he was taken to Blaenavon, Wales, one of the great mining centers of the world, and began his career as mine helper. In 1869, emigrating to America, he spent the first three years in Camden, Ray county, Missouri, and in 1872 located in Callaway county, which has been his home for forty years. He soon located on the farm near Fulton where the present mines are, where he had eighteen acres underlaid with the coal strata, and he developed it and was a producer for some thirty years. He then bought a feed business in Fulton, and after conducting it five years sold out, and has since been largely retired, owning several houses from which he derives a comfortable income.

Mr. John Harris married in England Miss Mary Castle, of Chepstow, Monmouthshire. They had a family of nine children, namely: Ada is the wife of James M. Miller, of Bonne Terre, Missouri; Mary died at the age of twenty; Anna is the wife of William Stebbins, of Scranton, Kansas; Fred is the mine boss of the Harris-Trigg Company; Rhoda is at home; Agnes is the wife of Thomas J. Trigg; Bert is a house mover and carpenter; Walter C. is also connected with the coal company; Grace is a clerk and bookkeeper.

The beginning of the present fire-clay works at Fulton, one of the first large industries of Callaway county, was founded and the first large deposit of fire-clay was found by Mr. John Harris, who first located the clay deposits in this vicinity. The stratum of this class of clay, fifteen feet in depth, lies just below the coal veins. Mr. Harris has mined great quantities of the material, and it has been shipped for years by the earload to Chicago and St. Louis and millions of tons have been used in the home industry.

EDWARD HENRY WINTER was born on a farm near New Truxton, Warren county, Missouri, April 5, 1879. His parents, Frederick A. Winter and wife, nee Richterberg, were both born in Germany, where their childhood days were spent. In their youth they came to America

to make their home and at once settled in Warren county. After their marriage, they established their home on a farm near New Truxton, which has continued to be the family home for over half a century. As the parents of a large family, they often suffered the pangs of poverty, and shared to the fullest extent the hardships of pioneer days.

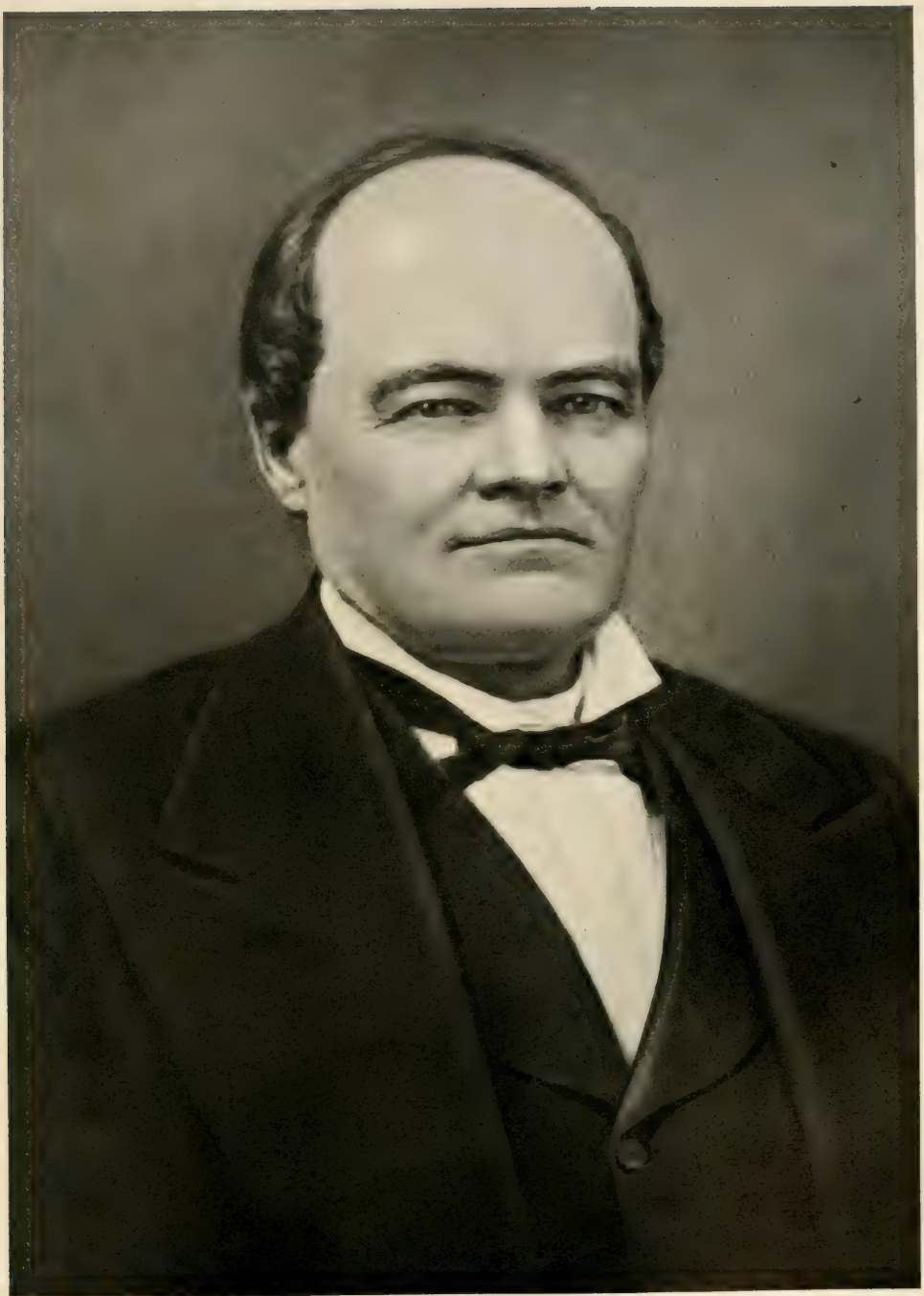
Under such conditions Edward Henry Winter grew to young manhood, and learned early in life the value of a dollar and the meaning of a full day's work. Early in life, too, he learned many important and impressive lessons at the hands of a kind mother and a devoted father, which guided him rightly in later years. Owing to the straitened circumstances of his family, he spent his boyhood days at hard labor in aiding to provide food and raiment for the family. The rudiments of an education were given him in the little school house on the hill, where the facilities for teaching were indeed limited. However, by burning midnight oil and by incessant work, he was enabled to finish the public school at the head of his class at the age of eighteen years.

In the same month that he attained his twentieth birthday, on the 27th day of May, 1896, the family home was destroyed by a cyclone. In the reconstruction of the home he received injuries, which, it was believed, would leave him a cripple for life. It was then that his parents decided to give him a more liberal education, and in the fall of 1900 he enrolled as a student in Central Wesleyan College of Warrenton, Missouri, and completed the preparatory course in one year. In the next three years he completed a full four years' course and was graduated with honors in June, 1904. He then spent a year in the United States customs service, after which he was chosen business manager and editor of the *Banner* at Warrenton. By industry and continued hard work the paper was gradually built up, and it is now one of the leading country weeklies in northeast Missouri. Mr. Winter is now sole owner of the well equipped plant, which does a large printing business in addition to publishing the paper.

Mr. Winter was married on October 18, 1905, to Miss Dena M. Koelling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Koelling, of Truxton, Missouri. Two children have been born to them,—Lyman Lawrence and Dorothy Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Winter are members of the German Methodist church, in which they take an active interest. Politically Mr. Winter is a Republican and has been favored with positions of honor and trust at the hands of his party.

TYRE P. HARRISON. The family of which the subject of this review is an honored and popular representative is one that has been prominent in the history of northeastern Missouri since the early pioneer days, and supplementing the data appearing in the sketch here presented further details concerning the family record may be found on other pages of this work, in the record headed by the name of Crockett Harrison. To the article mentioned reference may readily be made for information concerning the ancestral history of him whose name initiates this paragraph. Mr. Harrison has the distinction of being one of the vigorous and progressive farmers and stock growers of Callaway county, and further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he was born on the fine farmstead which is his present place of abode and which is one of the model places of Callaway county, the same being eligibly situated one-half mile east of the village of McCredie.

Tyre Potts Harrison was born on his present farm on the 19th of November, 1869, and is a son of William and Harriet J. (Jameson) Harrison, the former of whom was born in Callaway county on the 28th of May, 1823, and the latter of whom was born in the same county.



William Harrison

The father passed to the life eternal on the 13th of October, 1887, and the mother's death occurred in July, 1895; she was born in the old Jameson homestead, three miles east of Fulton, the judicial center of Callaway county, and elsewhere in this publication is entered a memoir to her father, the late Samuel Jameson, one of the sterling pioneers of this section of the state.

William Harrison was born on the old family homestead, southeast of the village of Auxvasse, and was a son of Thomas and Sally (Potts) Harrison. Thomas died of cholera, at St. Charles, Missouri, while on his return from a trip to St. Louis, his remains being interred in the cemetery at St. Charles, where a monument has been erected to his memory. At the age of sixteen years William Harrison went to the lead mines at Galena, Illinois, and his financial resources were represented in the sum of \$5.00, given to him by his widowed and devoted mother, to whom he returned the amount at once, saying he did not want the funds, as she was in most moderate circumstances. He made the trip on foot, and barefoot at that, and he was absent from home for some time, thus becoming dependent upon his own resources when a mere lad. At the age of twenty-eight years he married and settled on the farm now owned and operated by his son, Tyre P., of this review. The original place comprised one hundred and sixty acres, and by energy and good management he achieved success which enabled him to increase his landed estate to an area of seven hundred and twelve acres, all in one body. Of this fine estate he continued to be the owner until the time of his death, and for many years he devoted special attention to dealing in mules, an enterprise which he conducted on a somewhat extensive scale. After his return from the lead mines he was for a time engaged in the butchering business, with headquarters at Columbia, Boone county, and his sales were made from a wagon, with which he covered the country districts, and in the early days drove his mules through to St. Louis, from which point they were shipped by boat down the Mississippi river to Louisiana. In the initial stages of his enterprise along this line he drove his mules through the entire distance, and would remain in the south until he had disposed of all of his stock. He became one of the leading buyers and shippers of mules and was associated with other prominent dealers in this profitable branch of industrial enterprise. He retired from active business about four years prior to his demise, and he died, of Bright's disease, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he had gone for treatment. He was a man whose entire life was characterized by the highest principles of integrity and honor and he held the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. He served as president of the board of directors of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Fulton, and was a director of the old Callaway County Savings Bank from the time of its organization until his death.

As a citizen William Harrison was broad minded, liberal and public spirited, and he was ever ready to give his support to measures and enterprises projected for the general good of his home county and state. He was an active and effective exponent of the cause of the Democratic party, and was twice elected representative of Callaway county in the state legislature, where he did specially effective service in furthering wise legislation, particularly in connection with the support of the state institutions. He was not identified with any religious organization, but his wife was an earnest adherent of the Christian church, the remains of both being interred in the old Auxvasse cemetery and his funeral services having been conducted by Rev. John F. Cowan, who was pastor of the Auxvasse Presbyterian church for half a century. Though he received but meager educational advantages in his youth,

Mr. Harrison profited much from self-discipline and through the lessons gained under the direction of that wisest of all head-masters, experience. He was well fortified in his opinions concerning matters of public import, and was influential in those things which touch the general welfare of the community. He was genial and kindly, tolerant in judgment, and greatly enjoyed the company of his many friends, his attractive residence, which was erected by him in 1874 and which is one of the best farm homes in the county, having ever been known for its cordial hospitality and good cheer.

Of the children of William and Harriet Jaily (Jameson) Harrison four attained to years of maturity: Samuel Thomas, who held prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of Callaway county, was engaged in the practice of his profession at Duluth, Minnesota, at the time of his death, in July, 1911, at the age of fifty-eight years. He attended Westminster College, at Fulton, and was later graduated in the law department of the University of Missouri. He served eight years as prosecuting attorney of Callaway county, and in 1888 he removed to Duluth, Minnesota, where he gained distinctive precedence in his profession and where he passed the residue of his life. Virginia Stone Harrison became the wife of Dr. Martin Yates and died, at Fulton, in 1888. William, who was born May 29, 1866, was graduated in Westminster College and in the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. He became associated in the practice of his profession with his brother, Samuel T., at Duluth, Minnesota, and is still one of the representative members of the bar of that city, where he is now associated in practice with William Harrison, a son of his brother and former partner. Tyre P., of this review, is the youngest of the children who attained to adult age.

Tyre Potts Harrison was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he continued his studies for two and one-half years in Westminster College. At the age of twenty years he initiated independent enterprise as a farmer and stock grower, on the old Harris homestead, six miles north of Fulton. In 1890 he returned to the old homestead and purchased the interests of the other heirs, whereupon he instituted his farming enterprise with characteristic vigor and ability. The best evidence of his splendid success is that afforded in the fact that he has added to his landed estate until it now comprises eleven hundred and fifty acres, all in one body. This is one of the largest and best improved farms in Callaway county, and is devoted to diversified agriculture and stock-growing. Mr. Harrison gives special attention to the feeding of cattle and mules, and he places on the market from one hundred to two hundred and fifty head of cattle each year, besides shipping from two to four carloads of mules. St. Louis is his principal market, and he buys and feeds an average of about one hundred mules each year. In supplying the requisite fodder he devotes about two hundred acres of land to corn, and he carries forward his enterprise with marked aggressiveness and discrimination, so that he is now numbered among the substantial stockmen of his native county. Fairness and integrity have characterized his course at all times, and thus he has secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the varied relations of life. He is a representative of the most progressive element in the citizenship of northeastern Missouri, and his success has been worthily won. Mr. Harrison is vice-president of the First National Bank of Fulton, and was president of the bank at Auxvasse at the time of its consolidation with the First National Bank of Fulton. He is interested in other farming lands in Callaway county, including

a well improved farm one mile east of Auxvasse, in partnership with his nephew, John Yates, and another on Nine Mile prairie. In 1902 he engaged in the real estate business in connection with his other important enterprises, and he has handled a large amount of valuable land in his native county.

In politics Mr. Harrison is a Democrat, but he is essentially a business man and has had no desire for the turbulence of practical politics or for official preferment of any description. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Auxvasse, as was also his wife.

On the 24th of May, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harrison to Miss Sarah V. Grant, daughter of Samuel Grant, a well known citizen of Callaway county. She was summoned to the life eternal on the 11th of April of the following year, leaving a son christened Tyre Potts Harrison, Jr., who was born April 7th and who died two weeks later. Mr. Harrison has not contracted a second marriage, and his aunt, Mrs. Minerva Boyd, widow of Joseph Boyd, presides over the social and domestic affairs of his beautiful home.

CROCKETT HARRISON. Progress is man's distinctive mark and achievement the ultimate goal of his ambition. He who conserves development and progress has justified his being, and it matters not whether his sphere of endeavor has been one of exalted order or one that has been limited but available for productive effort. The Harrison family of northeastern Missouri has been one prominently concerned with the development and upbuilding of this now opulent section of the state, and well it is, from a purely historical standpoint, that this publication is able to give specific recognition to a number of those who have dignified and honored the family name and played well their part on the stage of life's activities.

Crockett Harrison, the able and popular cashier of the First National Bank of Fulton, the judicial center of Callaway county, was born on a farm near Benton City, Audrain county, Missouri, on the 28th of March, 1869, and is a son of James M. and Jane (Sayers) Harrison. James M. Harrison was born in Callaway county, on the 1st of December, 1827, and was a son of Major John and Mary (Crockett) Harrison. Major Harrison was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, about the year 1790, and he served with distinction as an officer in the War of 1812. In Virginia was solemnized his marriage to Mary Crockett, likewise born and reared in Montgomery county, both families having early been founded in that section of the historic Old Dominion State. About the year 1818 Major Harrison, accompanied by his wife and their two children, made the long overland trip, with team and wagon, to Missouri, and they first settled at old Boone's Fort, where the sons of Daniel Boone were living at the time. Three years later Major Harrison established his home in the vicinity of Columbia, Boone county, where he remained until the spring of 1827. He then obtained a tract of land four miles east of the present village of Auxvasse, Callaway county, and the creek which traversed the land is still known as the Harrison branch. In the meanwhile his father, Thomas Harrison, had settled in the same locality, which was then on the extreme frontier, and had built a somewhat pretentious building, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period, this structure having been conducted by Thomas Harrison as an inn or tavern until his death, which occurred in 1836. James and Thomas Harrison, brothers of the major, likewise came to Missouri about the same time. James, who had married a niece of Mrs. Mary (Crockett) Harrison, wife of the major, settled in Audrain county, just across the line from Callaway county, and he reared a large family of children. He was a man of prominence and influence in the pioneer community and was commonly known as Judge

Harrison, as he served as one of the early magistrates of Audrain county. His home was near Locust Grove, one of the first postoffices established in that county. Thomas Harrison, the other brother, settled on Harrison branch, in Callaway county, and there developed a productive farm. He died in 1836 and left a large family of children, the maiden name of his wife having been Sally Potts. Concerning them more specific mention is made in the sketch of the career of their grandson, Tyre Potts Harrison, on other pages of this work.

Maj. John Harrison became one of the representative citizens of Callaway county, where he reclaimed a farm from the wilderness, and he died on his old homestead, four miles east of Auxvasse, in the early '70s, at the age of eighty-two years, his wife passing to the life eternal about the same time. He received his military title through his service in the state militia in the early days, and two of his sons, Thomas and Crockett, were valiant soldiers in the Mexican war. Major Harrison was a man of energy and progressive ideas, and it may be noted in this connection that he laid out the first road from Callaway county to Hannibal. He plowed a furrow the entire distance, working all day and camping at night, and in this laudable enterprise he was assisted by other ambitious settlers. Like the average pioneer of this section, he was a "mighty Nimrod," and through his prowess with the rifle and shotgun he did much to supply the family larder. He joined the Christian church under the preaching of Alexander Campbell, the founder of this denomination, and he and his wife were zealous workers in the same. They became the parents of seven children: Thomas, who, as already noted, served in the Mexican war, was associated with a man named Van Bibber in a contract to bring back from Mexico the horses of his and other regiments, and in doing this they traversed a section in which they were almost constantly menaced by warlike Indians and border desperadoes. Thomas died in Callaway county in 1901, at the age of more than four score years; Rebecca never married and her death occurred about the year 1870; Crockett, who likewise served in the Mexican war, as well as the first Sioux war, died in 1871, a bachelor; Benjamin F., who had been a prominent stock grower and dealer in Callaway county, finally engaged in the livestock commission business in Chicago, where he died in the late '90s; Samuel, who became one of the prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Callaway county, was eighty years of age at the time of his death; Virginia, who died in 1889, was the wife of William H. French, of Callaway county, and her husband, who died in 1912, was the last of the Mexican soldiers from this section who served in Doniphen's regiment; and James M. was the father of him whose name initiates this review. Three of the brothers in the above family were numbered among the California argonauts of 1850. They first made the attempt to go to the New Eldorado by steamboat, but the boilers of the vessel exploded and they thereafter made their way across the plains to their destination, being measurably successful in their quest for gold.

James M. Harrison, about the year 1856, settled on the fine prairie near Benton City, Audrain county, and there he developed a splendid landed estate of four hundred acres. He was energetic and possessed of good judgment, so that his success was of unequivocal order, the while he so ordered his course as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was a Democrat in politics, but never manifested any predilection for public office, and both he and his wife (Mrs. Jane Sayers of Callaway county) were zealous members of the Presbyterian church. He died at the home of his son, A. S. J. Harrison, in Mexico, Audrain county, on the 2d of February, 1904, at the age of

seventy-six years, his devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in June, 1889, at the age of fifty-six years. Concerning their children the following brief record is entered: Ella is the wife of Robert H. Brown, of Audrain county; Lute M. died when a young woman, unmarried; Ped D. resides in Mexico, Missouri; Helen S. is the wife of James O. Trinsley, of Mexico, Audrain county; Albert S. J. resides upon the old homestead farm; Crockett is the immediate subject of this review; Dr. J. Frank is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Audrain county and is engaged in the practice of his profession at Mexico; and James is engaged in the livestock commission business in the city of St. Louis.

Crockett Harrison was reared to adult age on the home farm and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools. After leaving school he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits for five years, after which he was engaged for ten years in selling merchandise, at various places in this section of the state. On the 1st of April, 1909, he assumed a position as assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Fulton, and on the 1st of January, 1911, he was elected to his present important office, that of cashier of this strong and popular institution, of whose directorate he is a member. He has shown marked discrimination in directing the executive affairs of the bank and is one of the progressive and popular business men of the thriving judicial center of Callaway county, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party; he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the degree of Master Mason, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church in their home city.

On the 6th of March, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harrison to Miss Olive Allen, daughter of John Allen, a representative citizen of Mexico, Audrain county, and they have two children,—Crockett A. and J. Frank.

SAMUEL JAMESON. It was given to the honored pioneer to whom this memoir is dedicated to create and perfect the instrumentalities through which he achieved large and worthy success as a member of the world's noble army of productive workers, and he was long numbered among the progressive and representative farmers and stock growers of Callaway county, where his memory is held in lasting honor by all who were familiar with his sterling character and earnest devotion to the normal activities of industrial and business life. He stood "four square to every wind that blows," and it is most consistent that in this publication be incorporated a brief review of his career.

Samuel Jameson was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in the year 1797, and his death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Boyd, east of the village of Auxvasse, Callaway county, Missouri, on the 3d of April, 1875. He was reared in his native state and was about nineteen years of age at the time of his immigration to Missouri. Here he first settled in Boone county, and when about thirty years old he wedded Miss Malinda Harris, a daughter of Tyre Harris, another of the prominent and honored pioneers of northeast Missouri. Further data concerning the Harris family are given in the sketches of the lives of Tom and James Harris, sons of Tyre Harris, on other pages of this work. Soon after his marriage Mr. Jameson came to Callaway county and located on a tract of land three miles east of Fulton, the judicial center of the county, the place being at the present time the home of Robert Rogers. On that farm Mr. Jameson continued to reside for thirty-five years, within which time he developed the place into one

of the best in the county. In 1855 he removed to another farm, four miles east of the village of Auxvasse, and this continued to be his place of abode during the residue of his active career. He was known in his day as one of the most progressive, energetic and extensive farmers and stock growers of Callaway county, where his landed estate comprised six hundred and forty acres. He made the best of improvements on his land and both his first and second homesteads were known as models of thrift and attractiveness, so that they gained admiring attention from all sides. Mr. Jameson was the owner of a considerable number of slaves prior to the Civil war and looked carefully and kindly to their needs, the while he profited duly from their services. He was one of the prominent and successful cattle and mule breeders of this section of the state and was a business man of great perspicacity and mature judgment. He was not self-centered, but was ever ready to give his influence and support to measures projected for the general good of the community, and while he was eminently eligible for positions of public trust he invariably refused to become a candidate for office, in which connection he frequently stated that his brother John was sufficiently active in public affairs to give due prestige to the family name in such connection. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Christian church, and the latter was a charter member of the church of this denomination at Fulton, the county seat. Mr. Jameson's homestead farm lay contiguous to that of his son-in-law, Col. Jefferson Jones. During the early period of his residence in Missouri Mr. Jameson made two or three trading trips to old Mexico. On pack horses he transported to Mexico merchandise of varied order, making the journeys by way of the old Santa Fe trail, and bringing in livestock on his return trips. His wife preceded him to eternal rest by several years and the remains of both are interred in the family cemetery on the old home farm of his son-in-law, Col. Jefferson Jones. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jameson brief record is given in the concluding paragraph of this review.

Sally became the wife of Col. Jefferson Jones, and both are buried in the family cemetery previously mentioned; Harriet Jaily was the wife of William Harrison, of McCredie, Callaway county; Tyre Harris Jameson died soon after his return from serving as a soldier of the Confederacy under General Price and was thirty-seven years of age at the time; he was a lawyer by profession and had gained prestige as one of the representative members of the Callaway county bar, with residence in Fulton, his training having included a course in Westminster College, at that place, in which institution he was graduated, as was he also in the law school of Harvard University; James Thomas served as a Confederate soldier during the war between the states, after which he located in Kentucky, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives; Samuel, Jr., was a soldier under General Price and died while in service in behalf of the Confederate cause; Minerva is the widow of Joseph Boyd and now resides in the home of her nephew, Tyre P. Harrison, of McCredie, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this volume; Susan is the wife of John Ferrell, of Fulton; and Mary is the wife of Dr. T. J. Boskett, of Fulton; Dr. Boskett's father, Judge James Boskett, who was a prominent farmer near Fulton, was an influential figure in public affairs in the county, where he served on the bench of the county court and where he was a member of the commission which located and erected the state hospital for the insane at Fulton.

PIERRE SOULEE QUINN, surveyor and civil engineer, prominent in public affairs in Columbia and Boone county, is, as are many other

influential Missourians, of Scotch-Irish descent. In his ancestral line is found the name of the gifted poet, Thomas Moore. Mr. Quinn's grandmother came to America from Scotland and his grandfather from Ireland, locating in Virginia in 1780 and later making removal to the then new state of Kentucky. In the same county, that of Madison, in Kentucky, both parents of Mr. Quinn were born. His father, Thomas Walker Quinn, married Miss Zerelda Tomlinson and the young couple moved to Missouri in 1837, making their first home in Howard county. More than thirty years afterward, with the spirit of the pioneer characteristic of the family, Mr. Quinn moved to the new territory of Wyoming and subsequently served a term as a member of the Wyoming legislature. While the family resided near Roanoke in Howard county, Missouri, P. S. Quinn was born June 19, 1853.

Mr. Quinn's life has been largely spent in Boone county, where he has served for a period of ten years as county surveyor. In political matters he is a Democrat, and he has ever been active and earnest in the support of the principles and policies of his party. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, in which he has served for some time as deacon, and where he has liberally supported all movements of a religious and charitable nature. As a citizen, he takes a forceful and important part in the public affairs of Columbia and Boone county. Of high integrity and wide information, his influence has been potent for good on civic questions, and his life has been conspicuously useful in the community.

On May 4, 1881, Mr. Quinn was married to Miss Addie Dozier Turner, of Boone county, Missouri, daughter of Abraham and Nancy (O'Neal) Turner. To this union there have been born seven daughters and one son. A daughter, Cannie R., assisted largely and helpfully in the collection and preparation of material for the historical sections of the History of Northeast Missouri.

HENRY AUGUSTUS LIBBY. It has been the privilege of some to help to develop the country, to shape their surroundings according to their needs, and thus to assist in the growth and development of modern civilization. Those who act as pioneers are generally brave, uncomplaining men, who have asked nothing better than a raw prairie to work upon, confident that their perseverance and enterprise will conquer the wilderness. Many of these have won honor and material success as a reward for their efforts, and in this connection it will not be inappropriate to briefly review the career of Henry Augustus Libby, who has developed a farm of two hundred acres from the Prairie land of Pike county. Mr. Libby has been a resident of Missouri for nearly half a century, and belongs to a family that has been represented here since 1840, and on both his father's and his mother's sides he is eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

About a century before the first of the name emigrated to America, various men named Libby or Libbye were living in different parts of Cornwall, England, while in Devon the name Lybb or Libbe is traced back as far as 1371. The first Libby to come to America was one, John Libby, who sailed from Plymouth, England, on the Hercules, Chapples master, ship's letters dated November 30, 1636, and arrived at Richmond's Island, off Cape Elizabeth, February 13. A few years later he sent for his wife and young son, and lived some forty years in Scarborough. The great-great-grandson of this progenitor, Daniel Libby, was born in Falmouth, Maine, in 1742, and married Sarah Doughty, also of that place. He was a large property owner, was a consistent church member, was prominent in the civic and military life of his community,

and died advanced in years and respected by all who knew him. A descendant of this Daniel Libby, John Libby, the great-uncle of Henry Augustus Libby, was a preacher in Maine, from which state he came to Missouri in 1840. He married a Miss Williams, who had come from Virginia with her parents in 1835, and they had three children: Charles, Melvin, and a daughter who died young.

Joseph C. Libby, the father of Henry Augustus, was born in York county, Maine, and was there married to Abbie Jane Ripley, of Saco, Maine, a descendant on both her father's and mother's (Lane) sides of Revolutionary ancestors. Mr. Libby was engaged in a general merchandise business in his native place until 1853, in which year he left for St. Louis, Missouri, with his wife, the children being left in the East. In St. Louis he opened a general store, which he conducted up to the outbreak of the Civil war, at which time he became forage inspector for the government and continued as such until the close of hostilities. He subsequently became city weigher of St. Louis, but in 1873 removed to Macoupin county, Illinois. He and his wife had a family of six children, as follows: Henry Augustus; Clara, the wife of Joseph Boyer, of Detroit; Joseph, who has been twice married and lives in St. Augustine, Florida; Wallace, a resident of Vandalia, Missouri; Anna Belle, who married Robert Thompson, and has three children,—Quitman, Clara and Abbie; and William, who makes his home at Pine Bluff, Missouri. Joseph C. Libby was a Democrat until the nomination of William McKinley for president, and from that time on voted the Republican ticket. He took a great deal of interest in fraternal work, and was a valued member of the Masonic blue lodge in St. Louis.

Henry Augustus Libby was born in York county, Maine, January 29, 1852, and there received his education in the public schools. During the next year his parents removed to Missouri, and he went to live with his grandparents, Abner and Clara Elmira Libby, with whom he continued to reside until 1865. In that year he came to Missouri alone, and there became an orderly, although he was still but a lad, and continued to work for the government for seven years. During his connection with the United States he was thrown in contact with and personally knew Gen. U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman and Generals Harney, Sheridan and Thomas and he also knew Price, Marmaduke and Jeff Davis of the Confederacy. He was well acquainted with Frank Brownell, who killed Jackson who killed Ellsworth, which was the first legal bloodshed of the war between the states, 1861. Mr. Libby resided at the home of his parents until 1873, when they moved to Macoupin county, Illinois, and he continued to reside in St. Louis for two more years. He then moved to Pike county, right on the Audrain county line, but in 1878 came to his present location, which he leased for five years. At the end of this period he purchased 200 acres of prairie land for \$16.25 per acre, and that he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome and valuable property is shown by the fact that he recently refused \$20,000 for his land. General farming has occupied the greater part of his attention, but he has also had some success in the breeding of mules. He has made every improvement on the land himself, and has ample reason to take a pardonable degree of pride in what he has accomplished. In politics, Mr. Libby is a Republican, and has served as deputy sheriff of Pike county for two years. Fraternally, he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and with his family he attends the Congregational church. Mr. Libby is known as a good farmer and a public-spirited citizen, and as such has the full respect and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances and appreciative friends. He was one of the first ball players that went from St. Louis in a team to play ball in 1869. The Atlantics went to

New Orleans and James Stensin of the *Missouri Democrat*, now *Globe Democrat*, was manager of the team. Mr. Libby has taken an interest in the national game from its infancy to the present time.

In August, 1879, in Ralls county, Missouri, Mr. Libby was united in marriage with Miss Mary G. Lamberth, who was born December 14, 1861, the daughter of James and Mary (Irvine) Lamberth. Of their children, nine are living, namely: James A., residing at the home of his parents; Florence, who became the wife of Perry Wheeler and lives in Vandalia, Missouri, having three children; Grace, who became the wife of Ivan Woodson, living near Mr. Libby's home; and Della, Lena, William McKinley, Mark Hanna, Pearl and Minnie, all living at home.

J. W. BROWN. The great advance in agricultural methods during the past several decades, has been brought about through the growing realization of the fact that agriculture is well adapted to build up true American citizenship, not only awakening interest and giving purpose, but teaching industry and self-reliance. No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought, and the art of obtaining the most comfortable livelihood from the smallest area of soil is one which has not been confined to the attention of farmers, but has also enlisted the interest and activities of scientists the world over. Science is revolutionizing farming as it has revolutionized every other modern business, and the agriculturist who would keep abreast of the times and realize the full measure of success from his land, must be on the alert for new methods, new ideas and new machinery. Among the progressive agriculturists of Northeastern Missouri, one who has shown himself ready to adopt innovations which have been shown beneficial, is J. W. Brown, of Randolph county. Mr. Brown is a native of Randolph county, having been born on the farm which he is now operating, October 28, 1851, a son of B. C. and Rachel (Weldon) Brown. His parents, who were also born here, spent their entire lives within the confines of the state, where both died. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: J. W.; S. B., also living in Randolph county; Milla K., wife of James Garvis, of Randolph county; and Janara, who married Thomas Syokes, of Randolph county, and three children who are deceased.

J. W. Brown remained at home, receiving his education in the district schools and assisting his father in the work on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he started farming in partnership with his father. He thus became thoroughly acquainted with soil and climatic conditions in this section, and at the time of his father's death, in 1884 purchased the home property from the other heirs. Leaving the old home place of 327 acres, 1 mile and a quarter from Jacksonvillle, east, he bought 226 acres, joining the incorporation of Jacksonville, and there he lives at present. He now owns in all 553 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, and has made numerous improvements, including the erection of buildings and the installing of new machinery and appliances. He has carried on modern intensive farming along scientific lines, and engaged in stock and hog raising, and is generally recognized as a successful farmer and excellent judge of thoroughbred live stock.

In 1898 Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Olive Moore White, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of D. V. and Sarah A. (Arvin) White, natives of Kentucky who came to Missouri in 1881 and died here. They had a family of seven children, all of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had three children, namely: John White, born March 12, 1902, who died in 1904; Emma Jane; and the twin of Emma

Jane who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Christian church, which they attend at Jacksonville. Mr. Brown has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for some years, and in his political views is a Democrat, although he has never sought public office. An exemplary citizen, he has the unqualified respect and esteem of his fellow men, while his progressive ideas and methods give him a place among Randolph county's representative agriculturists.

CHARLES E. MARTIN. Not only is Mr. Martin one of the representative agriculturists of Callaway county, where he owns a fine landed estate, but he is also a successful merchant, conducting a well equipped general store in the village of Williamsburg. He has been a resident of Callaway county from the time of his nativity and is a scion of one of the old and honored families of this section of the state. He is a man of marked energy and progressiveness, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, and the unqualified esteem in which he is held indicates the sterling attributes of his character.

Charles Ernest Martin was born on the old Martin homestead farm in Nine Mile township, about two miles southeast of Williamsburg, Callaway county, and the date of his nativity was October 19, 1871. He is a son of James W. and Martha (Everhart) Martin, who still reside on the homestead mentioned and who are numbered among the honored citizens of the county, within whose gracious borders both have lived from the time of their birth. James William Martin was born on the farm which is his present place of abode, and the date of his birth was May 31, 1832, his wife having been born on a farm just east of Williamsburg, on the 8th of February, 1838, and being a daughter of Joseph Everhart, one of the earl settlers of Callaway county. James W. Martin has always resided on the old homestead and has long been known as one of the leading representatives of the agricultural and live-stock industries in the county of his birth. He has carried on farming operations on an extensive scale, is one of the substantial capitalists of Callaway county and for many years has given considerable attention to the extending of financial loans on approved real-estate security. He is a member of the directorate of the Union Savings Bank at Montgomery City, Montgomery county.

James W. Martin is a son of John P. Martin, who was born and reared in the state of Kentucky and who came to Missouri in 1817. He became one of the early settlers of Callaway county and his old homestead farm is that now owned and occupied by his son James W., the area of the farm being four hundred acres. John P. Martin returned to Kentucky after securing this tract of government land and he established his permanent home on the farm in 1819. He was a prominent figure in connection with the development of Callaway county and was a man whose high character gained and retained to him the unqualified esteem of his fellow men. His wife, whose maiden name was Sallie Hatcher, was likewise a native of Kentucky and she attained to not a little celebrity in the pioneer days by reason of having invented a flax-breaker, the device being largely used through this section. John and Sallie (Hatcher) Martin became the parents of three children,—Polly Ann, who was the second white child born in Callaway county; James William, father of him whose name initiates this review; and Permelia, James W. and Martha (Everhart) Martin became the parents of eleven children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Sallie Ann, Henry D., William P., John C., Joseph B., Susan A., Charles E., Mary C., Jennie B., Rose May, and Thomas C. Sallie Ann died at the age of three years; Susan A. is the wife of George Crane; Mary C.

died in 1889; Jennie B. is the wife of Albert Y. Harrison; and Rose May died in 1901.

Charles E. Martin was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and has never severed his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture. His educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools and he continued to be associated with the work and management of his father's farm until he was thirty years of age, when he initiated independent operations along the same line of enterprise. He is the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and twelve acres, situated about a mile east of Williamsburg, and upon the farm he continued to maintain his residence until December, 1905, when he removed to the village of Williamsburg, where he has since conducted a prosperous general merchandise business. In the year last mentioned he erected his substantial store building, which is sixty-four by forty-four feet in dimensions, and through fair and honorable dealings and effective service he has built up a large and lucrative business. Mr. Martin is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and is liberal and public-spirited, though never a seeker of political office of any order. He holds membership in the Mutual Protective League, and both he and his wife are earnest and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he is serving as trustee of the church at Williamsburg.

On the 21st of January, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Martin to Miss Mary Lee Hobson, who was born on her father's farm, near Williamsburg, on the 25th of September, 1871, and who is a daughter of Thomas R. and Elifabeth M. (Jones) Hobson. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have three children,—William T., Pamela, and Albert E.

ARMIN F. ORTHWEIN. The family whom Armin F. Orthwein, of Louisiana, represents, is a conspicuous one in the commercial and business world of St. Louis, where its distinguished founder, Charles F. Orthwein, passed his life and achieved his success. Charles D. Orthwein was the father of Armin F. and was born near Stuttgart, Germany, in 1839, where he lived until sixteen years of age, and as a youth without capital he began his ascent of the commercial ladder as an employee in a grocery store and later as clerk with a grain and elevator firm in St. Louis. Later he was an employee of Haenschen and subsequently engaged in business with Mr. Haenschen, as junior member of the firm. From 1862 to 1870 this firm was doing an active grain and commission business, but in 1870 the firm of Orthwein and Mersman was formed, and in 1879 his brother, W. D. Orthwein replaced Mr. Mersman, and the new firm of C. E. and W. D. Orthwein became one of the strongest grain dealers and export concerns of St. Louis. In 1893 Mr. Orthwein's sons entered the business with him, and he passed the few remaining years of his active life, as the head of C. F. Orthwein & Sons, with offices in the Laclede building.

His export trade was the chief feature of his vast interests as a grain man. He established correspondents throughout the principal points of Europe and nursed this business by annually visiting his houses and strengthening his hold upon their confidence.

Mr. Orthwein, Sr., entered actively into the transportation business in St. Louis, during the later years of his life, and purchased several of the many independent lines of street railways, which he consolidated into one integral and economic management and originated the scheme for the formation of the United Railways, which company now controls the street railway franchise of the city. Death claimed Mr. Orthwein before his plans were completed but his sons were a great factor in bringing about this desirable and meritorious merger of transportation interests.

Chas. F. Orthwein married Miss Caroline Nulsen, a daughter of

John E. Nulsen of the Missouri Malleable Iron Works, whose lineage traced directly back to the German courts. Mr. Orthwein died December 23, 1897, leaving a widow and nine children,—Wm. J. of St. Moritz, Switzerland, where they are residing due to the ill health of Mrs. Orthwein; Charles C. of Kansas City, who is now senior member of the book firm of Orthwein-Machett; Max R. of St. Louis; Fannie, who married W. S. T. Smith of Kansas City; Ralph H. of St. Louis; Ruth, now Mrs. Arthur Feuerbacher of St. Louis, and Armin F. of Louisiana, Missouri. Mrs. Orthwein passed away eleven years after the death of her husband.

Armin F. Orthwein was born in St. Louis, June 15, 1883, and was educated in Smith Academy. He had acquired very little business training, however, beyond that derived from his connection with his father's estate, when he began his business career. Owning some stock in the Bank of Louisiana, he took a clerical position with that institution, where he remained for five years. Later he entered the automobile business and built a garage, but the estate demanded his attention, so he disposed of the garage business a year later.

In September, 1902, Mr. Orthwein was married to Miss Jessie Noble Tinsley, daughter of Wm. Nelson Tinsley, manager of a St. Louis tobacco concern. Mr. and Mrs. Orthwein are now living with their two daughters, Francis Louise, eight years old and Marjorie, six years old, in the Orthwein home in Louisiana, which was erected on a plot of a few acres facing Georgia street. This is a handsome brick residence with wide lawns, ornamental fence, curb and lawn decorations and with a miniature country plot in the rear for dairy and horticultural efforts for the household.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Orthwein is a member of the Masonic blue lodge and of the Elks.

DR. WILLIAM T. BELL is a practicing physician at Stoutsville and a son of the late Judge James W. Bell, of Monroe city, whose family personnel has been one of much professional and industrial prominence in Ralls and Monroe counties, since the Civil war period.

Born on a farm in the northwest part of Ralls county, November 27, 1858, Dr. Bell is the grandson of E. Thomas Bell, who came by wagon over the scattered settlements of Indiana and Illinois to become a pioneer of Missouri and one of its makers. He was born in 1805 and died in 1867 at the age of sixty-two years. He was the son of Joseph Bell, a soldier of the War of 1812, during which service it is related that he escaped capture by the British and Indians and lay in the water and the swamps hidden from view for hours, listening to the cries of his comrades as they were tortured and burned by the Indians. Finally, believing that he was no longer sought, he ventured forth from his hiding place, only to espy an Indian standing a short distance away. His heart sank within him, and he quietly sat down under a tree to await his fate, having neither strength nor courage to make a longer fight. It so happened that the Indian did not see him, and he subsequently reached his friends in the white settlement some distance away. This old warrior and farmer accompanied his son, E. Thomas, to Missouri, and there he died during the forties, and is buried at Swinkey, Missouri.

The family is of English origin and extraction, the father of Joseph Bell having come to America from England and soon after the Revolutionary war. Joseph Bell was the father of three children: Mrs. Hagar; Thomas, the father of the subject, and Mary, who married Levi Keithly and died at their farm home between Center and Spalding Springs, on Salt river.

E. Thomas Bell married Laura Dougherty, who was born in 1810 and died in 1892. Their children were: Judge James W., the father of Dr. Bell of this review; a daughter, a nun in a St. Louis convent; Dr. Robert J., who was chief surgeon on the staff of General Parsons of the Confederate service during the rebellion; he was a graduate of the Keokuk Medical College, and after the war practiced for some time in Hannibal, Missouri, where he came to be regarded as one of the most distinguished citizens of the place, and married Virginia Hughes; Dr. Leo Bell, a farmer of Ralls county; Mary, the widow of J. W. Hagar, living in Dallas, Texas; Dr. Samuel I., who died in Hannibal, Missouri, as a young man; Eliza, the wife of Charles Maens, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Elexis T., who died young; Fannie married Samuel Christian, of Ralls county; Dr. John, who graduated from the Keokuk Medical College, practiced for some time in Ralls county and is a large farmer near Monroe city; and Edward, who died young.

Judge James W. Bell was educated in private schools and the high school of his community, and following the completion of his schooling, engaged in teaching in Ralls county, in which he continued for some time. He was county commissioner of schools for Ralls county at one time, was county judge for six years, and resigned from office as presiding judge of the court. He was a leader in local politics and held a high position in the community which so long represented his home. He married Amanda Tipton, the daughter of William L. Tipton, who came to Missouri from Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1833, and whose life record appears elsewhere in this work. Judge Bell passed away in September, 1912, the father of eight children, concerning whom the following brief facts are set forth: Elexis, the eldest, is a graduate of the law department of the state university, and is now engaged in the insurance business in St. Louis; he married Miss Hattie Hardy. Dr. William T. is the immediate subject of this review. Sarah married Charles Fowler of Buffalo, Wyoming. Mary E. is a teacher in the Monroe City schools. Frank is a resident of Monroe City. James, who graduated from the Kirksville Normal School, is teaching in the city schools of St. Joe, Missouri, and is married to Miss Nellie Brown. Celsus P., of Welch, Oklahoma, is a graduate of St. Louis Medical College and is practicing medicine in Welch. Emma married James Elliott, of Monroe City, Missouri.

Dr. William T. Bell came to years of maturity on the family homestead in Ralls county, and made excellent use of his country school opportunities. He engaged in teaching for some five years preparing himself for the University of Missouri, and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College in 1886. Following his graduation his first location was at Martinsburg, Missouri, and he later moved from that place to Florida, Missouri, finally coming to Stoutsville in January, 1890, since which time he has confined his activities to an extensive clientage in this city. In 1907 Dr. Bell further fortified himself in his profession by taking a post graduate course in the Chicago Post Graduate School of Medicine, and has with the passing years kept well abreast of the advances made in his profession. He is a member of the local and state medical societies, as well as being a member of the American Medical Association.

On the 25th day of March, 1891, Dr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Davis, in Shelby county, Missouri. She is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Davis, of Hunnewell, Missouri, who has for many years been identified with the medical profession in Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Bell have three children: Lertie, a student in the University of Missouri; Herman W., in the high school of Monroe City; and Murline.

MARK M. GILLUM is president of the Imperial Milling Company of Clarksville and is a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished of the pioneer families of Pike county, Missouri. His father was James C. Gillum and his grandfather, Tandy Gillum, the latter of whom settled among the forerunners of civilization about Oak Grove, Pike county, in 1834. The family originated in Albemarle county, Virginia, and there both Tandy and James C. were born. Tandy Gillum was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the brief period of his residence in Missouri and he died in 1841. He was twice married, first to a Miss Carpenter, who became the mother of one child, James C. The second union was prolific of three children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth,—Mrs. B. F. Robertson, William and Charles K., all of whom are deceased.

James C. Gillum was born in the atmosphere of ancient Charlottesville, which city was made sacred and historic by the home ties of Thomas Jefferson. His birth occurred in 1827 and after his father's death, in 1841, he fell to the care of his uncle in the Ashley community. His preparation for the life of a farmer came from the educational and other opportunities offered in Pike county and after reaching years of maturity he established himself in the community in which his boyhood had been spent. He first married a Miss Bryant, who was survived by two children at the time of her demise, namely,—America, wife of William Brown; and Edward, both deceased. For his second wife Mr. Gillum married Miss Corilla Eidson, a daughter of Hayden Eidson. She died in 1899 and Mr. Gillum passed to eternal rest in 1901. Their children are here mentioned in respective order of birth: Charles K., a farmer near Hannibal, Missouri; Frank M., of Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Mark M., the immediate subject of this review; and Claud L., who is associated with the Imperial Milling Company, with the Clifford Bank as a stockholder and who is a prominent farmer in Pike county.

Mark M. Gillum, of this notice, was born March 22, 1865, and secured his early schooling in the vicinity of Paynesville. He initiated his active career as a farmer near Turpin, Missouri, and in that village conducted a general store for a number of years. In 1900 he became assistant cashier of the Clifford Banking Company in Clarksville and in 1906 he left the bank and came to the Imperial Milling Company as its president and active head. He is still financially interested in the Clifford Bank, in the management of which he is an important factor, and in connection with his brother, Claud L., controls extensive farming interests in the vicinity of Cyrene. The Imperial Mill is one of the oldest flouring mills of Northeast Missouri, it having been erected prior to the inception of the Civil war and having been in continuous operation ever since. Its builder was E. D. Carroll. The Imperial Milling Company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri and its charter calls for a capitalization of fifteen thousand dollars. Mark M. Gillum is president of this old and substantial concern, John O. Roberts, vice president, and Claud L. Gillum, secretary and treasurer.

April 13, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gillum to Miss Carey Randolph, a daughter of Dr. C. R. Bankhead, who descended from old pioneer families of Pike county. His forefathers were prominent in Albemarle county, Virginia, in the colonial epoch of national history. Mrs. Gillum was born near Paynesville, Missouri, where her father spent his life in the practice of medicine and where he married. Mr. and Mrs. Gillum have two children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated,—Bankhead married Miss Ruth Stark, a daughter of William P. Stark, and is a prominent farmer near Clarksville; and Rachel C. is the wife of C. T. Yates, a business man in St. Louis, where he is a member of the board of education.

In his political support Mr. Gillum holds to the same faith as that espoused by his numerous kinsmen—Democracy, but his activity extends only to the ballot. He is a man of mark in all the relations of life and commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens by reason of his sterling integrity of character and fair and honorable business dealings.

EDWIN BRIGHT OGLESBY is most successfully engaged in diversified agriculture and fruit-growing on his fine estate of 200 acres, three miles distant from Clarksville, Missouri. His father, the late William F. Oglesby, was one of the early post-bellum sheriffs of Pike county. Sheriff Oglesby came to Missouri in 1847 from Lynchburg, Amherst county, Virginia, where he was born August 7, 1832. He passed his early life on the plantation of his father, who was a slave owner, and after reaching his legal majority he was himself the owner of a number of slaves. He was a son of John and Mary (Sharp) Oglesby, concerning whose children the following brief data are here incorporated: Frances, born January 24, 1819, married Wm. T. Carter and passed her life in Warren county, Missouri; Sarah A., born April 20, 1821, married Duncan Grant and died in Lynchburg, Va.; David, born April 7, 1823, spent his entire life in Virginia; Mary, born May 7, 1825, married Ed Crumbacker and died in Unionville, Missouri; Lucy P., born June 24, 1827, married Mr. Phelps, died in Oregon; Constance V., born June 11, 1829, married Dan Crumbacker and is now a resident of Unionville, Missouri; William F. was father of the subject of this review; and John L., born August 12, 1834, passed away at Lynchburg, Va., in 1908.

William F. Oglesby was a youth of fifteen years of age when he came to Missouri and he passed the remainder of his lifetime in this commonwealth. He had received a good country school education and for a short time after his arrival in Missouri resided in Warren county near a sister. Prior to the inception of the Civil war he was engaged in the tobacco business and during that time he was a resident of Quincy, Ill. He was a planter and slave owner and felt keenly the hardships consequent to the liberation of the slaves without compensation from the government. Although he gradually became reconciled to the new conditions he never entirely forgave the influence that created the rupture between the states and deprived his people of their old-time support. After the close of the war he was engaged in the tobacco business in Clarksville in company with Davis and Major. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Pike county, on the Democratic ticket, and after his four-year term had expired he returned to farming. In June, 1881, he made a hurried trip to Eolia to catch the southbound train and between Whiteside and Silex the train was wrecked. He was fatally injured and died August 26, that year.

Sheriff Oglesby married, in 1859, Miss Mary Melvina Goodman, a daughter of William A. Goodman, who came to Pike county, Missouri, from Albemarle county, Virginia, with his family, in 1836; Mr. Goodman was born within two miles of Charlottesville, Virginia, in April, 1813, and was a son of Jeremiah Augustus Goodman, a volunteer soldier of the United States in the battle of Lundy's Lane, War of 1812. His grandfather was a gallant and faithful soldier in the Colonial army of the Revolution. Augustus Goodman married Mary, a daughter of Manoah Clarkson, who owned a farm joining the Thomas Jefferson estate. Other matters relating to detail in connection with this patriotic old family appear in the Goodman sketch proper herein. The children born to Sheriff and Mrs. Oglesby were: Dolly C., Kate R., William S. (deceased), Sarah Frances (deceased), Lucy Melvina, Edwin B. (of

this notice), George Pendleton, and Marvin, all residents of Phoenix, Arizona, except Edwin B.

Edwin B. Oglesby was born in Bowling Green, Missouri, August 4, 1875, while his father was sheriff of Pike county. He was educated in the public schools of Paynesville and Clarksville and his entire career as a business man has been passed on the farm where his father settled soon after the war and where his brothers and sisters grew up. Farming and fruit growing constitute his chief diversion and his estate on the Paynesville gravel road is located in the midst of the picturesque landscape through which this prominent highway winds.

In Clarksville, May 14, 1902, Mr. Oglesby was united in marriage to Miss Frances Thomas, a daughter of Matthew G. and Mary (Baker) Thomas, settlers in Clarksville from St. Charles county, Missouri, but whose parents were a contribution to this state from Virginia. The household of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas comprised Mattie, wife of Charles Mowen, of St. Louis; Mabel, died as the wife of Wayne Rollins; and Miss Mary is a member of the Oglesby household. Mrs. Oglesby was born on the 7th of August, 1881. Four children have come to bless the Oglesby home, namely, William, born September 3, 1903; Mary Melvina, born January 4, 1905; Edwin Francis, born December 1, 1906; and Clarkson Hill, born November 9, 1908.

In politics Mr. Oglesby is allied as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and while he is not an active politician he is deeply and sincerely interested in all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. He is a man of fine mentality and broad human sympathy. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and intimate friends. In religious matters he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and they are rearing their children in the faith of that denomination.

DR. THOMAS J. DOWNING, prominent among the practicing physicians of New London, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, where he was born on May 26, 1851. His father was William C. Downing, who died in Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1882, his birth occurring in Kentucky, in 1812. William C. Downing was a boy of seven years when his father, James Downing, brought his family out to Missouri and settled near Auburn, Lincoln county. This locality received a settlement of Downings from Crab Orchard, Kentucky, headed by Ezekiel Downing, whose father, also Ezekiel, was born there in 1754, September 21, and married Rachel, a daughter of Thomas and Phoebe Brown. The father of the first Ezekiel was John Downing who came to Missouri in 1819 and died about 1845 near Auburn. He was a hatter in his native state, but Missouri offered little encouragement or support for such a trade and he took up farming instead. He married Lucy Casey, a niece of Colonel Casey who fell at Fort Duquesne in the French and Indian war. She was of Irish extraction. The children of James and Lucy Downing were William C., Andrew J., Benjamin F., James, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Martha Griffith, Mrs. Polly Bradley and Mrs. Prudence Greene.

William C. Downing, the eldest child of his parents, was a man of strong and active mind. He attended public schools of the county, spent a year in college and was a well educated man and had a very fine library. He taught school several terms in Lincoln and Pike counties in the early days. He also took a prominent interest in the subject of farming and helped to carry on the farmers' movement which took the form of the "Grange" in the early seventies. He became a personal representative of the order as a lecturer and added to the popularity of the body among

the patrons of husbandry because of his enthusiasm and energetic efforts along the lines of its advancement. He located near Bowling Green about 1850 and there ended his days. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian and a man earnest in good works and a consistent member of his church. He possessed a lively, yet intense and earnest temperament, and was a man prepossessing in appearance, weighing about two hundred and sixty pounds. He owned slave labor, and it followed naturally that he clung to the traditions of the South in its contest over slavery during the war. He married Margaret Ann Reading, a daughter of William Reading and a granddaughter of George Reading, the original of that large family which settled in Pike county as pioneers, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. William Reading was a cavalryman during the War of 1812, and he took his side arms home with him and gave them into the keeping of his cousin, one Holliday, with the request that Holliday see to it that they were buried with him (William) when he died. The issues of the Civil war made a rebel of William Reading, and two of his sons went into the Confederate army. When the Federal authorities made requisition upon the disloyal citizens of Pike county for arms, this old sword was turned over to General John B. Henderson, with a promise from the General that it should be returned to its owner after the war. The Fates, however, decreed otherwise, and the old veteran of 1812 was buried without his sword, and died the enemy of General Henderson.

The children of William C. and Margaret (Reading) Downing were as follows: Lucetta, who married James Jones and passed her life in Pike county; William R., of Liberty, Missouri; James L., a Confederate soldier, was killed July 4th at Helena, Arkansas; Joseph Columbus of St. Louis; Benjamin F. died in childhood; Miss Rebecca, of Bowling Green; also George W.; Samuel C., now deceased; Dr. Thomas J. of this sketch; Andrew J., a farmer near Curryville, Missouri; Docia, the widow of James M. Offutt, of Bowling Green; Susan Martha married W. H. Miller of Pike county, and Nancy M. is the wife of James Duvall, of Olney, Missouri.

Thomas J. Downing received the rudiments of an education from the country schools of his native place and by continued study placed himself in the advance of many young men with much better opportunities. He delved into the classics and by a thorough course of reading familiarized himself with eminent authors and their works upon a wide range of subjects. In the early years of his majority he added much to the efficiency of the teaching force in Pike county, and after a few years devoted to the teaching profession he turned his mind toward medicine as a means to a field of broader usefulness. He was a student with Dr. O. C. Hawkins and then entered the St. Louis Medical College, now a part of Washington University, and was graduated therefrom in 1874. He took a post graduate course there in 1896. Dr. Downing's life work in medicine has been devoted to the community in and about New London, and he has won an excellent reputation and practice in the years of his activities here. He is a member of the National, State and County medical societies, and is in sympathy with the progressive movements of the profession. Dr. Downing is without political aspirations, his one ambition in that respect being for the ultimate success of Democratic principles. He is a member of the Christian church and is president of the Business Men's Bible Class of New London, perhaps one of the leading features in Sunday-school efforts in the town.

On November 13, 1877, Dr. Downing married Miss Connie Hays, a daughter of G. C. Hays, whose wife was formerly Miss Mary J. Wise. The other children of the Hays marriage were Margaret, the wife of

Judge Roy of New London; Hannah, who married William Wood, and George C. and Thomas E. Hays, of Hannibal, the last named being a prominent lawyer and mayor of that city.

Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Downing. The eldest and only son, Thomas Campbell, died in 1901, unmarried. He was educated in William Jewell College, and was principal of the Bucklin high school at the time of his demise. Mary is the widow of R. S. Wood, of New London, and Miss Babel, also of New London, who was a graduate of Lindenwood College at St. Charles, Missouri, in 1906.

MARION C. BIGGS. As a representative of one of the most notable pioneer families of Northeast Missouri, the ancestry and individual career of Marion C. Biggs form some of the most appropriate material for historical notice in this volume. Mr. Biggs, now retired in New London, has been among the most prosperous and enterprising of the Ralls county farmers and stockmen, and has long been a citizen of substantial influence in the community.

A native of this section of Missouri, he was descended from one of the first white families to settle north of the Missouri river. His first American forefather was banished from England by the Cromwell Commonwealth about 1650 for the part he took in espousing the cause of Charles the First, and he settled somewhere among the fringe of colonists between New York and the James river. A lineal descendant of this exile was John Biggs, who served on General Marion's staff during the War of the Revolution. Hence comes the christening of some of his posterity with the name of his old military commander.

One of the children of this Revolutionary patriot was Davis Biggs, who was a prominent pioneer Baptist of the original St. Charles county, Missouri, and he was the leading spirit in founding the Biggs family and fortunes in the wilderness of Missouri early in the last century. This old pioneer, as mentioned elsewhere in this work, was one of the early legislators of Missouri.

William Biggs, a son of Rev. Davis Biggs, was born about the time the family was established in Missouri, and he spent most of his life on Penocreek in old Pike county. He inherited strongly of the ability of his reverend father, and as a man of influence in his locality his fellow voters elected him to the lower branch of the legislature from Pike county, his name being among the early public representatives of that county.

Among the children of William Biggs was John D., the father of Marion C. During his youth he had the advantages of association with his grandfather the Rev. Davis Biggs, and the fine mental attainments and native force of character in both the grandfather and father did much to prepare John for a useful career. He began his practical career in Spencer township of Ralls county, in which vicinity he acquired some two thousand acres of land. He personally directed his extensive farming operations until about fifteen years before his death, when he removed to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, for his health. After a few years there he located in Montgomery county, Kansas, and died near Cherryvale in that state in August, 1889.

Although a slaveholder, John Biggs was one of the men of that class who were persuaded that the proper solution of the slavery problem lay in gradual emancipation. He gave his willing efforts toward every movement to attain that end, and had the country possessed a sufficient number of such citizens it is probable that the costly and tragic war would have been averted. He was originally a Whig in his political beliefs, but after the war declared himself a Democrat. His inclination for literature and history made him a man of wide information, and this

together with his thorough practical ability made him a logical representative of his community, and he was elected and served as member of the lower house of legislature during the war. He lived and died in the faith of the Missionary Baptist church, and served as deacon for many years.

His first wife, who died in April, 1875, was before her marriage Miss Harriet Bentley, a daughter of Samuel Bentley. Mrs. Biggs was the mother of a large family of fifteen children, ten of whom grew up and are mentioned as follows: Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of William Culbertson of Ralls county; Julia, Mrs. Clark Owen, died at New London in 1910; Susan is Mrs. Jane Briscoe, of New London; Rev. James D., a Baptist clergyman, died at Odessa, Missouri; George D. is a resident of Panhandle City, Texas; Rebecca, who died in Ralls county, was Mrs. Richard Dalton; Marion C. is the next of the family; Alice, who married Marshall Smith, died in Ralls county in 1907; Nancy M. married Henry Donley of New London; and Lena is the wife of Franch Glenn, a merchant and president of the First National Bank of Nevada, Missouri.

Mr. Marion C. Biggs, whose family and ancestry have thus been briefly sketched, was born on the 17th of July, 1851. His family being one of the substantial ones of the ante-bellum days, when comforts and advantages were liberally provided for all the household, gave the children mental training through the services of a tutor instead of relying upon the rather inadequate system of common schools then in vogue. His father before the war secured the services of Rev. John Eustace, a graduate of Oxford, England, who resided upon a farm near by and who continued his professional duties here until 1869, when he went to Texas and finished his life among the plainsmen-pioneers of that state. Marion C. Biggs himself began life as a teacher. At the age of seventeen he took the school at Salem, in Ralls county, and carried on the work of the district two terms. Having been trained to the practical work of the farm, he then dropped the ferrule and adopted the industry rather than the profession as his life work.

On establishing a home of his own he settled on part of the family estate and eventually acquired ownership to the land, where he spent the larger part of his active career. In 1906 he exchanged his original place for a farm of two hundred and ten acres adjoining the townsite of New London, and this with another tract of one hundred and fifty acres completes his holdings in the real estate of Ralls county. He has always enjoyed ample success in farming, and at the same time has been a stock raiser on a considerable scale.

On the 16th of May, 1871, Mr. Biggs married Miss Eliza McCune, a daughter of Guy and Mary (Smeltzer) McCune. Her father was one of the conspicuously successful farmers of Pike county, near Jerryville, and represented one of the pioneer families of that vicinity. More information about the McCune family will be found elsewhere in this work under the name of Judge J. R. S. McCune. The children of Guy McCune were: Mattie, who married James McPike and died at Bowling Green; Henry, who died in early life; Harvey, a resident of Bowling Green. Mrs. Biggs was the oldest of the children. Three children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, namely: Mattie, who died at Center, Missouri, in 1897, married James L. Smith; J. Guy, a farmer at New London, married Miss Edith Holman; Hazel, the youngest, died in childhood.

In politics Mr. Biggs has followed the allegiance of his father with the Democratic party, and his church is the Baptist. He has always preserved religion in his home and has associated with church people, and has been a deacon of his congregation for thirty-five years. He was

superintendent for some years of the Salem Sabbath school and also of the Center Sabbath school. As a resident of New London he is a member of the Business Men's Bible Class, one of the most effective religious movements of the town. Mr. Biggs is past master of Ralls Lodge of Masons No. 33, and also sat in the Grand Lodge for three sessions.

THOMAS P. CRABB. One of the prominent figures in the journalistic world of Northeastern Missouri, and a man who has already gained a position of influence in his special line which is not always the lot of even a veteran to attain, is Thomas P. Crabb, proprietor and editor of the *Renick Enterprise*. Mr. Crabb, who has the best interests of his section at heart, is editing a clean, wholesome sheet which wields a great deal of influence among the people of this part of Randolph county, and may always be counted upon to support movements of a progressive nature. Thomas P. Crabb was born in the state of Ohio, October 17, 1878, and is a son of S. M. and Hannah (Duncan) Crabb, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Iowa. In 1888 the family moved to Shelby county, Iowa, and in 1903 to Randolph county, Missouri, the parents locating on a farm in Prairie township, where they are still living. They have had four children, as follows: Myrtle, who is the wife of P. F. Barkman, residing in Randolph county; Thomas P., of this review; Maud, who is the wife of E. F. Fainter, of Randolph county; and Edna, who married Victor Ragsdale, of Randolph county.

Thomas P. Crabb was reared on the home farm, and was given the benefit of an excellent education, attending the district schools of Ohio and Iowa, and attended Highland Park College at Des Moines, Iowa, for one term. Returning to the home place, where he remained until maturity, he was engaged in teaching in Shelby county, Iowa, for some years, and also followed the vocation of educator after coming to Missouri. In 1912 he turned his attention to the newspaper business, establishing the *Renick Enterprise*, which now enjoys a large circulation and commensurate advertising support, being known as one of the leading papers of this part of the state. Mr. Crabb has been devoted to his business interests to the exclusion of outside affairs, but has taken a public-spirited interest in the welfare of his town and county, and though never an office seeker or holder he has supported every movement which in his opinion would promote the advancement of the community or benefit the citizens of Renick in general. In addition to the operation of his newspaper, he carries on a flourishing real estate business, and is the owner of 160 acres of well-cultivated land situated about three miles east of Renick, the operation of which he superintends.

In 1900 Mr. Crabb was married to Miss Mabel Philson, who was born in Iowa, daughter of J. H. and Alizana Philson, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Crabb there have been born three children: Dale, born March 10, 1901; Opal, born November 28, 1904; and Samuel Lynn, born July 7, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Crabb are consistent believers in church work and their contributions to church and religious enterprises have been liberal.

WILLIAM D. COULTER. One of the leading financial institutions of Northeastern Missouri and one which bears a reputation for stability second to none in Randolph county, is the Jacksonville Savings Bank, much of the credit for the success of which must be given to William D. Coulter, its cashier, who has borne an important part in controlling its policy, augmenting its usefulness, popularizing its coffers and directing the investment of its revenues, and whose management of its affairs has proved to be full of wisdom and of great advantage to the institution. Mr.

Coulter, who has had a wide and varied business experience, was born October 10, 1860, in Millport, Knox county, Missouri, and is a son of Lafayette and Frances (Bean) Coulter.

Lafayette Coulter was born in 1831, in Kentucky, from which state he was taken in boyhood by his parents to Macon county, Missouri, and many years later removed to Randolph county, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a farmer by vocation, owning land in Knox and Randolph counties, and was one of his community's sterling citizens. His wife, who was a native of Macon county, Missouri, died in 1862, when William D. Coulter was but two years of age, having been the mother of five children, as follows: Richard M., who died leaving a family in Randolph county; Marcia, who died unmarried; Isabel, deceased, who was the wife of George W. Coleman; John H., living in Randolph county; and William D.

William D. Coulter secured his education in the common schools of Randolph county and was reared to the life of an agriculturist, continuing to reside with his parents until he attained manhood. At that time he engaged in farming on his own account, but in 1888 turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, establishing himself in business in Jacksonville, where he continued to do a flourishing trade for nineteen years. He then disposed of his interests here and removed to Columbia, where he was connected with the R. F. Rogers Dry Goods Company for a period of one year, at the end of which time, not being satisfied with his prospects in Columbia, he returned to Jacksonville and accepted the cashiership of the Jacksonville Savings Bank, a position which he has continued to hold to the present time. From the start Mr. Coulter evidenced an aptitude for his new position and the training he had enjoyed and the ability he possessed enabled him to attend to his new duties with the same marked capacity that had characterized his former activities, firmly establishing him in the confidence of his associates and the public at large. In all of his dealings he has maintained strictness, fairness and integrity and his opinion has always carried weight in financial matters of any nature. In political matters he is a Democrat, but has not cared for public office, his spare time from the duties of his position at the bank being given to the management of his extensive timber interests. He and Mrs. Coulter are members of the Christian church, in the work of which both have been active, and at this time he is superintendent of the Sunday school.

On November 10, 1881, Mr. Coulter was united in marriage with Miss Susan B. Coleman, who was born in Shelby county, Missouri, May 20, 1860, and both of whose parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter have two children: Roy S., a graduate of the Columbia University, where he specialized in electrical engineering, and now serving a two-year apprenticeship at Schenectady, New York, in the plant of the General Electric Company; and Minnie E., because of an affliction has never attended school or college but has an education above the average, attained by her great energy and self will and the constant oversight of her mother and the association of learned people. She lived three years in Columbia, Missouri, where she received great benefit, and she is now with her parents in a new modern home in Jacksonville, Missouri, very much improved in health.

JOHN S. FITZGERRELL, a member of the firm of Tapley & Fitzgerald, attorneys, has been a resident of Bowling Green, Missouri, since 1894. He came to the state in that year from Chicago, Illinois, where he had been perfecting himself in the knowledge and practice of the law. He was born in Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, February 22, 1864, he being the only child of John S. Fitzgerald and Mary C. (Moore) Fitz-

gerrell. The father passed away just as he was entering the practice of law at Benton, Franklin county, Illinois, his death occurring a few months prior to the birth of his son.

John S. Fitzgerald, Sr., was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, March 1, 1841. He graduated in the scientific course in law at McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, and was associated, at the time of his death, with F. M. Youngblood. He was the son of James Jackson Fitzgerald, who was born January 25, 1815, in Gibson county, Indiana.

James Jackson Fitzgerald was born shortly after the victory of General Jackson at New Orleans and was named for him, his father being an ardent admirer of the General. He located in Jefferson county, Illinois, at an early date and became a successful farmer and stockman near Fitzgerald postoffice which was named in his honor. He was a staunch Democrat, a Baptist and the father of nineteen children.

For his first wife he married Patsy Ann Martin, and of that union there lived to rear families William L., John S., Evan, Sylvester, Elzina Gee, Sarah Mitchell, Eliza Mitchell. Patsy Ann Fitzgerald died March 31, 1862. He married then Sarah M. Whitlow and of this union six children lived to rear families, Robert C., Mollie Goodner, Daniel G., Euteppe Chance, Nellie Williams and Kate Jessup. John Jackson Fitzgerald died on his homestead in 1889.

Mary Catherine (Moore) Fitzgerald, the mother of John S. Fitzgerald, was the only daughter of Jonathan Moore that reached womanhood; she attended a female college at College Hill near Cincinnati, Ohio, and then the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where she graduated in the class of 1860. After the death of her husband she returned to Lebanon, Illinois, where she still resides. Endowed with strong mental powers, and an insatiate thirst for knowledge, especially history, both ancient and modern, she stands with few equals and no rivals in conversant familiarity with events of bygone ages.

All of the maternal ancestors of John S. Fitzgerald were prominent in their generations in the Revolutionary war and territorial and subsequent history of Illinois. The paternal family came from Ireland, to Virginia, then to Indiana and Illinois; the maternal came from Scotland to Maryland, then to Georgia and Illinois.

John S. Fitzgerald, as his father, after finishing in the public schools, was educated at McKendree College; he taught for a brief while in Franklin and St. Clair counties; he held a position in the Internal Revenue Service, under the first Cleveland administration, and as such was located at Lebanon and Belleville, Illinois. He was replaced in 1889 by the Harrison administration and resumed the study of law, in McKendree College under Judge H. H. Horner, and in 1890 upon recommendation of the appellate court, after examination, he was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court of Illinois. He tried his first case in Lebanon, Illinois, but seized an opportunity to further his legal knowledge by association with a prominent firm, went to Chicago, Illinois, and became brief clerk for the firm of Ashcraft & Gordon, where he had the opportunity for pleadings, brief and court work under the coaching of able counsel, thereby acquiring accuracy and precision of detail in his legal work. He remained in the city until 1894 when he arranged a partnership with Joe Tapley, of Bowling Green, Missouri.

He prefers civil rather than criminal law. His firm has been retained in much of the important litigation of Pike and surrounding counties and has been quite successful.

In politics he has continued to affiliate with the Democratic party up to the present time; the success of his party has been a matter close to his

heart. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Bowling Green and of the chapter at Louisiana, Missouri.

He is interested in all movements for the advancement of his home town, and has contributed substantially to the beautifying of the same. He indulges to a considerable degree his love for fine animals and his knowledge of agriculture and stock raising has been of much benefit to him in his legal work.

May 29, 1894, he was married in Carlyle, Illinois, to Mollie E. Fink, a daughter of Edwin Fink, a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry who came to Illinois in 1857. Her mother was Beulah Ann Johnson, a native of Illinois of English-French origin. His wife is the oldest of four children namely, Mollie Fitzgerrell; Emma, wife of J. E. Boyd, of Topeka, Kansas; William T. Fink and Edith Fink, of Carlyle, Illinois.

RICHARD RAY CORRELL, editor and publisher of the Clark *Chronicle*, is a native son of Missouri, born in Richmond, this state, May 23, 1884. He has been identified with the newspaper business since his boyhood, having begun to learn the trade at Armstrong, Missouri, when he was a lad of eleven years. Mr. Correll is the son of James Grigsby and Jane Rebecca (Nelson) Correll. The father was born in Johnson county, Missouri, in 1855 and died on Christmas day, 1886. He was connected with various enterprises during his lifetime, and when he died had been for some time engaged in farming. He was a Democrat and took an active part in the political affairs of his district. He was a member of the Christian church. His wife was born in Cambridge, Indiana, in 1862, and she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nelson, who were among the Indiana pioneers, and who later moved to Missouri and located in Howard county.

Richard Ray Correll received his education in the schools of Armstrong, and was graduated in due season from the Armstrong high school. As mentioned in a previous paragraph, he learned the trade of a printer in his boyhood, and all his life thus far has been connected with the newspaper business in one way or another. In 1905 he located in Clark, there purchasing the Clark *Chronicle*, also becoming the owner of the Clifton Hill *Rustler*. At present he is owner and editor of the *Chronicle*, a representative publication of the community.

Mr. Correll has been active in public life, and in August, 1912, was elected representative of Randolph county for a two years term, as the candidate of the Democratic party. He is secretary of the Clark Fair Association, and treasurer of the Randolph County Press Association. In 1908 he was elected to the office of clerk of the city council, and later served as a member of the board of education of his city, and is a member of the Democratic Press Association of Missouri. He is a member of the Christian church, the faith of his parents, and his fraternal relations are indicated by his membership in the Clifton Hill Lodge No. 161 of the A. F. & A. M., the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Loyal Order of Moose, in all of which he is popular and prominent.

On May 12, 1906, Mr. Correll was united in marriage with Miss Susie Burke, at Huntsville, Missouri. She is a daughter of William Burke and his wife, of Higbee, Missouri, and was educated in the public schools of her home town, and in Higbee College. Her father is a retired railroad man and owns much land in Randolph and Chariton counties.

ARTHUR T. BONEY. There is probably no family in Randolph county, Missouri, better known and more highly respected than the Boney family and as several of its members receive special mention in this work it will be noted that in whatever vocation or calling each adopted there has been displayed that aggressive spirit and determination of purpose which in this progressive age spells success.

Arthur T. Boney was born on the family homestead in Randolph county on July 30, 1864, a son of William J. Boney, one of the best known pioneers of this county. There he was reared to farm life and received his education in the local schools. He remained on the homestead until twenty-five years of age and then for one year was independently engaged in farming. Following that he, with his brother Walter G. Boney, became co-partners in a hardware business at Jacksonville, this county, but this business association was severed when our subject came to Cairo in 1891 and purchased the established hardware business of his grandfather, James T. Boney, whose advanced age and ill health compelled him to retire from business. The sale had been consummated but one week ere the grandfather passed away, this transfer to his grandson being his last business act prior to his death. Mr. Boney has not only sustained the former business prestige of the family name but has strengthened it, for the establishment which carried a \$2,000 stock at the time he took charge of it is now equipped with a stock valued at \$8,000 and is unusually complete for a town the size of Cairo, carrying a full line of implements, stoves and shelf hardware. All of this bespeaks the enterprise and business acumen of its present proprietor. He is also of an inventive turn and has invented two patents on agricultural implements, which he manufactures.

Mr. Boney has been twice married. His first wife was Missouri Bobbett, daughter of James E. and Sarah (Carroll) Bobbett. By maternal descent the lineage of Mrs. Boney led back to Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland. The Bobbett family is one noted for longevity, Dicy Bobbett, the grandmother of Mrs. Boney, having lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. Two children were the issue of this union: Herbert, born October 22, 1892, and Emily, both of whom are now students in the high school at Moberly, Missouri. The mother of these children died in 1894 and for his second wife Mr. Boney wedded Margaret Bobbett, a sister of his first wife. No children have been born to this marriage.

While Mr. Boney is essentially a business man, he also has taken an active interest in the public life of his locality and has served as mayor of Cairo fifteen years and has also served as a member of the Cairo school board. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church, the denomination of which his father and mother were devoted members. The sketch of William J. Boney, the father of our subject, which appears on other pages of this volume contains a brief outline of the history of this family since it was first established in this country and therefore ancestral data in this connection need not be repeated here.

JOHN HENRY THOLE. A pioneer settler of Vandalia, and identified with the early history of the city, not only in a business way, but in official capacities, John Henry Thole has lived to see the city grow from a struggling village with but few houses and fewer business buildings to a center of educational and industrial importance, and has done his full share in bringing this desirable state of affairs about. Mr. Thole was born February 22, 1839, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and is a son of Bernard and Catherine (Kuhl) Thole, natives of France.

Bernard Thole as a lad had the distinction of serving under Napoleon the Great, for whom he carried messages. He was a "Shipsmith," by trade, and in 1839 came to the United States with his family, first spending a short time in New Orleans, and then going to St. Louis, where he spent several years. The remainder of his life was passed in Quincy, Illinois, where he died in 1868, at the age of seventy-five years, and where his wife passed away in 1879, when nearly seventy years of age,

and all of the deceased members of the family are buried there. In politics he was a Democrat and a strong southern sympathizer, and his religious belief was that of the Catholic church. He and his wife had a family of nine children, of whom three reached maturity: John Henry; Henry A., a carpenter of Vandalia, who married Elizabeth Kissel; and Mollie, who married Henry Sanders and makes her home in California.

John Henry Thole was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, just after the landing of his parents, and was still a child when he accompanied his parents to St. Louis. There he was married to Elizabeth Stephan, born January 1, 1839, in Germany, daughter of Lawrence and Margaret Stephan, who came to the United States alone when she was eighteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Thole have one child: Stella, who married William M. Ralston, and lives in Vandalia. After his marriage John H. Thole worked at whatever occupation presented itself for some time in East St. Louis. It had been his ambition in his youth to become a physician, but circumstances were such that he was compelled to forego any idea as to a professional career. He was extremely fond of hunting, however, and in 1866 came to the present site of Vandalia, having heard that the sport here was good. Prior to that time he had worked at blacksmithing, and also acted in the capacity of engineer on the Quincy & Palmyra Railroad for about four years, but eventually took the train as far as Martinsburg, and then drove the remainder of the way to Vandalia, which point the rails had not yet reached. Buying ten acres of land, about five miles west of the present site of Vandalia, at \$5 per acre, he opened a blacksmith shop, and there commenced to ply his trade with uniform success. In 1873 he moved to Vandalia, where he started a blacksmith shop one block north of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and continued to remain in that shop for nearly thirty-nine years. In 1873 he also erected his residence, in which he still remains, and recently he has built a new shop near this house.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Thole was the first tax collector of Vandalia, his salary being \$10 per year, and the first tax collected being that of \$1.75 for the town of Vandalia. He was also the first town marshal, and it was he who accepted the dare of Aaron McPike, the founder of the town and bondsman for Mr. Thole in the office of marshal, to arrest him for discharging firearms within the city limits. Mr. McPike was the first man to be arrested in Vandalia. Mr. Thole is extremely popular with all classes of people, and has many friends in the Masonic fraternity and in the Odd Fellows, having been the secretary of his local blue lodge of the former for the past twenty years.

THOMAS V. BODINE, editorial writer on the *Paris Mercury*, one of Missouri's oldest and most influential country newspapers, is a native of the town where he makes his home. He was born December 14, 1869, in Paris, and none of the attractive offers from city newspapers which come to him from time to time have tempted him away from the *Paris Mercury*, to which his writings have given more than statewide reputation. The Bodines are of French Huguenot descent, coming from Europe to the Carolinas, and were pioneers of Monroe county, Missouri. Of large family, so interwoven with all the important history of Missouri, "Tom" Bodine, as his friends delight to call him, is an illustrious member. His father, Martin Bodine, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1830, went to California in 1849 with the gold seekers and later became and remained a merchant for many years in Paris. He married Melissa Vaughn, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (McWilliams) Vaughn. Both were in early life members of the Presbyterian church, but afterward united with the

Church of the Disciples of Christ. The son is a Democrat and Christian by inheritance and by choice, and zealous in political and religious faith and practice. He has never married.

"The Scrap Bag," a department of kindly humor and philosophy, which adorns the *Mercury*, is the work of his brain and heart, and is widely quoted. Mr. Bodine has written extensively for magazines and newspapers, has published two or three volumes, all too few in number, and too slender in size to satisfy the wants of his admirers. As a writer of charming English, as a conversationalist, as student of social reform and of history, as entertainer and as country newspaperman, "Tom" Bodine has no superior in Missouri journalism.

CHARLES L. STEWART. For a period of over forty years Mr. Stewart has been closely identified with those activities which constitute the business and civic life of a community and which in the aggregate have made Audrain one of the most progressive counties of Northeastern Missouri. Mr. Stewart may well be termed one of the builders of his present home town of Rush Hill, since he was there when it was nothing more than a country settlement and has lent his influence and energies to every subsequent phase of its improvement.

Charles L. Stewart came to Audrain county in 1870, from Indiana, his native state. He was born at Cambridge City in Wayne county, August 13, 1845, but was reared from the age of nine months, at which time his mother died, in Ohio county, Indiana, where he remained until he was sixteen years old. The war then came on and he was one of the boys who so largely composed the army of Union defenders. He enlisted in Company C of the Seventh Indiana Infantry, and going to Virginia served successively under Generals Shields, McDowell and Pope, June 9, 1862, at the battle of Port Republic, he was captured and for three months was confined in a southern prison at Lynchburg, and Belle Isle, Virginia. He was then paroled, and later joined Burnside's army and participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania and many minor engagements of the Army of the Potomac. Through it all he passed unwounded. On rejoining his command after his capture he found his regiment with the second brigade of the first division of the first army corps. When Grant took the chief command in the spring of 1864 and reorganized the Army of the Potomac, the first corps was broken up, and the Seventh Indiana was placed in the fifth corps with the celebrated Iron Brigade, composed wholly of western troops, from Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, and commanded by General Bragg of Wisconsin. In this command he remained until his term of service expired in September, 1864. He was mustered out at Indianapolis after having given three years and twenty days of his young life to the stern duties of fighting for the Union. He was still under twenty when he returned home a veteran.

After living at home in Ohio county for a year, he began trading along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, going as far as New Orleans. This experience, says Mr. Stewart, was considered an essential part of a young man's training in those days. During the next three years he made up for the interruptions to his earlier schooling by attending normal schools in Jefferson county, Indiana, and at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1870 he came to Missouri, spending the first year in Callaway county, and in 1871 took charge of a school south of Farber in Audrain county, where he remained four years. The next two years were spent in teaching in Audrain and Montgomery counties, and then for six years he taught a school near the present site of Rush Hill.

When Mr. Stewart took up his permanent abode at Rush Hill in

1884, the town was composed of only several houses. He had been commissioned a notary in 1878 and also began writing insurance the same year, having an office open on Saturdays and during the school vacations. By 1884 his business had increased to such an extent that he gave up educational work, and has been a resident and business man of Rush Hill ever since. He has done a considerable business in real estate, though somewhat incidentally to his other work, and has bought on his own account various farms and at the present time owns more than three hundred acres, which he rents, and also some town property. At one time he had charge of three thousand acres in this vicinity for non-resident owners. In 1905 Mr. Stewart was one of the active organizers of the Bank of Rush Hill, being one of the first board of directors, and is now president of this solid institution.

Mr. Stewart was married in Audrain county, October 2, 1878, to Miss Emma V. Lofton. She died after a little more than one year of wedded companionship, on December 19, 1879. On October 18, 1898, Mr. Stewart married Mrs. Roberta Hale Greer, of Callaway county. They are the parents of one daughter, Mary Stewart, born August 13, 1899, and Mrs. Stewart has one daughter by her former marriage, Beulah Greer, who was born January 13, 1894. Politically Mr. Stewart is an independent Democrat. He became a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 359 organized at Wellsville, Missouri, in 1876, and in 1882 joined Hebron Lodge No. 354, A. F. & A. M. Mexico, Missouri, and is also a member of the Royal Arch chapter in the same city. He is an elder and a trustee of the Rush Hill Christian church; also clerk and treasurer of the Rush Hill school board for seven years last past.

THOMAS FELIX SUTTON. As a farmer and stock raiser Mr. Sutton is one of the most prominent in Boone county, and is a successful representative of a family which has been identified with similar interests in this county for a period of eighty years. In the fine country southwest of Columbia the Suttons from the time of pioneer conditions have been noted as skilful managers of the resources of the soil, and have maintained high standards in the local society and citizenship.

The grandparents, William and Nancy (Elgin) Sutton, were from Kentucky, and settled in Boone county about 1832 or '33. William Sutton was a man of much enterprise, and his mill on a little creek about seven miles southwest of Columbia was a valuable asset to the settlers in that vicinity. He was owner of the fine estate which he afterwards sold to the Zerings, and which is now the property of Helmerdash. In his farming operations he employed a number of slaves, but had sold them all before the war came on.

William Thomas Sutton, son of William and Nancy, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1824, and was nine years old when he came to Boone county. His death occurred in 1877. He was a slave owner before the war, and was a Democrat in politics. He was one of the large stock raisers of his time, and he farmed about three hundred and twenty acres. His homestead, four and a half miles southwest of Columbia, is now the home and under the management of his daughter, Miss Virginia Lee Sutton. William T. Sutton was an active member of the Baptist church. He was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Pettus, a daughter of Stephen D. Pettus, had three children, namely: George, Nancy Burrilla and Mary Matilda. His second wife, who is still living on the old homestead, was Cornelia A. Hickam. She was born in 1836, a daughter of Ezekiel and Nancy (Simms) Hickam. Her three children are William Curtis, Thomas Felix and Virginia Lee.

Thomas Felix Sutton was born on the old homestead, May 17, 1868, and has been engaged in farming and trading ever since he left school. His present home place, which he has occupied since September 5, 1901, was formerly the P. J. Berry farm, located three miles from Columbia on the Providence road, and consisting of two hundred acres. In his other farming and stock raising he is in partnership with S. Jack Conley, and together they own and operate twelve hundred acres of land in Missouri river bottom. Good management and industry has placed him in the front rank of Boone county agriculturists. In politics he follows the fortunes of the Democratic party, and his religious faith is the Baptist.

Mr. Sutton in 1896 married Miss Pearl B. Sturgeon, who was born July 29, 1878, a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Henry) Sturgeon. The three children that have come into their home are named William Parker, Evelyn Elizabeth and Edward Thomas, the latter being twins.

CAPT. ALEXANDER DENNY was born in Prairie township, Howard county, Missouri, on the 17th day of June, 1826, and died on the 20th day of May, 1912, aged eighty-six years. He lived a long and useful life in his community as a citizen of exceptional merit, and he gave valiant service to his country in the two wars in which the nation was involved during the years of his activity. He was a good citizen, a valiant soldier and a faithful friend, and his memory will long be cherished in the community where he was so well known and appreciated.

Alexander Denny, Sr., was the son of James and Elizabeth (Best) Denny, pioneers of Garrard and Madison counties, in Kentucky, who came from there in 1818 and settled in Howard county, Missouri, then called the "Boonslick country." James Denny, a soldier of the War of 1812, was the father of a goodly family of twelve children, all of whom are now deceased, with the exception of John A. Denny, Sr., of Howard county. Born and reared on a farm, Captain Alexander Denny spent most of his life in farming and stock raising, but he was at one time a school teacher, has been prominently identified with the merchandising business and during the last twenty years of his life was president of the Bank of Marshall, at Marshall, Missouri. He was a successful man, and in every undertaking in life he demonstrated the possession of those qualities that make for prosperity and success in the best acceptance of the term.

When he was twenty years old, being naturally of a spirited and enterprising disposition, Captain Denny became a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisting under Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, and fighting through the enemy's country. He served until he was discharged at New Orleans in 1847. He was one of the last survivors of that wonderful expedition. After his discharge he returned to Howard county and taught school for three years, and at the time of the gold excitement in California he was one of those to endure the hardship of a trip across the plains and over the mountains remaining in California until 1856. He spent most of the time in digging for gold and in teaming over the mountains, his success in gold mining being of an indifferent order. He returned home by way of Panama and New Orleans and began farming in Randolph county, also conducting a general store in Roanoke. Captain Denny afterwards became a private in the Missouri troops and went to the Kansas war, under Capt. Richard Robinson, taking part in the famous battle of Ossawatimie. During the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union, organized Company F of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Missouri Enrolled Militia, and was elected captain, serving until the close of the war.

Captain Denny was married on the 22nd of January, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Snoddy, also of Howard county. She still survives him, and to the loyalty and influence of this noble woman much of the success of her distinguished husband has been due. Nine children were born to them, all of whom are now living with the exception of George C. Denny, who died young. The others are: Joseph S. Denny, formerly of Kansas City, but now of Muskogee, Oklahoma; James M. Denny, Jr., of Marshall, now Missouri state bank examiner; D. Boone Denny, a farmer and merchant of Howard county; Elizabeth, who married George H. Alt-house, a banker of Marshall; Foster, who married A. J. Estes, a well known farmer and stockman of Boone county; Kate, the wife of Joseph T. Payne, a civil engineer of Muskogee; Zannie, who married A. W. Pitts, a farmer of Randolph county; and Ulie, the wife of N. T. Gentry, of Columbia, formerly assistant attorney general of the state. At the time of his death, Captain Denny was the grandfather of nineteen children and the greatgrandfather of two, all interesting and promising young people.

Captain Denny and his wife were active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church since 1863, and for forty years the Captain was an elder in the church, and superintendent of the Roanoke Sunday-school for thirteen years. When a portion of the Cumberland church united with the Presbyterian, Captain Denny followed that part, and was an officer in that church and clerk of the session. In religion, as well as in other things, he was a man of strong convictions, but broad in his views, and courteous and charitable toward those who differed with him.

Captain Denny was twice nominated by the Republican party for state senator, and once nominated for the office of presiding judge of the Howard county court. He was a progressive man, and believed in bettering the conditions of the boys and girls of today. Never having had the benefits of a higher education, he made it his life's work to give his children excellent educations, and his neighbors' children as well. He was president of the Roanoke school board, and much credit is due him for the fine school and good buildings now enjoyed by the people of the town. He was president of the Roanoke Cemetery Association, and did much toward improving and beautifying its grounds. He was a successful farmer, merchant and banker, but it may well be said of him that the greatest success of his eighty-six years of life was the high character and reputation he possessed, and the splendid example he set for others. He was exemplary in his habits, a good counsellor, liberal and kind toward all, and ever ready to give a friend or relative the benefit of his valuable advice and experience.

In 1879 Captain Denny purchased the William Hall farm in Howard county, one-fourth of a mile south of Roanoke, and there he lived until death claimed him. It was at this home that he and Mrs. Denny dispensed that old time hospitality for which they were famed, on so many occasions and to so many people.

JUDGE NICHOLAS DAMERON THURMOND. The roster of distinguished members of the bench and bar in northeastern Missouri contains many eminent names, but probably none have reached higher distinction than Judge Nicholas Dameron Thurmond, of Fulton, where he has lived during his legal career exceptional for its connection with the general history of this part of the state. Soldier, legist, legislator and jurist, he has at all times maintained a position in the foremost ranks of his community's most prominent citizens, and he stands without a peer in the general confidence and esteem of the public at large. Judge Thurmond

was born October 30, 1843, near Prairieville (now Eolia), Pike county, Missouri, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Dameron) Thurmond.

History states that Benjamin Thurmond settled on a certain creek in the vicinity of Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1790, and it is probable that his son, also named Benjamin, was the father of Philip Thurmond. Philip was born September 29, 1801, in Albemarle county, and came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1831, residing in that county until 1857, when he removed to Callaway county, settling on a farm one-half mile north of Concord. There he remained until a few years prior to his death, which occurred in Mexico, Audrain county, September 9, 1888. He was active in the work of the Missionary Baptist church, being a member of the old Ramsey Creek church in Pike county, the Grand Prairie church in Callaway county at Auxvasse, and was an ardent Democrat in his political views. He operated a large tract of land, about 500 acres, and owned on an average of twenty-five slaves. On November 9, 1826, he was married to Elizabeth Dameron, who was born in April, 1811, in Nelson county, Virginia, and she died March 4, 1875. They had a family of twelve children. The two eldest sons, Hiram and James Pinckney, went to California in 1850, and there the first-named died, while James P. returned to Pike county, and subsequently removed to Callaway county, being engaged in merchandising and farming at Concord. In 1880 he removed to near Pueblo, Colorado, where until his retirement he was engaged in ranching, and he is now eighty-two or eighty-three years of age. William Thurmond, the next son, went to Pike's Peak with his brother Ulysses ("Dick"), and Oscar, the latter two of whom, however, returned to Missouri in the fall of 1859. Oscar was married in Callaway county to Melvina Weems and went to Lincoln county, but in 1863 located near Concord, where he died the following year, leaving one daughter and a widow. William remained in the vicinity of Pike's Peak until 1865, and at that time sold his mining interests and located in Kansas City, Missouri, there residing until 1876, when he went back to Colorado in an effort to recuperate his fallen fortunes. His death occurred at San Diego. In recent years he was the patentee of an ore concentrator, which would have made him enormously wealthy had it been a success, and on this he spent thousands of dollars. Ulysses ("Dick") Thurmond served in a Colorado regiment during the Civil war, and during Price's raid, in 1864, near Fort Scott, in a battle with Gen. Blunt, he was a member of the Union forces, while his brother, Judge Thurmond, fought in the Confederate ranks, although this fact was not discovered until 1866, when he returned to Missouri. He was engaged in lead mining at Galena, Kansas, until his health broke, and his death occurred in 1888, at Canyon City, Colorado. Martin Jane Thurmond married Thomas Jameson and removed to near Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, but later returned to Callaway county, and during the war again went to Clinton. Finally they went to Clarksville, Pike county, where Mr. Jameson was engaged in tobacco shipping, and there her death occurred in 1875. Susanna Thurmond married Dr. John Scott, of Paynesville, Pike county, who later removed to Millersburg, Callaway county, and since her husband's death, in 1860, she has resided most of the time with her father. Lucy M. Thurmond married Robert S. Shields, a Concord merchant, who soon removed to a farm near that point. In 1869-70 he served as sheriff of the county, in 1875 was treasurer of State Hospital No. 1, at Fulton. He died at St. Louis, and his widow now makes her home at Mexico, Missouri. Mary Thurmond married Dr. W. W. Macfarlane, brother of Judge G. B. Macfarlane of Mexico. Dr. Macfarlane was assistant physician in the State Hospital for some years and was later superintendent

of an asylum for the insane in California. Mrs. Macfarlane died at Mexico, Missouri, February 18, 1884, following which her sister, Nannie, the youngest of the family, who had never married, accompanied Dr. Macfarlane to California to care for his children, and died in that state, in August, 1890, after an operation.

Nicholas Dameron Thurmond received his education in public and private schools of Pike county, and in 1862 became a student in Westminster College, Fulton, later being a student in Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, where he finished his junior year in 1864. In July, 1862, he joined the command of Col. Joe Porter as he went through Callaway county recruiting troops and participated in that officer's raid through Northeast Missouri. At Newark seventy-five Federal soldiers were captured, and following this came the battle of Kirksville. A few days later Mr. Thurmond returned home when the command was disbanded, and in September entered Westminster to prevent being captured by the Union troops. In October of that year he received word that Porter intended to cross the Missouri river at Portland, but did not have time to join the command, and accordingly went to Kentucky to join Morgan, who was expected to raid through that state. Later he returned to Callaway county, and in the fall of 1864 enlisted with and was orderly sergeant of a company under Captain Day, and with Colonel Perkins' regiment crossed the river at Rocheport a few days after the massacre at Centralia by Bill Anderson. A connection was made with General Price near Booneville, and with him the company fought in his subsequent battles, including that of the 25th of October, in which Mr. Thurmond fought against his brother, and where Gen. Cabell, Maraduke and other Confederate officers and men were captured.

During that same afternoon a second battle was fought, and while on retreat, engaged in protecting train, Mr. Thurmond received a bullet wound in his right foot while making a charge with cavalry, in which he narrowly escaped capture. At Cane Hill, Arkansas, his captain sent him to a farmhouse to receive attention for his wounds, four companions being with him. Shortly thereafter Price's army moved south through Indian territory. The Federal troops came between them and Price, and in order to escape Mr. Thurmond and his comrades were forced to ride south through Arkansas. His companions finally advised him to go to a Federal post, some twenty miles distant, and surrender, and after traveling over the mountains on a byway through the woods, he got within four miles of the post, when his woman guide took him to the house of a Confederate soldier who was preparing to go south. They waited in a cave until a force of some eighteen or twenty had gathered, and this little party worked its way along over the mountains in western Arkansas, managinng to reach a point within twenty or thirty miles of the Red river. There Mr. Thurmond remained with a Presbyterian preacher, Byington, a missionary to the Choctaws, until he was able to resume traveling and one week later was taken in a wagon to the home of another Indian missionary, Copeland, at Wheelock in the Choctaw Nation. There he taught a school of Indians, half-breeds and whites, and on completing his term received \$1,000 in Confederate money, then worth about five cents on the dollar. In April, 1865, his wounded foot was sufficiently healed to enable him to rejoin the army, and he went to Paris, Texas, where he heard of a Colonel Vaughn, an old neighbor in Pike county, of whose children he had been a schoolmate, with whom he remained a few days, when he joined General Shelby, with whom he remained until the latter started for Mexico, and Mr. Thurmond then surrendered with Capt. Dan McIntire, at Shreveport, Louisiana.

On completing his military career, Mr. Thurmond returned home

and took charge of a private school at Concord, which his father-in-law, Rev. W. W. Robertson, had started in 1860, this being known as Concord Academy. On December 13, 1865, he was married to Sally Robertson, daughter of Dr. W. W. Robertson and a teacher with her father and with Mr. Thurmond both before and after marriage. In 1866 he taught in the academic department of Westminster College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1867. During the latter part of 1866, he went to Paynesville, and in company with T. J. Forgey, built the Forgey Seminary, which was opened in 1867, where he taught for four years, this being a preparatory school which also had academic courses. He also taught the public school in connection with Forgey Seminary. In 1871 Mr. Thurmond returned to Fulton and opened a private school, which he continued to conduct until June, 1872, at which time he started the study of law. In 1873 and 1874 he operated his father's farm and taught school at Concord, and in February, 1875, was elected principal of the English school of Westminster College.

Judge Thurmond was admitted to the bar in 1876, and was engaged in active practice ever since except while on the bench.

In 1880 he was elected presidential elector, voting for Hancock, and in 1884 he was sent to the state legislature, being defeated for re-election in 1886, but re-elected in 1888. Mr. Thurmond's work as a member of that body stamped him as one of the ablest legislators of his day, his work in connection with the drafting and passing of the laws regulating the hospitals for insane, school for deaf and dumb, institutions for the blind and reform institutions, bringing universal attention and widespread approbation. During his incumbency the asylum hospital at Nevada was established, in 1885, on a full section of land. From 1891 to 1895 Mr. Thurmond was prosecuting attorney, and in 1896, having always been a strong friend of Cleveland, he took sides with the sound money party with Palmer and Buckner as leaders, and was delegate to the state convention. He was nominated as candidate for attorney general of Missouri and made a canvas through the state. He has since voted the Republican ticket, but exercises his prerogative of voting independently. In 1909 the legislature divided the ninth judicial district of Callaway, Boone, Howard and Randolph counties into two districts, the new thirty-fourth being composed of Callaway and Boone counties, and the governor was given the power to appoint a judge to serve until the elections of 1910. Judge Thurmond was chosen for this honor in April, 1909, and served with distinguished ability until January 1, 1911, when he was succeeded by D. H. Harris, the district giving the Democratic party a majority of 5,000 votes, which was too great a handicap for a Republican candidate to overcome. He was also a candidate at one time for supreme court justice, but was not nominated. An active and influential politician, he has stumped the state on several occasions, and is known as a strong and convincing speaker. He has been an active member of the Presbyterian church since February, 1863, and has been nearly continuously engaged as superintendent or teacher in the Sunday-school.

Five sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thurmond: William R., a well-known attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, who is now counsel for the Long-Bell Lumber Co. of that city; Philip, street commissioner and city engineer of Fulton; Ben B., postmaster at Auxvasse, Missouri; Edwin W., who is engaged in farming and fruit culture, with an experimental station at Morrill, Texas; Robert H., R. F. D. carrier out of Auxvasse; and one daughter, Nellie, who married C. C. Collett, superintendent of schools of Gallatin, Missouri.

FORREST O. LINK. It is pleasing to record that in his native county of Callaway Mr. Link is one of the prominent and successful representatives of the agricultural and live-stock interests and that he is a young man of progressive policies and much energy and enterprise, besides which he is a scion of a family whose name has been identified most worthily with the industrial and civic history of Callaway county for more than sixty years.

John Link, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was a native of the Old Dominion commonwealth of Virginia and came from Halifax county, that state, to Missouri about the year 1848. He obtained a tract of most fertile land along the river hills about eight miles south of New Bloomfield, Callaway county, and there he developed a productive farm. He brought with him from Virginia a number of slaves and on his farm he gave considerable attention to the propagation of tobacco. He was a man of sterling character and was held in high esteem in the community in which he thus established his home and in which he continued to reside until his death, when about forty-five years of age. He died while the Civil war was in progress and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lawson and who was a daughter of John and Annis (Brandon) Lawson, survived him by several years. Both were earnest and consistent members of the Baptist church. They became the parents of eight sons and one daughter, the latter of whom, Anne, died at the age of two years. All of the sons attained to years of maturity, and after the death of Bird, who passed away when twenty years of age, there was not another death in the immediate family circle for more than a score of years. The names of the children are here given: William J., Robert J., Thomas L., Smith E., Abner S., Bird, Richard H., Samuel K., John Booker, and Anne.

Abner Silas Link, father of Forrest O., was born on the old homestead farm mentioned and the date of his nativity was June 6, 1853. He devoted his entire active career to farming and stock-growing and is now living virtually retired in the village of New Bloomfield. He reclaimed about two hundred acres of the fine bottom lands of the Missouri river, in Callaway county, and his homestead, upon which he made excellent improvements of a permanent order, is located about three miles east of Jefferson City. This property he sold in 1906, and he now has an attractive home in New Bloomfield, where he is enjoying the well earned rewards of former toil and endeavor, the while he holds secure place in the confidence and esteem of the people of the county which has ever been his place of abode and in which he gained definite success and prosperity through his own energy and ability. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he has long served as steward and trustee. Abner S. Link first wedded Miss Ella Oliver, who did not long survive and who left no children. In December, 1876, he wedded Miss Jennie Oliver, a cousin of his first wife. She was born in Summit township, Callaway county, on the 10th of September, 1846, and is a daughter of Thomas H. and Mary (Irwin) Oliver, honored pioneers of this section of the state. Of the three children of the second marriage the first died in infancy; Forrest O. was the next in order of birth; and Thomas Booker died at the age of fourteen years.

Forrest Oliver Link was born on his father's farm, on the 21st of August, 1881, and after availing himself of the advantages of the district schools he continued his studies in the Jefferson City high school. He has never wavered in his allegiance to the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing and his present homestead, lying con-

tiguous to the village of New Bloomfield, is one of the fine places of Callaway county. In the ownership of the same he was associated with his father and the home is likewise that of his parents, with whom he has remained from the time of his birth. Since 1907 he has had the entire management of the farm. It then contained only one hundred and twenty-five acres, but he has bought and added thereto three hundred and twenty-five acres of adjoining land, which is all under a high state of cultivation. The present farm of Mr. Link comprises four hundred and fifty acres of excellent land and the permanent improvements are of attractive order and all lie in New Bloomfield. The farm adjoins the town on the north and lies along the Chicago & Alton Ry. on the east and north sides for one and one-half miles. Mr. Link is alert and enterprising in his operations, has given his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock. He feeds each year about two hundred and fifty head of cattle and five hundred head of swine, and in both departments of his farm enterprise his success has been on a parity with his industry and good management. He takes a loyal interest in all that touches the general welfare of the community, is a staunch Democrat in his political adherence and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the village of New Bloomfield. He is serving as steward of this church at the present time.

On the 30th of December, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Link to Miss Letha Trigg, who was born at Fulton, the judicial center of Callaway county, on the 13th of December, 1880, and who is a daughter of M. R. and Lyle (Adams) Trigg. Mr. and Mrs. Link have a fine little son, Thomas Forrest, who was born on the 19th of April, 1905.

ROBERT GREENE TERRILL, county clerk of Randolph county, and a resident of Huntsville, Missouri, is a native son of the state, born on a farm near Moberly on October 12, 1866. He is the descendant of a most interesting family on both the paternal and maternal sides, and such brief data as are at hand are thus here incorporated, with relation to the respective families of the subject, in writing briefly on his life and work.

The Terrill family was founded in the United States by William Terrill, the descendant of the house of Tyrrell, as it was once known, of Buckinghamshire, England. He came to Virginia in 1657, first settling in King William county, then Gloucester county, and later in Hanover county. He was graduated from Oxford, prior to his removal to the New World, and while yet in college transferred his allegiance from the Roman Catholic to the Episcopal, or Church of England, faith, for which act of infidelity he was banished to America, where his father was already established and was the owner of large landed estates. William Terrill was born in 1635, and died in 1729, full of years, leaving to his family a name untarnished by act of his, and one which has ever been well maintained in the land in which he established it. He married Susannah Waters, of England, and the daughter of the Earl of Waters, and the direct line of ancestry from the time of William Terrill down to the subject is briefly given as follows:

Timothy Terrill, the son of William and Susannah (Waters) Terrill, was born at New Kent, Virginia, in 1668; he married Elizabeth Foster, and they became the parents of Robert Terrill, born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1697, and dying in 1786. He married Mary Foster. Their son, Edmund Terrill, also of Orange county, Virginia, born in 1740, and dying in 1784, married Margaret Willis, a daughter of Col-

onel Willis, whose wife was Mildred Washington, an aunt of General George Washington. Robert Terrill, the son of Edmund and Margaret (Willis) Terrill, was born in 1777 and married Mary Lacy, and they became the parents of William Terrill, born in 1807, and he married Ann Calvin, dying in 1869. Their son, John Robert Terrill, born in 1829 and dying in 1911, married Anne Roberts, and these parents gave to the world Robert Greene Terrill, the subject of this review.

Of the life of John Robert Terrill but little may here be said for lack of space, but it may at least be set down that he was born in 1829 in Greenup county, Kentucky. His wife, Anne Roberts, was the daughter of William Roberts, and she was born in 1839. The father, John R. Terrill, was a farmer and a staunch adherent of the Missionary Baptist church. He was a Democrat in his political allegiance, and ever a highly respected citizen in the community which so long represented his home and the center of his business activities. His death in 1911 was a distinct loss to his district, and he will long be remembered among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Their son, Robert Greene Terrill, was educated in Moberly high school, after which he attended Winchester Normal at Winchester, Tennessee. He thereafter devoted his attention to farming interests, in which he met with a splendid degree of practical success, and continued to be thus employed, until he was elected to the office of county clerk of Randolph county in 1911, as the candidate of the Democratic party, in whose interests he has ever taken a wholesome action. His regime thus far has been marked by worthy service, and it is evident to all that his election was the result of excellent judgment on the part of the voters of the county.

On April 22, 1897, Mr. Terrill was united in marriage with Miss Lena Horner, of Huntsville, Missouri. She was a graduate of Shorter College, in Rome, Georgia, and took a postgraduate course at Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia. She is the daughter of James S. and Louisa (Kingsbury) Horner. Her paternal grandfather, Major Horner, was made lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment, First Brigade and First Division of the Missouri militia under Governor McNair in 1822, and became colonel of the same regiment in 1824. He was commissioned paymaster-general of the Missouri militia in the Mormon war by Governor Boggs in 1837, and was also appointed to the same office in the Black Hawk war, by Governor Reynolds. Before coming to Missouri he had served in the War of 1812 as orderly sergeant. He was a member of the Missouri legislature during the war which met at the call of Governor Jackson in Neosho, when the act of secession was passed. He was at one time county judge of Randolph county, and was in many other ways prominent in the public life of the district.

Two children have been born to Robert Greene Terrill and his wife, —Louisa Rubey, born in Huntsville, Missouri, October 3, 1899, and John Vincent Terrill, born June 6, 1901, at the same place. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JAMES D. PITT is a representative of a family founded near Frankford more than eighty years ago, and during the past half century he has been a factor in the conduct of some of the commercial and industrial affairs of Pike county. He was born four miles west of this city, on December 26, 1836, and within the echoes of his childhood he has spent his strenuous life.

The founder of this family was William Pitt, the father of the subject, who was born in Liscard, Cornwallshire, England, in 1799, a son of Joseph Pitt, who was the great-grandson of Thomas Pitt, governor

of Ft. St. George in the East Indies in the reign of Queen Anne. Joseph Pitt brought the family to the United States. In 1815 Joseph Pitt went to New York City, where he spent a year, going to Philadelphia in 1817, where he remained about two years then went to Charlottesville, Virginia, remaining there until his advent into Missouri in 1831. Joseph Pitt married Margaret Rowe, both of whom died on the old Pitt farm near Frankford, the former in 1835 and the latter in 1854. Their children were William; John, who died at Clarksville, Missouri, in 1863, without issue; Joseph, who died in 1857 and left four children, and Thomas, who died single in 1856.

William Pitt learned drafting and carpenter work and began life as an architect and contractor, and executed some of the historic contracts of Virginia during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. He built the rotunda of the state University of Virginia at Charlottesville; the Barber mansion under contract with Philip Barber of Orange county, one of the historic men of the state, that being one of the conspicuous residences of the county; the home of Senator Wade Hampton's father and the great and costly mansion of Col. John Cole on Green Mountain in Albemarle county. In 1831 Mr. Pitt abandoned his trade and profession and became a citizen of Missouri. He settled near Frankford and bought the old Levi Keithly farm, which was settled in 1816. Farming constituted his vocation during his remaining years of life and he died in 1876. He possessed no striking characteristics, was a man of domestic habits and was a zealous member of the Christian church. A memorial window was built in the Frankford church in honor of himself and his wife, who died in 1888. William Pitt married Martha A. Dunkum, a daughter, granddaughter and great-granddaughter of John Dunkum, the great-grandfather being a Scotchman in the service of the British army who came to America about 1752 with the English troops and took part in the French and Indian war. When he quit the army he settled in Orange county, Virginia, married and reared a family. His son, John, married a Miss Bradley and spent his life in Cumberland county, Virginia. Of their several children, John became the father of Martha Dunkum, the wife of William Pitt. John Dunkum owned the townsite of Knoxville, Tennessee, and valued it so little that he traded it for a dapple gray horse. One of his sons, Dr. J. D. Dunkum, came out to Missouri in 1838 and practiced medicine in Pike county for some years. He died here, leaving one son, Samuel J., who died in 1888. Samuel J. was the father of a daughter, now Mrs. Leta Miller, of St. Louis.

The children of William Pitt are Elizabeth, who married Gabriel Hostetter and died in 1855 at the age of twenty-seven, leaving five children; Robert R., who died of cholera on the Mississippi river near Cairo, Illinois, in 1850; he was unmarried; Mary J., born in 1832, married Turner H. Coleman, and died in Frankford in 1896, leaving a daughter; Mrs. Webb Turner, of Hannibal, Missouri; James D., of this review; Ellen, born in 1839, married Dr. Tucker in 1860 and died in Frankford in 1911, leaving three sons,—J. Elliott, Edwin L. and Walter H. of the firm of Tucker Brothers; Edwin, born in 1842, died in 1882, leaving one son, William; William S., born in 1844, died unmarried at the age of twenty-four years; Luther died in 1848 at the age of two years; and Miss Fannie, born in 1853, is a resident of Frankford, Missouri.

James D. Pitt attended Van Renssalaer Academy in Ralls county, Missouri, and started life as a merchant's clerk in Frankford. He farmed and sold goods during the Civil war, and joined a company of citizens who built a woolen mill, then a grist mill, with both of which

he was identified for several years. He was a prominent factor in the forming of the company which constructed the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, now the "Short Line," and was a director of it. He subsequently engaged in the tie and timber business along the line early in its life, and has continued this interest to the present time, chiefly supplying the road with its repair material. He organized the Bank of Eolia with others about the new town, and was president of the institution until 1911, and in 1885 he organized the Frankford Exchange Bank, together with other Frankford citizens. Mr. Pitt has been disposed to collect local historical data regarding people and incidents of Pike county for many years, and has written articles for local newspapers, which are of value in the way of keeping some things fresh in the minds of the public. He is a Democrat when the party clings to sound principles of business, participated in conventions of the party in the more vigorous years of his life, and was present at the convention that nominated Judge King for congress in the early seventies. He has his own ideas about man's origin and his responsibility to a personal creator, and is not a fraternity man nor a member of any church.

On October 22, 1861, Mr. Pitt married Miss Matilda M. Brown, a daughter of George Brown of Audrain county, Missouri, formerly from Kentucky. Her mother was Elizabeth Pickens, a lady of French descent, from South Carolina. This family of the name Brown starts with William Brown, who was killed by the Indians of Western Pennsylvania during the French and Indian troubles of the Pittsburg locality. A number of people, including his family, had taken refuge in a blockhouse, and were without water. The sufferings of the party from thirst induced him to make a sally for water, and he was murdered in sight of his wife, who was watching his progress through a porthole in the wall. His widow and children, William and Colburn, located at Cynthiana, Kentucky, where they remained. Colburn married Jane Taylor and reared a large family, among whom was George Brown, the father of Mrs. Pitt. Those of Mr. and Mrs. Pitt's children who reached mature years are Mrs. "Bida" Henry, who is her father's companion, and Bernice, the wife of Robert G. Tague, of Frankford. Mr. and Mrs. Tague have one child, Mervin Merrill. Mrs. Pitt died on January 10, 1899, at the age of 59 years.

DAVID WALLACE is an effective force in the legal mechanism of Ralls county, Missouri, and a living example of a force that does things in every department of social and professional life. He is a mixture of Scotch and Irish without being "Scotch-Irish," a paradoxical statement which the circumstances of his birth wholly warrant.

His father was William Wallace, who bore a Scotch name, but an Irish nativity, and who defended the dominant faith of his native Ireland with pen and tongue. William was born in County Limerick, March 13, 1819, and was brought up by parents of independent means and given the advantage of a liberal education. As a young man he thought seriously upon the question of Irish liberty as proposed by successors of the great Robert Emmet, John Mitchell, D'Arcy McGee and Thomas F. Meagher, who aroused national feeling among the Irish patriots and led them to jeopardize their personal liberty and perhaps their lives, to make Ireland free.

William Wallace was one of these patriots, and for the part he took against British sovereignty his own expatriation was the result. He sniffed the impending danger to the author of seditious utterances before the arm of the law fell upon him and came to the United States where

many of his compatriots had sought asylum and established homes under a real banner of liberty. He reached Boston about 1850 and located his residence at Walpole, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, and during the six years he resided there he devoted himself largely to literary work.

It was about this time that the American or "Know-Nothing" party in politics was casting its shadow upon the horizon as a menacing political factor and Mr. Wallace found his way into the arena of newspaper debate for the overthrow of its really un-American doctrines. He was a contributor to the *Boston Pilot* of articles calculated to expose the bigotry and the unfairness and lack of charity of the tenets of faith announced by the new political departure and witnessed its sudden decline after carrying but a single state. Thus did the erstwhile Irish patriot take up a new cause in a new land, a trait ever dominant in the character of the true Irishman.

In 1856 Mr. Wallace came out to Rock Island, Illinois, where he devoted himself to carpentry and in 1860 removed to Hannibal, Missouri, and a year later settled in Clay township, in Ralls county, where he turned his attention to agriculture and became a farmer. During the next few years he seemed content to follow this prosaic vocation. The tension of the times just preceding and during the Rebellion furnished sufficient excitement to sustain him in normal health, but the reestablishment of peace brought a resumption of the old monotonous existence, and he died on his farm in Jasper township, in November, 1869. His failure to bring about any actual reform in the situation in his native land was always a grief to him, and was doubtless a contributory cause to his early death, he being but fifty years old when he died. He was a Democrat and a supporter of the Union, and his attitude was reflected in the mimic soldiery and warfare of his young sons as they equipped themselves with toy implements of war and fought deadly engagements with neighbor boys in maintenance of the Union.

It was while in Walpole, Massachusetts, that William Wallace met his future wife. She was Elizabeth Richison, of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where Mrs. Wallace was born March 12, 1822. She came to Prince Edwards Island as a girl of sixteen, remained there several years, and reached Boston about the same time that her husband did. She was reared in a strong religious atmosphere of the Dissenters, of Covenanters of the Presbyterian faith, but when she married, she became a member of the Roman Catholic church, which was the faith of her husband, and so their children were reared. She still survives, a member of the family of her daughter, and is the mother of David of this review; William, a farmer of Ralls county; Rev. Thomas, of Tipton, Missouri, engaged in the ministry of the Christian church and one of the most traveled and accomplished men of Missouri; Jennie W., the wife of John M. Alexander of New London, and Lizzie, who married Frederick Roberts, a wealthy ranchman of Cokeville, Wyoming.

David Wallace was born at Walpole, Massachusetts, January 3, 1852. He first attended school in Hannibal, Missouri, then in the country schools of Ralls county. He subsequently attended the Kirksville Normal School and the University of Missouri in 1899 and in 1890 he returned to Columbia and studied law in the university. In May, 1891, he was admitted to the bar for practice in all the courts of Missouri.

David Wallace entered politics before he had quitted the university, being appointed to the staff of the *House Journal* as a clerk in 1889, for the Thirty-fifth General Assembly. In 1890 he was appointed deputy assessor and the next year, on January 1, he was appointed clerk of the probate court, a position which he held until 1894, when he resigned to equip himself for the duties of prosecuting attorney, to which office the

Democratic party had nominated him. He held the office for four years, acquitting himself creditably in that connection, and then withdrew to resume his private practice.

Mr. Wallace served in the Forty-first and Forty-second General Assemblies, was chairman of the committee of Wills and Probate Laws and was a member of the committee on criminal costs and fees and federal relations. He secured the passage of a bill giving the husband the same rights in the wife's personal property that she has in his. He introduced Joint Resolution No. 1 which embodied the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution, witnessed its passage in both branches of the legislature and its adoption by a referendum vote of the people. He was assigned by the state Democratic committee the territory of Northeast Missouri as campaign ground in advocacy of the amendment as well as the Democratic state ticket in 1902.

Mr. Wallace was married March 9, 1886, to Mrs. Mattie J. Bridgewater, a daughter of William and Martha (Clayton) Evans, who came to Missouri from Kentucky. Mrs. Wallace's children are those of her first marriage, two in number.

Mr. Wallace is an advanced type of moral man, strictly temperate, chaste in his conversation, a leading spirit in social and literary circles and a real inspiration to an enlightened community. He is devoted to the spiritual training received at his mother's knee, takes an active part in the work of the Sunday school, and takes a manifest pleasure in seeing little children brought up in the love of God. He is an efficient writer as a compiler of historical data and has written volubly upon the events and incidents of Ralls county and her prominent people. He reveals a fund of information upon historic subjects, and his style is direct and lucid. He owns one of the best libraries in the county. Mr. Wallace is known for a safe counsellor, an able advocate before any tribunal of justice, and his citizenship commends itself from every view point.

JOHN EDWARD MEGOWN is the cashier of the Ralls County Bank, and a member of a pioneer family of settlers in this county. He was born on a farm near New London, July 3, 1859, and came to mature years upon the home farm. His American ancestry began its history among the colonists of Pennsylvania just after the Revolutionary war, for it was in the year 1782 that Mr. Megown's great-great-grandfather, Samuel Megown, brought his family out from Ireland and established himself in western Pennsylvania. Samuel Megown was a brick-maker and to him is ascribed the credit for making the bricks and erecting the first brick building upon the site of Pittsburg, in which city he passed his life and reared his family.

His son, John Megown, and the great-grandfather of the subject, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1778. He grew up and married in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he owned a saw mill and also was occupied in farming. His dual vocations he pursued with pleasing success, and his standing among the citizens of his county was sufficient to make him one of the first men of the district, in which he was ever prominent and popular. He married Sarah Addie, born in a block house at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1786, and she lies buried in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, while her husband rests in one of the old cemeteries of Butler county where he was placed at death, July 30, 1826.

The issue of this patriarchal couple were Samuel, founder of the Ralls county branch of this extensive family; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Phillips; who was killed in the Florida war; Sarah J. and Alexander, deceased; Mary J. became Mrs. John Shepler, of Brighton, Pennsylvania; Hugh L. died in Missouri in 1836; Robert J. is deceased, and

Ellen married Alexander Gray and passed her life in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

It was not more than a natural sequence that John Megown should learn the brick-making and mason trade, and he followed it until late in life, but his declining years were spent as a farmer.

Samuel Megown, his son, and the grandfather of John Edward Megown of this review, was born in the city of Pittsburg, January 1, 1811, and in 1816 his parents took him to Butler county, Pennsylvania. He returned to Pittsburg in 1832 and entered upon his life work with such education as the popular schools of his day provided. He also learned brick-making, the trade of his father and grandfather before him, and made that his calling in life until after he came to Missouri. It was in 1836 that he migrated to the Missouri commonwealth and he made brick in Clay township for two years after his location in the state. He subsequently lived in Saline and Spencer townships and carried on his trade as long as the growing country made a demand for his brick. He finally abandoned the work and passed his declining years as a farmer. During the vigor of his life he was active in matters pertaining to the public weal. He was county assessor in 1862-3-4 and deputy assessor from 1865 to 1868 under Thomas C. Rice. In 1870 he was elected a county judge and filled that office one term in an acceptable manner. He served as justice of the peace for sixteen years, and in many ways bore his share of the burden of public and civic life. He was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church.

On April 22, 1832, he was married to Miss Julia McKready, born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on September 5, 1815. She was a daughter of Stuart and Margaret (McCoy) McKready, of Scotch ancestry, whose children were Mrs. Megown, Henry, Margaret, who married William Johnson and died in Kentucky; Agnes, the wife of Thomas Scott, formerly of St. Louis and now of Philadelphia, and George, a merchant of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

Samuel and Julia Megown became the parents of fifteen children, ten of whom came to mature years, and they are described as follows: Judge John Megown, a conspicuous citizen of Ralls county for many years, and the father of the subject; George A., a retired farmer now of Monroe City, Missouri; Samuel, a miller of Monroe City, Missouri; Robert K., a veterinary surgeon of Monroe City; Margaret J., deceased; Sarah, who married William Couch, a Ralls county farmer; Agnes, deceased; Julia, who married James K. Longwell, of Ralls county; James H. and Thomas S.

Judge John Megown was born in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, February 18, 1834. He learned the family trade, brickmaking, and followed it with farming until he was nineteen years old, when he found himself able, as the result of close study in his spare time, to teach school. He began teaching in Center township and followed the profession for three years. He had his eye on the profession of law, and with that in mind gave his attention, in such time as he could spare from his teaching duties, to the study of Blackstone, Parsons and other texts on law, and so well did he apply himself that he was admitted to the bar in March, 1857, when he was twenty-three years of age. Having achieved his ambition, Judge Megown began the practice of his profession in Frankford, Missouri, but after a year circumstances made it expedient that he return for a time to his teaching. He accordingly resumed that work in Ralls county and so continued until 1860 when he was appointed United States deputy marshal. He occupied an office in New London while engaged in his official duties, from which he separated soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency. With the outbreak of the

Rebellion he engaged in farming and in 1862 and 1863 he served as assessor of Ralls county. Near the close of the war he resumed law practice in New London and added the duties of assessor to his practice in 1866, when he was again elected to that office. Judge Megown's long official life began with his election to the office of probate judge in 1870, and he was twice thereafter reelected, his services covering a period of twelve years. He was elected county judge and served two years, and from the expiration of his probate term until his death in 1902 he gave his time and energies to the practice of law.

Judge Megown became interested in the historical events of his county from the time of his entry into the legal profession. He was a close observer of happenings and of the acts of public men and he began a systematic era of note-taking, which he continued during his long life. He wrote rather voluminously of the various powers owning Missouri from the time of its discovery, of the kingly and other authority that had been exercised over it before 1803, and of the various congressmen who have been elected since Ralls county was organized, with Ralls county as a part of the congressional district, and of the presidents of the United States from Washington down the line until the close of his life. A liberal criticism of this manuscript work would reveal sufficient live matter to make an octavo volume of several hundred pages, which should brighten the shelves of book-collectors throughout Ralls county.

On April 4, 1856, Judge Megown married in Ralls county Miss Mary E. Conn, a daughter of James W. and Lydia C. (Bird) Conn. The Conns were a Virginia family who migrated to Marion county, Missouri, where Mrs. Megown was born. The children of Judge and Mrs. Megown are James S., of New London; John Edward, of this review; Katie, the wife of Howard Swigert, who died in 1902; Susie, who married R. H. Womack and resides in St. Louis; Miss Elizabeth, of New London; Preston W., a merchant of New London; Dr. Gay B., a veterinary surgeon of this city; Miss Berilla, of St. Louis, Missouri; Jennie, the wife of R. E. Mayhall of Biloxi, Mississippi; and Benton B., attorney at law, now circuit clerk of Ralls county.

While Judge Megown identified himself with no church he held views much in harmony with the Presbyterian faith, and his wife was a member of the Christian church.

The first active work of John Edward Megown after he finished his schooling in the University of Missouri, was as deputy under county clerk Biggs. In 1888 he was elected treasurer of Ralls county for a term of four years. He entered the office as the successor of Thomas M. Winn, and gave an excellent account of his stewardship to the county. He retired from the office to take up banking as cashier of the institution which he is now serving. For twenty years Mr. Megown has been the chief factor in the daily affairs of the bank, which is the oldest financial institution in the county, and one of the strong depositories, holding the confidence and respect of the public mind.

Having been trained to farm life in his youth, Mr. Megown has ever displayed a friendly interest toward that industry which underlies all business prosperity, and has kept himself close to the sphere in which he started life as the owner and manager of a fine farm. He has discarded politics as an active participant in local campaigns, but the principles of Democracy are ever dear to him as they were when he first learned of them from the lips of his ancestors.

On October 2, 1888, Mr. Megown was united in marriage with Miss Laura James, a daughter of John D. and Jennie A. (Rector) James, a member of a pioneer family of this section of the state, and one of the leading business men of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Megown have three children: May, the wife of Dr. George E. Watson, D. D. S., Vivian and Edward.

BEN ELY HULSE. The records of Northeastern Missouri show no more distinguished or conscientious service than that rendered by Ben Ely Hulse, for seventeen years a practitioner before the bar of Ralls county, during which time he has served with distinction in various positions of public trust and responsibility. At no time have his actions inspired anything but the highest esteem and respect, not only for his ability as a lawyer, but because of a genial and attractive personality and a high standard of manhood. Of a keen and analytical mind, Mr. Hulse is not merely a student of law, but a man of great culture and learning, one whose opinion on any subject is valuable. Ben Ely Hulse was born near Center, Missouri, September 18, 1868, and is a son of David C. Hulse and a grandson of James Hulse.

James Hulse was born in 1800, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and although he possessed only a fair knowledge of the common branches of learning, was a man of good business sense. While his name was not on the church rolls, he was a Missionary Baptist in his religious belief, and was a bitter partisan Democrat, exhibiting much sympathy for the South during the Civil war. His family belonged to the pioneers of Kentucky, as his father, Richard Hulse, settled there during the territorial days of the Corneracker commonwealth. In 1834 he came to Ralls county, Missouri, establishing a home three miles northwest of Madisonville, and the cabin he erected for his family is yet in use and was owned until recently by some of his descendants. He passed away there nearly sixty years later, and was laid to rest in the family graveyard by the side of his wife, who had been Susan Eads, a member of the family of Capt. J. B. Eads, who built the famous St. Louis bridge. James and Susan Hulse had the following children: Thomas D., of Ralls county; David C.; Elizabeth, who married J. M. Newton, and resides in Ralls county; Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of Hiram Biggers, of this county; Lewis D., who makes his home in California; and Ellen, who married John L. Rigg and is now a resident of Ralls county.

David C. Hulse was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1831, and was three years of age when he was brought to the little log cabin in Ralls county. He was given somewhat better educational advantages than those secured by his father, and in 1849 crossed the "Great American Desert" to California, passing a few years among the motley crowd of gold hunters of that famous Eldorado. He subsequently returned to Missouri by the route on which he had gone out, and invested the proceeds of his labors in Ralls county land. During the Rebellion, his farm lay along the trail from New London to Mexico and he suffered at the hands of the military until he was stripped bare of even the necessities of his household. He was a man of business ability, industrious and thrifty, and rebuilt his fortunes and recouped his losses after the restoration of peace. In politics a radical Democrat, he cared little for public office. His religious belief was of the Christian church.

David C. Hulse married Rebecca J. Hall, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Silvers) Hall, who came from Missouri to Virginia. Mr. Hulse passed away March 27, 1900, and his wife April 21, 1905, they having been the parents of the following children: James E., of New London; Marcus L., a business man of Center, Missouri; Sarah E., the wife of C. W. Cole; William H., Samuel D. and Thomas P., all agriculturists of Ralls county; Lucinda, the wife of T. W. Stout, of Hannibal, Missouri; L. Marshall, county collector of Ralls county; Ben Ely; and John D., a merchant of Center, Missouri.

After attending the public schools of Ralls county, Ben Ely Hulse did academic work in the university at Columbia, for which he took a diploma, following which he taught country school intermittently from the age of eighteen years while completing his education, and concluded his work in the schoolroom after five years as a teacher. Choosing law as his life work at this time, he read in the offices of J. P. Wood and J. O. Allison, in New London, and was admitted upon taking the bar examination, in September, 1895, at Hannibal. He was appointed by Governor Stone, circuit court of Ralls county, to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the office in 1896 and again in 1898. In 1902 he retired, after more than six years in one of the chief offices of the county, and entered more actively into the practice of law. During his administration, one of the most noted criminal cases in the history of Ralls county was tried. Death alone will efface from the memory of the old residents of the county the famous case of Missouri vs. Alexander Jester, who was charged with the killing of Gilbert Gates, a brother of the financier, John W. Gates, whose millions were behind the prosecution in an effort to convict the slayer of his brother twenty years before.

In the spring of 1902, Mr. Hulse was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney, and when he turned over the keys of the clerk's office, he received those of the legal adviser of Ralls county and began his duties as a lawyer instead of a clerical man. He was elected to succeed himself in 1904, and the records of the office are living witness to the strenuous character of his performance of duty. Of the many cases before the juries, but four verdicts were returned against this fearless, tireless prosecutor, whose whole being seemed to be wrapped up in the case at hand. He managed the prosecution of Doctor Watson, charged with poisoning his wife, a case which attracted national attention, brought representatives from metropolitan newspapers to New London, and a variety of witnesses used as "experts" upon some features of the case, such an array as had never been gathered together in this section, to offer testimony for and against the accused man. Notwithstanding the evidence adduced was strong, it failed to impress the jury that the Doctor was guilty of first degree murder, and he was acquitted, as per the instructions of the court.

His work in the prosecutor's office gave Mr. Hulse an experience needed in the development of a strong man at the bar. His administration was marked by hard work, study and a tenacity which demonstrated the sincerity of his purpose. He returned to private practice equipped to combat the leaders of the bar, a position he himself occupies. His several campaigns for office gave him an insight into the mysteries of successful politics and trained him in the art of winning and retaining friends. He made acquaintances all over the ninth judicial district, and when there appeared an opportunity to call upon them for aid he was ready to do so. He filed for the Democratic nomination for congress when it appeared that Speaker Clark might win the presidential nomination, and had the assurance from over the district that his candidacy would be well received and supported. Mr. Hulse is a member of the school board of New London, and of the board of trustees of the Christian church. He is a director of the Bank of New London, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, in which he is past master of New London Lodge No. 307, and a former representative to the Grand Lodge; and with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor.

On October 22, 1897, Mr. Hulse married Miss Ella Shacklett, a daughter of Edward Shacklett, whose wife, Mary Brown, was a daughter of Colonel Brown, a Mexican war soldier, blacksmith and prominent member of the Christian church. Mr. and Mrs. Hulse have three children: Fred

B., who is thirteen years old; Edward H., who has passed his tenth birthday; and Mary Virginia, who is four years of age.

ROBERT WILLIAM HADEN. Among the prominent and influential farmers of Ralls county, Missouri, is Robert William Haden. He has been a farmer and stockman all of his life, and was bred to the business by his father, who was a farmer before him. He is one of the most progressive farmers in this section, being active in all that tends to raise the standard of the crops raised or in any way add to the prosperity of the farmers throughout the county. In addition to his farming interests he has other interests of a financial nature, which take much of his time.

Robert W. Haden was born west of Salt river, in Ralls county, May 3, 1871. He belongs to one of the early families of this county, settlers whose identification with this section of Missouri began before this commonwealth entered the sisterhood of states. Kentucky was the birthplace of Henley, the founder of this old Missouri family, the grandfather of Robert W. Haden. His son, Clifton B., was born in this county, the father having emigrated hither in 1811 and here Henley Haden spent the remaining years of his life in clearing land and building a home on the Salt river, and continued the work of agriculture, until his death in about 1874 at sixty-seven years of age. He married Harriet Bailey, a native of the state of Virginia, whose parents had also come into Missouri as pioneers. Four children were born to them, of whom Clifton Haden is the only one now living. Henley Haden died in Ralls county. His wife passed away when about forty-five years of age.

Clifton B. Haden, the father of Robert W. Haden, was born in Ralls county, on the 12th of November, 1841. Here in the community where he was born he received his education and grew to manhood. He had just begun to farm for himself, when he married Miss Frances Fuqua, the daughter of James Fuqua and Fannie (Chapman) Fuqua. James Fuqua was born in Virginia in 1800, and came to Missouri shortly after his marriage. He started farming in a small way, but before his death he had accumulated a large estate, having been remarkably successful. He took a very prominent part in public affairs, being a Republican in politics, and serving for years as a justice of the peace. He died in April, 1877. The marriage of Clifton B. Haden and Miss Fuqua occurred on the 2d of February, 1862, and they began their life together on a tract of land not far from the old home this land now being part of his present farm. He at first devoted himself solely to farming, but after a time he drifted into feeding stock for market, and during the zenith of his activity, his farm was one of the busiest spots in the locality. When the Civil war broke out, Mr. Haden sided with the cause of the Confederacy, and enlisted in the Confederate militia of Missouri, but he saw little service in the field. He is a Democrat in politics and together with his whole family belongs to the Christian church, of which he is an elder. He is an even-tempered man, not easily excited, and of massive frame, but his calm exterior covers an active, alert mind, quick to seize an advantage. Eight children were born of his marriage to Frances Fuqua of whom six survive. James married Emarilla Jackson; Lucy became the wife of W. T. Jackson; Robert W.; Nora, who is Mrs. John Fossnacht; Docia L., who married Linn Howard and Edgar, whose wife was Mildred Gentry.

Robert W. Haden received his education in the rural district where his family had always lived, and he began to be trained for his future life as a farmer, under his father's watchful eye, from his earliest boyhood. The sound principles of farming and trading and caring for stock that had brought prosperity to the father were drilled into the boy. Although he first began as a farmer he also became more interested in

feeding and shipping stock, and for many years this interest has been paramount. Some two loads of stock are shipped out of Ralls county every week under his bill of lading. His farm lies to the west of New London, but his home is one of the best residences in the county seat. He is a stock holder in the Ralls County Fair Association, and has taken an active part in the administration of the annual fair, having served as superintendent of the cattle exhibits. He is also a stock holder in the Ralls County Bank.

Mr. Haden was married July 9, 1891, to Miss Mattie Pritchett, a daughter of Sydney Pritchett, whose ancestors came from Virginia to Pike county, Missouri, at an early date. Sydney Pritchett was born in 1833, and became a farmer with large and valuable holdings. He married Mary E. Beshears, a daughter of James Beshears, and their children are Addie, who is the wife of George Porter; Mrs. Haden; Ed., of Pike county, Illinois; Jesse, who is deceased; and Harvey A., who is a farmer in Ralls county, which he is now serving as sheriff. Mr. Pritchett died in 1905 while his wife survived him three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Haden are the parents of the following children: Marie, Irvin, Clara and Clifford. Roy R. died at five years of age. The family are loyal members of the Christian church, and Mr. Haden is a member of the Democratic party.

WALTER G. BONEY, a lumber merchant of Cairo, Missouri, is one of the native born, energetic and enterprising business men of Randolph county who after a rather wide experience in other states and in different parts of this state has found his native county one of the pleasantest places of all and not at all lacking in opportunity for the alert and discerning business man. He is a scion of one of Randolph county's early pioneer families and is well sustaining the prominence for worthy citizenship which the family name has held in this county for seventy-five years. His father is William J. Boney, who as a prominent pioneer of Randolph county receives individual mention in this volume and in whose sketch will be found a brief but complete outline of the lineage and history of this family since established on American soil. His mother was Emily Campbell before her marriage and to these parents he was born in Cairo township on December 16, 1860. After attaining his majority he went to Winchester, Tennessee, where he attended a normal school four months, and then returned northward to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming eighteen months. Returning to Randolph county, he farmed there three years and then from September, 1885 until 1888 was similarly engaged in Kansas. He was then successively located in Polk county and in St. Clair county, Missouri, and then in 1889 returned again to Randolph county, where after farming one year he, with his brother Arthur T. Boney, opened a hardware business at Jacksonville. This business relation was continued about four years and then in March, 1894, he returned to Kansas to dispose of a 160 acre farm he had purchased during his previous residence there. He remained in Kansas six years, however, and did not return to Randolph county until 1900, in which year he purchased a farm there of 250 acres. This he gave his personal management six years and then rented it until 1912, when he sold it. After leaving this farm he maintained his residence in Moberly one year in order to give his son the benefit of the educational advantages there and then removed to Liberty, Clay county, where his son became a student in William Jewell College. In January, 1910, Mr. Boney purchased the lumber business in Cairo, to which he has since given his attention. In political views and adherency he is aligned with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Baptist church. As a citizen Mr. Boney is

numbered among the most responsible, worthy and enterprising of the community in which he lives.

In Scott county, Illinois, on the 5th of August, 1883, were performed the marriage rites which united him to Miss Elizabeth Morris, a daughter of John P. and Anna Morris. Mrs. Boney is one of twelve children that were born to these parents, namely: John, deceased; Samuel, now of La Grand, Oregon; Thomas H., of Pawnee Rock, Kansas; Benjamin F., of Franklin, Illinois; Edward, a resident of Scott county, Illinois; George and William, of Morgan county and Albert of Scott county, Illinois; Annie, the wife of William Parkins, of Canton, Illinois; Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Boney; Mary, deceased; and Ella, now Mrs. Robert Coats, of Morgan county, Illinois. One son, Mentor M., has come to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Boney and was born in St. Clair county, Missouri, on January 5, 1889. As previously mentioned, he has been afforded good educational advantages and is now a supervisor of schools in the Philippine Islands.

JOHN E. HINMAN. The state of Missouri contains many old and honored families of Colonial origin, members of which have been prominent since the period of the Revolutionary war, in which many of them participated, and among these representatives of the Empire State are numerous. In this class stands the Hinman family, which is of old Puritan stock, its members being also eligible to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and one of its worthy representatives is John E. Hinman, of Moberly, Missouri, whose chief activities have been in the line of raising standard bred running horses. Mr. Hinman was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, November 16, 1843, and is a son of William A. and Grace A. (Kingsbury) Hinman.

William A. Hinman was born in the city of Utica, New York, July 11, 1802. Granted an excellent education, he studied law in his native city, and was there admitted to the bar, subsequently going to Illinois, where he had as associates such noted men as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. In 1869 he came to Centralia, Boone county, Missouri, and interested himself in various movements for the benefit of the community, having been instrumental in securing the common school law for the state of Missouri through Major Rollins. His death occurred April 14, 1886, his wife having passed away October 1, 1885. They had two children: John E.; and Edward Morris, who was an employe of the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., during the administration of Secretary O. H. Browning, and directly under Captain Cassell.

John E. Hinman received excellent educational advantages, and accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1869. He has interested himself in raising standard bred and running horses, and in this connection promoted the Centralia Fair Association, of which he was vice president for several years. He became city clerk of Centralia, and was later elected mayor of that city, an office in which he served two years. At this time he is the owner of several valuable tracts of real estate near Centralia, and also has holdings in Moberly, where he makes his home at No. 428 South Fourth street. He is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, and for some time was financial secretary of the A. O. U. W. With his family, Mr. Hinman attends the Methodist church.

Mr. Hinman was married (first) to Miss Sarah Bywater, of Nashville, Tennessee, who died October 30, 1872, leaving one child: Grace, now the wife of Monroe Beagels, of Mexico, Missouri. On July 15, 1877, Mr. Hinman was married (second) to Miss Flora Helen Johnson, daughter of William E. and Esther (Hamm) Johnson, and they have had three children: Edwar W., wife of Harry A. Horn, a contractor and builder of

Moberly, who has two children: Helen Louise, who is thirteen years of age, and Mary E., who is two and one-half years old; Ida, wife of Leonald Smedley, a conductor on the Wabash Railroad; and Helen E., wife of Rev. John R. Abernathy, a divine of Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Mr. Hinman has a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the state, and has at all times been ready to assist movements calculated to benefit his community.

LEONARD WATKINS KELLY. The present postmaster at Moberly, has long been an influential citizen of Randolph county, where he has been identified with business affairs, political leadership, and in that practical good citizenship which speaks the highest welfare of the community.

Mr. Kelly is a native of Potosi, Missouri, where he was born February 6, 1869. The founder of the Kelly family in America was Stephen Kelly, who was an immigrant from Ireland, where he had attained an education in the common schools, and was a communicant of the Catholic faith. In America he followed the occupation of farmer, and was a good substantial citizen. The parents of the Moberly postmaster were Dennis and Elizabeth (Fea) Kelly. The father, who was born in Ireland in 1840 received his education in the common schools, and after coming to America and locating in southeast Missouri was a merchant in that part of the state. He was a member of the Catholic church. In politics a Republican, and gave some service as a member of the state militia. His wife, Elizabeth Fea, was born in Falkirk, Scotland, June 24, 1843, a daughter of Thomas Brown and Ann (Liddle) Fea.

Leonard Watkins Kelly, as a boy, attended the public schools in Northeast Missouri and graduated from the Moberly high school. On attaining manhood engaged in the mercantile business. He has also been connected with insurance and for some years was in the postal service. For about twenty years he has been active in Republican politics of Missouri. He was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the national convention of the party in 1896. He has served as chairman of the county committee, member of the congressional committee, and in 1908 was alternate delegate to the national convention. From 1909 to 1913, he was a member of Governor Hadley's staff.

Mr. Kelly has identified himself with a number of the more notable public movements at Northeast Missouri. He was a delegate to the Deep-water convention of 1910. He has aided in the organization of the Good Fellows Club, which has given much substantial aid to the needy of this city. Fraternally, he is a Mason, having attained the Knight Templar degrees, and being affiliated with the Shrine, and also has membership with the Elks lodge. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and a director of the Fair Association in Randolph county.

At Moberly on June 22, 1904, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Miss Myrna Mae Kent. Mrs. Kelly is a great-great-granddaughter of a member of General Washington's staff, and belongs to one of the old American families. She is a graduate of the Moberly high school, and is a talented musician. Her musical education was obtained first in the Goetze Conservatory of Music, where she studied piano and violin, and she then continued her work in the Virgil school of piano technique of New York City. This is one of the most famous training schools in the country, and as a product of its system, Mrs. Kelly has acquired more than local note as a musician and composed Governor Hadley's march. Mrs. Kelly's father was Harry H. Kent, who was a railroad man.

JULIUS C. MILLER has been identified with the state of Missouri since his boyhood, having settled in Saline county with his parents in 1858

when he was about fifteen years of age. A veteran of the Civil war and a representative business man of Moberly since 1872, he has given solid evidence of his good faith and sincerity as an adopted son of the United States, and is in every way worthy of the title of citizen, with all the best that that name implies in our land. He has given valuable public service, aside from his career as a soldier, and as county judge of Randolph county, he dispensed a justice worthy of a higher court. So well did he conduct that office that he was re-elected to it in 1906 without opposition.

Born in Friederichsbrunnen, Germany, on March 29, 1843, Julius C. Miller comes of an old and highly esteemed German family, of the Begieremgbezirk Magdeburg, in his native country, and is the son of F. H. L. and Frederika (Rose) Miller, and a grandson of Fredrick Miller, who was an officer in the army of Napoleon, distinguishing himself in a number of important conflicts in Germany and in Spain. F. H. L. Miller was born at the Comopolis of Neuhaellerleben in Prussia, near the Fortress of Magdeburg, and was educated at the seminary of Magdeburg for the teaching profession. He engaged in educational work, for which he was well and thoroughly trained, and in his young manhood married Frederika Rose, the daughter of Karl Rose, a master mechanic in charge of the government iron and steel works at Magdeburg am Harz, one of the most beautiful and romantic villages to be found in northern Prussia. It was there the mother of Mr. Miller was born and reared. Her marriage with F. H. L. Miller was solemnized in 1840, and to them four children were born, named as follows: Mathilda, Julius C., Anna E. and Robert W. When the Revolution broke out in 1848 the senior Miller was compelled to resign his position on account of his too liberal views and the active aid he rendered to the Revolutionists in their attempts to overthrow the government. He engaged in business at Onedlinburg, there continuing in operation until his emigration to America in 1853. Unable longer to endure the despotism which had set itself up in Prussia, Mr. Miller chose America for his future home, and he straightway made his way to the United States with his family, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and continued there successfully engaged in business until 1858, when he moved to Missouri, which state has ever since represented the home of the family.

The Miller family located in Saline county, and there the father of the house bought land and turned his attention to farming. Julius C. Miller was a boy of fifteen years at the time, and he continued there until he was about seventeen or thereabouts. At that time the feeling of the southern people toward northern sympathizers assumed no very tender phase, and in February, 1862, Julius C. Miller joined the Union forces, becoming first a non-commissioned officer and later winning rank as a lieutenant. He served throughout the remainder of the war, giving willing service to the cause of the Union in his new country, and proving the calibre of his citizenship in the doing. With the close of the war young Miller engaged in business, but his first venture was not crowned with any great degree of success. In 1872 he came to Moberly, in Randolph county, and here engaged in the wholesale beer and ice business, in which enterprise he was joined by his brother, Robert W. Miller. The two experienced an agreeable measure of success, but after two years of activity a disastrous fire, which found them without insurance, cleaned up their profits of two years, and their capital as well. The rugged and sturdy traits of their German natures came well to the forefront in this crisis, and the brothers determinedly set themselves about recouping their fallen fortunes. They reengaged in the same line of business as soon as circumstances would permit, and for more than twenty years

they have successfully conducted this business in Moberly, today occupying a central position among the business men of the place, and having contributed their full quota to the development and progress of the city as such. Mr. Miller recalls his early residence in Moberly, when the now flourishing city was little more than a village, and betrays a pardonable pride in his share in the upward and onward growth of the community. No enterprise that had for its object the betterment of the city has ever received aught but the warmest and most efficient support from Mr. Miller, and his public-spiritedness and progressiveness have ever been of a high order. He bore an admirable part in the securing to the city of such institutions as the Merchants Hotel and the Fairground Park and has in many and varied ways assumed his share of the civic burden and responsibility since he has been identified with this fair city.

In 1906 Mr. Miller was elected county judge for Randolph county, his election following the earnest solicitation of many of his friends to become a candidate to succeed himself in the office which he had filled by the appointment of Governor Folk. His service was of that worthy character that might be expected from a man of his calibre and reflected naught but credit upon himself and his constituents.

In 1906 Judge Miller organized the Moberly Trust Company and was its president for four years, doing much to build up the splendid organization which he had established on a sure foundation, with a capital of \$50,000 and resources of half a million of dollars. Failing health compelled Judge Miller to resign from his position as president, the arduous duties of which, together with his other business, proved too great a tax upon his strength, and since 1910 he has been living a quiet and practically retired life, devoting his entire attention to his home and family, comprising his wife and three children,—two sons and a daughter. The eldest son of a former marriage lives in Texas, and is there engaged in the mercantile business. Robert Miller, the brother and long time business partner of Mr. Miller, died in 1896, but two sisters, Mathilda and Anna, yet survive with him. The former is a resident of Quincy, Illinois, and the latter in Ennis, Texas.

THOMAS E. HULETT. The well-improved homestead farm of this representative agriculturist and popular citizen of Callaway county is situated two and one-half miles northeast of Fulton, the county seat, and his status in the community life is such as to justify most fully his recognition in this publication, the while further consistency is given to such consideration by reason of the fact that he is a representative of one of the old and honored families of Northeastern Missouri.

Mr. Hulett was born on a farm about eight miles south of Sturgeon, Boone county, Missouri, on the 10th of November, 1869. He is a son of George P. and Margaret F. (Butts) Hulett, the former of whom was born in Boone county and the latter in Howard county, this state. George Parker Hulett was a son of Harrison Hulett, who was one of the early settlers of Boone county, where he became the owner of a large landed estate. He also conducted for a number of years a hotel, the progress and further upbuilding of which place was stopped by the building of the Wabash railroad through Northern Missouri, the line of the same having passed some distance from the town, the fortunes of which consequently waned. He had also done an extensive livery business prior to the construction of the railroad, and was one of the well known and influential citizens of Boone county. His farm was operated with slave labor and he was a wealthy man at the time of his death, which occurred when he was but thirty-five years of age. He was a

native of Kentucky and after coming to Missouri he wedded Miss Jane Brink, daughter of Herbert Brink, who was one of the pioneers of Boone county and a millwright by trade. Mr. Brink attained to the age of nearly one hundred years and his daughter Jane (Mrs. Hulett) maintains her home in the village of Sturgeon, Boone county, her age at the time of this writing, in 1912, being nearly ninety years. George P. Hulett and his wife finally removed from their farm near Sturgeon to another place, near Centralia, Boone county, where they continued to reside until about 1882, when they established their home on their present farmstead, near Hatton, Callaway county. George P. Hulett has lived a quiet and unostentatious life, marked by industry and inflexible integrity of purpose, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him. He rendered valiant service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, during the progress of which he served in the command of General Price. Of the six children one died in infancy; Robert K. was nineteen years of age at the time of his death and Rosa May, who became the wife of Robert H. Baldrige, died at the age of twenty-seven years. Of the three surviving children Thomas E., of this review, is the eldest; Hattie is the wife of O. P. Leach, residing in Callaway county, near Hickory Grove church; and Bertha remains with her parents on the home-
stead farm.

Mrs. Margaret F. (Butts) Hulett, mother of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Howard county, Missouri, in the year 1845, and is a daughter of Elder James Butts and Mary (Yeager) Butts. Her father was a native of Virginia and was a minister of the Hard Shell Baptist church in which he served with all of consecrated zeal and devotion during the pioneer days in central and northeast Missouri. He died at his old home farm, three miles northwest of Sturgeon, Boone county, about the year 1898, and was eighty-seven years of age at the time of his demise. He continued in the work of the ministry until he had passed the age of three score years and ten, and in the meanwhile continued to reside on his farm, from which he provided for the maintenance of himself and his family, as his ministerial labors were those of consecration and yielded him but slight temporal reward. He was a man of strong individuality and marked intellectual power, was a close student of the Bible and well fortified in his faith, which he exemplified in his daily life. He left a definite and benignant impress upon the history of this section of Missouri, and his name will be honored so long as there remain those familiar with his character and godly services. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Ann Burton, who survived him by about a decade.

Thomas E. Hulett continued to be associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm until his marriage, at the age of twenty-three years, and in the meanwhile he had not only availed himself of the advantages of the public schools but had also taken a course of study in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois.

On the 22nd of March, 1893, Mr. Hulett was united in marriage to Miss Laura B. Tincer, daughter of Judge Hugh Tincer, who is individually mentioned on other pages of this work and who has long served as judge of the probate court of Callaway county. Mrs. Hulett was afforded excellent educational advantages, including those of the public schools of Fulton, the judicial center of her native county, and she was twenty years of age at the time of her marriage. After marriage Mr. Hulett farmed on rented land for two years and then purchased a farm five miles northwest of Hatton, Callaway county. Three years later he sold this property and purchased a farm south of Hatton. There he continued active operations in the lines of diversified agri-

culture and stock-growing until 1906, when he removed to Fulton, the county seat, to give his children the privileges of the excellent public schools of this attractive little city. In 1908 he exchanged his farm for the one which he now owns and which is one of the fine places of Callaway county. He has also sold the farm near Hatton, the same having been a part of the old homestead of his wife's father. Mr. Hulett's present farm was formerly known as the David Dunlop place and comprises one hundred and eighty acres of most productive land, the improvements on the same being of the best order and the farm being devoted to agriculture and the raising of high-grade live stock, including Jersey cattle and Percheron horses. Mr. Hulett has shown himself energetic, progressive and far-sighted in his operations and has achieved success worthy of the name, the while he holds secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he maintains his home. Though never a seeker of political preferment, he is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Fulton. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Hulett have four children, all of whom remain at the parental home and all except the youngest are students in the Fulton high school. Their names are here entered in respective order of birth: Nora Eva, Robert Leonard, Anna, and Francis Marion. The elder daughter is a member of the class of 1913 in the high school at Fulton, and is specially popular in the younger social circles of her home county.

JOSEPH MILAM. Success in any of the pursuits of life usually challenges the admiration of the world. It matters not whether in the profession of law, medicine or literature, or in the theological domain, in the military or civil life, in mercantile pursuits or in agriculture, it is the one distinguishing and distinctive feature of all business transactions. In the agricultural world, alone, the subject of these lines, in his sphere of labor and activity, distinguished himself as an active, energetic business man, and demonstrated the fact that to a man of merit belongs the full measure of success and worldly prosperity. Joseph Milam, who has been living retired in Clifton Hill, something more than eight years, was for a long period engaged in farming in Randolph county. He was born in this county, January 21, 1838, and is a son of Daniel H. and Mary E. (Baker) Milam, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. They were married in Randolph county, Missouri, where the father came in 1832 and the mother in 1819, when a child. They settled down to agricultural pursuits, and there spent the remainder of their lives in farming. They had a family of three children, and the son Joseph is the only survivor.

Joseph Milam received his education in the district schools of Randolph county, remaining on the old homestead with his parents and working for them until attaining his majority. At that time he purchased the old homestead, to which he added improvements as the years went by, developing an excellent property and greatly enhancing its value and adding to its attractiveness. A thoroughly skilled agriculturist, he was able to make his land yield large returns, and in 1904 was enabled to retire, and since that time has resided quietly at his comfortable home in Clifton Hill. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Milam's sympathies caused him to adopt the principles of the Confederacy, and for four years during the Civil war he fought bravely under the Stars and Bars. His business life was one of unquestioned integrity, and at all times he so conducted his affairs as to win the highest confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens in whatever community he found himself. He still

owns 120 acres of the old homestead property, in addition to his Clifton Hill residence.

On October 14, 1866, Mr. Milam was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth F. Summers, who was also born in Randolph county, and to this union there were born four children, as follows: D. H., residing in Randolph county; Josephine Allie, the wife of W. H. McClain, also living in Randolph county; and E. D. and Eva, twins, the latter the wife of R. L. Patton, of Randolph county. Mr. and Mrs. Milam are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Milam is serving as a member of the board of trustees.

GEORGE A. MAYO. From the beginning of the postal service the representative men of each community have been chosen to fill the important office of postmaster. And so much responsibility rests in their hands, it is necessary for them to be men of strict honesty, reliability and solidity. George A. Mayo, postmaster at Huntsville, Missouri, is one of the most valued employes of the postal authorities, and is discharging his duties in a way that awakens the admiration and brings forth the commendation of his fellow citizens on every side. Mr. Mayo was born on a farm in Randolph county, June 15, 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah Frances (Mathis) Mayo. His father, who was born in the same county, April 17, 1832, has been engaged in farming all of his life and still resides on a farm, while his mother was born in Randolph county. She died in 1869, having been the mother of six children, of whom five are surviving at this time: George A.; Maggie, who is the wife of E. D. See, of Randolph county; Mattie J., the wife of D. Mathis, of Callao, Randolph county; Cassie M., the wife of Fred Skillen, of Randolph county; and Sidney J., a farmer of this county. All the children were given good educations and were well fitted to take up the duties of whatever positions life held open for them.

George A. Mayo attended the common schools of Randolph county, following which he became a student of Central College, Howard county. He then returned home and engaged in farming, in which he continued until his marriage, at that time leaving the parental roof to settle upon a property of his own. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1902, by which time he was the owner of his farm, but gave up tilling the soil to devote his attention to work in the postal service. He first became connected with the United States Mail as a rural free delivery carrier, a position which he held until 1912, in which year he secured the appointment to the postmastership, his term being for four years. He is a thoroughly capable, courteous and obliging official, and has already become popular with the citizens of Huntsville, who have recognized and appreciated his efforts in discharging the onerous duties of his position in a faithful and conscientious manner. In political matters he is a Republican, and has always actively supported its principles and candidates, fairly earning the confidence and appreciation of his party's leaders in this section. With Mrs. Mayo he attends the Methodist church.

On March 17, 1881, Mr. Mayo was united in marriage with Miss Addie Fray, born in Randolph county, Missouri, daughter of John E. and Martha (Barnes) Fray, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mayo have had four children, as follows: Sidney C., assistant postmaster at Huntsville, who married Kate Sutliff and lives in this city; Marvin, who is employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment; George Fray, a barber by trade who owns his own establishment at Huntsville, married Opal Sutliff and they have one child, George Sutliff; and Willard T., who is still attending school at this place. Members of this old and honored family have held high positions in business and the professions, and the

military prestige of the family has been kept up by Mr. Mayo's father, who enlisted in a local militia company at the outbreak of the Civil war, through which struggle he served as a Union man, his duties keeping him stationed near Huntsville during the greater part of the war.

GEORGE DORSEY BURCKHARTT. The record of successful business men needs no introductory preface among the citizens of their native county, and the gentleman who is the subject of this brief review is undoubtedly one of the class just referred to. By his strict personal integrity and honorable dealings, combined with brilliant business qualifications, he has become not only one of the leading hotel men, but also one of the most highly respected citizens of Huntsville. He was born December 14, 1854, at Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, and is a son of George H. Burckhartt.

The Burckhartt family is one of the old and honored ones of this section, Mr. Burckhartt's father having been born in Randolph county, September 11, 1822. He was reared to the life of an agriculturist, but gave up that vocation in young manhood to engage in school teaching, with which he was identified until the age of twenty-one years. He had decided upon a professional career, however, and spent his vacations and all of his spare time in reading law, being finally admitted to the bar of Missouri. He rose to an eminent place in his profession and in 1864 was appointed county judge, an office in which he was still serving at the time of his death which occurred at Huntsville, April 21, 1890. George Burckhartt married Amanda McCampbell, who was born in Kentucky and came to this county when she was four years of age, and here she spent the remainder of her life. She and her husband had a family of seven children of whom three are now living: George Dorsey; W. C., living in Huntsville; and Ellen, wife of E. D. Jackson, of Huntsville.

George Dorsey Burckhartt received his early education in the Huntsville public schools, following which he took a course in Mount Pleasant College. He then devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil, and for twenty years was one of Randolph county's leading farmers and stock raisers, developing a handsome property on which he made improvements from year to year, finally disposing of his farming interests to engage in the hotel business. At this time he is the proprietor of the Radium Springs hotel, a new structure with all modern equipment in which have been installed all the latest appliances for the comfort of its guests. It enjoys distinct popularity with the traveling public, and as a result has a large and constantly growing trade. A typical, hardworking, self-made man, Mr. Burckhartt well merits the success that has come to him, and his ready willingness to help others has made him well liked and respected by those who have come in contact with him, either in business or social life. In addition to his hotel property Mr. Burckhartt owns several other valuable pieces of real estate in Huntsville.

On December 12, 1876, Mr. Burckhartt was married to Miss Mattie D. Pitts, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, daughter of S. Y. and Anna (Winston) Pitts, the former of whom is still living and makes his home at Salisbury, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Burckhartt are the parents of three sons and one daughter as follows: George Samuel, who makes his home in Butte, Montana; Rhodes Birch, who is living on a farm near Huntsville, in Randolph county; Salmon Dorsey, manager of Randolph Springs; and Louise, who lives at home with her parents. Mr. Burckhartt has never been an office seeker but takes a lively interest in any enterprise for the welfare of his community and is recognized as a public spirited citizen in every way.

WILLIAM HOLMAN, one of Randolph county's best citizens, now living retired after a long and useful career, has traveled extensively and passed an eventful life. Although he has devoted the greater part of his activities to tilling the soil, he has also found time to interest himself in behalf of his native county and its residents, and in consequence is looked upon as one of Northeastern Missouri's representative men. Mr. Holman was born in Randolph county, Missouri, March 31, 1839, and is a son of John and Eliza (Murphy) Holman. His parents, natives of Kentucky, came to Missouri about the year 1817 as pioneers, settling in Howard county, and one year later removed to Randolph county and located on a farm near Roanoke. John Holman spent his life in agricultural pursuits and died in 1847, by which time he had accumulated 240 acres of well-cultivated land. He and his wife had a family of five children: Margaret M., the widow of N. J. Smothers, of Dallas, Texas; Jeannette, widow of D. S. Payne, of Huntsville, Missouri; William Neal, living in Huntsville; and Hannah R., widow of A. S. Sears, of Pasadena, California.

William Holman was eight years old at the time of his father's death, and his education was secured in the district schools of his native vicinity. When he was twenty years of age he joined a party bound for Pike's Peak, Colorado, but after nine months returned to Randolph county, Missouri, and went to school. In 1860 he engaged in farming, but during that same year the Civil war broke out and he enlisted in the cavalry service of the Confederate army, with which he continued to serve for eighteen months. He participated in all the movements of that army and in the battles of Lexington, Dry Wood and Pea Ridge, and was captured by the Union forces at Sedalia, being a prisoner from October, 1861, until February 1, 1862. He was subsequently exchanged and re-enlisted in the Confederate service under Gen. John B. Clark, but was again captured and put under a bond of \$2,000.00 not to again take up arms unless called for by Confederate forces. In 1863 he received a permit from the government to leave the county and went to California, where he spent three years in various occupations at different places. Returning to Huntsville he secured a farm near that city and also followed carpenter work, but in 1867 went back to California where he spent another nine months, then again returning to his native county where he has since lived. He now owns 124 acres of well cultivated farming land, but has retired from active labor, feeling that he is entitled to a well-earned rest after his long years of industrious work.

On August 8, 1867, Mr. Holman was married to Miss Eliza L. Craven, daughter of Owen and Jane Craven, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Randolph county, Missouri, and she died June 15, 1898, they having been the parents of eleven children as follows: Jennie M., the wife of J. Ritzenthaler, of Salisbury, Missouri; Carrie L., the wife of Louis Freeman, of Great Falls, Montana; Eva M., wife of John Stone, of Huntsville; a daughter who died in infancy; William W., of Huntsville; Paul C. and John X., of Huntsville; Orville, living in this city; Nellie, wife of James C. Lay, of Huntsville; Lillian, the wife of James S. Rice, of New Franklin, Missouri; and Churchill C., of Huntsville.

Mr. Holman is a Democrat in his political views, but private interests have kept him so occupied as to preclude any idea of his entering the public arena as a candidate for public preferment. He is a member of the Christian church, of which he was an elder and deacon for some years. He has various business interests and at the time of the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Huntsville, he was one of the directors. With a spotless business record and a reputation for public spirited activity in all things calculated to benefit Randolph

county, Mr. Holman is justly considered one of Northeastern Missouri's foremost citizens, and as such well merits the esteem of his fellow citizens and the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances.

N. V. W. DAVIS. The life of a professional or literary man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that fix upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate of the qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the duties of his vocation, or the particular profession to which he may belong. The subject of this brief review may not be an exception to this rule, but it is certain that since young manhood his life has been one of laborious professional duty, and the high distinction that he has gained as a journalist is evidence enough that these qualities have not been planted upon barren soil. Mr. Davis, who is editor and proprietor of the *Times*, a wide-awake, spicy twice-a-week newspaper published at Huntsville, Missouri, was born at Clifton, Wayne county, Tennessee, January 4, 1881, and is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Patience A. (Miller) Davis, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Arkansas. Both parents are now living in southeastern Missouri where the elder Davis follows the profession of educator. They had four children: Joseph R., a druggist of East Prairie, Missouri; N. V. W.; Teddie, the wife of William Moore, of Holland, Missouri; and Hugh M., a railroad man, at present in the employ of the San Francisco system.

N. V. W. Davis was given good educational advantages in his youth, his father being a school teacher, and as a young man apprenticed himself to the printer's trade, thoroughly mastering it in every branch. When he was twenty-two years of age he joined the printing department of the United States army, which he continued for three years, two years of which were spent in the Philippines. On completing his army service he returned to Missouri and, locating in Huntsville, became foreman of the *Herald*, but after four years formed a stock company and started a new paper, the *Times*. Subsequently he became sole owner and is now publishing it twice a week, support being given to the candidates and principles of the Democratic party. It is the purpose of Mr. Davis to furnish a paper which shall give all the news all the time, and give it promptly and reliably. The *Times* is ably edited in every department and is a credit alike to its enterprising editor and proprietor and to the thriving, prosperous city where it now "sings its song." Its editor dedicates the influence of the paper to the advancing of all interests of the community of his adoption, by all proper means and is receiving gratifying support from his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Davis was married to Mrs. C. P. Fahlbusch, nee Margaret Miller, daughter of J. Horace and Martha (Carter) Miller, natives, respectively of Kentucky and Virginia, Mr. Miller being county treasurer of Randolph county at the time of his death. Mrs. Miller now makes her home in Huntsville. There were seven children in their family: Anna, the wife of John Ruthven, of Chicago; Margaret; Thomas W., who is deceased; Nellie, the wife of Fred Chaney of Carrolton, Missouri; and Effie, Ollie and Mary, all deceased. By her first husband Mrs. Davis had one daughter, Martha Marie, who lives with her mother and stepfather. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have no children. They are faithful members of the Baptist church, and are well and favorably known in church and social circles of Huntsville.

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, M. D. Having attained an enviable position among those who have expended their energies in the field of medical and surgical science, Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, of Huntsville, Missouri, is en-

titled to prominent mention among the eminent professional men of Northeastern Missouri. It often occurs that the men in a family will follow the same line of endeavor, especially if it be in a profession, and Dr. Taylor is no exception to this rule, his father having been a physician of more than forty years of practice. However, the doctor of today faces a different task than that which confronted the physician of fifty years ago, and generally enters upon the practice of his profession better equipped than the old-time practitioner was after years of practice. In this connection it is not inappropriate to say that Dr. Taylor is fitted by both training and natural inclination to engage in the work of alleviating the ills of mankind. He is a native born Missourian, and was born in Randolph county, October 21, 1854, a son of Dr. William H. and Margaret (Murphy) Taylor, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Randolph county, Missouri.

Dr. William H. Taylor studied medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and after his graduation came to Randolph county, being at first a country physician and later locating in Huntsville, where he was engaged in practice for more than forty years. He died November 20, 1896, his wife having passed away in October, 1870, and to them there were born three children: John James, who died in infancy; Dr. Joseph W.; and Ernest, who is a druggist of St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Joseph W. Taylor received his preliminary education in the public schools, subsequently attending Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville. On completing his college course he went to the state of Montana, where for one and one-half years he worked as a cowboy, and then went to Louisville, Kentucky, and took a course in medicine. Later he became a student in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and when he had received his degree from that institution returned to Huntsville, where he has since been engaged in practice. Dr. Taylor has built up a large and representative practice, his brilliant success in a number of complicated cases having earned for him the esteem and confidence of the people of his community. He is the owner of 130 acres of fine farming land on the outskirts of Huntsville, and owns a handsome brick residence. There may be found a number of oil paintings executed by the Doctor, who, had he desired, might have derived a handsome income working as an artist. In political matters he is a Democrat and his fraternal connection is with the Masons in which organization he has attained to the Royal Arch degree. With Mrs. Taylor he attends the Christian church at Huntsville.

On September 24, 1878, Dr. Taylor was married to Miss Jennie B. Rutherford, daughter of William T and Phoebe Jane (Dameron) Rutherford, natives of Kentucky, the latter being a member of the old North Carolina Huguenot family of Dameron. Mrs. Taylor died in December, 1902, having been the mother of three children: Reba, wife of Van G. Sutliff, of Huntsville, who has one child, John Taylor, born January 1, 1903; William H., who lives in Seattle, Washington; and Joseph S., of Huntsville, Missouri.

HAYDEN L. RUTHERFORD. Starting out in life on his own account at the age of twenty-two years, with an exceedingly limited capital, but with a large supply of determination, energy and ability, Hayden L. Rutherford, ex-mayor, financier and former business man of Huntsville, made such a success of his activities that he is now living a quiet, retired life, surrounded by all the comforts that come as a reward for a long and useful life well spent. Mr. Rutherford was born on his father's farm in Randolph county, Missouri, October 27, 1841, and is a son of William T. and Phoebe Jane (Deneen) Rutherford, natives, respectively of Kentucky

and North Carolina. The family came as pioneers to Randolph county in 1821, the elder Rutherford being for a time engaged in farming. In 1845 he became overseer in a tobacco factory and three years later was admitted to partnership with his employer, whom he succeeded in the business in three years. Later he bought 340 acres of land in Randolph county and to this he added from time to time until at the time of his death he had 1,000 acres. He and his wife had a family of ten children, but all are now deceased with the exception of Hayden L. and Allie, the wife of J. D. Hammett, of Huntsville.

Hayden L. Rutherford attended the common schools of Randolph county for a short time, later graduated from Mt. Pleasant College and also attended Bethany College of Virginia. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage, January 8, 1863, to Miss Vicie R. Humphries, at that time taking up 320 acres of land. On this wild property he built a two-room log cabin and there resided for five years when he sold the land, now highly improved, making a profit of \$3,600. With this capital he established himself in the mercantile business in Huntsville, but after three years entered into partnership with his father in the tobacco business. During the year 1874 Mr. Rutherford had remarkable success, and after paying \$10,005 for a farm of 202 acres, still had one dollar left out of that year's profits. He then commenced operations on the new property in addition to which he acted as superintendent of three mines for ten years, and at that time embarked in a banking business, organizing the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Huntsville, of which he acted as cashier and bookkeeper for four years, having in the meantime sold his farm and purchased a fine modern residence in Huntsville, on College street. Here he is now living a quiet retired life. Mr. Rutherford is noted far and wide for his executive ability and administrative powers. By indomitable perseverance and sound judgment, he has scaled the ladder of success and attained a worthy position among his fellow men.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford had a family of five children: Jane Mildred, who resides in St. Louis, Missouri; William T., an agriculturist of Randolph county; Laura B., wife of Neal Payne, of Huntsville; Lillian D., wife of Edward Isaacson, of Sioux City, Iowa, general manager of the branch office of the Underwood Typewriter Company at that place; and Lulu, twin of Lillian, died at the age of three years. Mr. Rutherford is a staunch and unwavering Democrat, and has acted in various official capacities, to all of which he gave the same undivided attention and conscientious discharge of duty that characterized his business dealings. For twelve years he acted in the capacity of school director, during a part of which time he was treasurer of the board, was city treasurer for four years and for six years was mayor of the city. He is a Mason of fifty years standing, and a consistent member of the Christian church.

ALVER J. BRADSHER. It is not every man who is versatile enough to pursue two separate and distinct vocations and to make a success of both, but such is the accomplishment of Dr. Alver J. Bradsher, who after having been a successful practicing physician and surgeon for thirteen years turned his attention to the field of finance, and is now cashier of the People's Bank, of Clifton Hill, Missouri. Like many others who have won eminence in professional and business life, Dr. Bradsher is a product of the farm, having been born in Clifton Hill, June 22, 1864, a son of Augustine and Martha J. (Davis) Bradsher. His grandfather, Moses Bradsher, a North Carolinian, brought his family through to Missouri in covered wagons in 1821, and settled in Randolph county, where he spent the rest of his life in farming. Augustine Bradsher was born in North Carolina, and was one year old when brought to Randolph county. Fol-

lowing in his father's footsteps he became a farmer and stock raiser, and during his latter years gave a great deal of attention to shipping stock. At the time of his death, which occurred November 15, 1899, he was the owner of 700 acres of land, all in Randolph county. His widow still survives him and resides at Clifton Hill. They had a family of ten children: William and Samuel, who are deceased; Alver J.; Mary, the wife of Joel T. Morris, cashier of the Bank of Sparta, Missouri; Lutie, the wife of T. R. Mayo, of Clifton Hill; Vinson D., of Clifton Hill; Ira, of Clifton; Maud, wife of M. E. Mayo, of Clifton Hill; Earl L., instructor in English at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire; and Mattie, who died in infancy.

Alver J. Bradsher received his preliminary education in the public schools, and subsequently attended the Kirksville Normal school and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1888. At that time he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and after some preparation entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, choosing his native place as his field of operation, and for thirteen years had a large and lucrative professional business. During this time, under President Cleveland's administration, he served in the capacity of postmaster of Clifton Hill. In 1905 Dr. Bradsher assisted in the organization of the People's Bank of Clifton Hill, and from its inception served as cashier till August 1, 1912, and at this writing is one of the directors. A courteous and obliging official, he has added to the many friends made by him in his professional labors, while his well-known integrity and probity have served to stimulate public confidence, thus adding to the bank's prestige among the financial institutions of Northeastern Missouri.

On December 24, 1905, Dr. Bradsher was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Cox, of Los Angeles, California, daughter of John Cox, formerly of Indiana and later of Chariton county, Missouri, where he died. Mrs. Bradsher's mother is still living and makes her home at Salisbury, Missouri. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cox: one died in infancy; Mrs. Ora Stamper of Oregon; Ethel, who married Dr. Bradsher; and John, who still lives in Los Angeles, California. Dr. and Mrs. Bradsher are the parents of two bright and interesting children: Alver A., born July 6, 1907; and Nevallee, born September 15, 1910.

Dr. Bradsher is a Democrat in his political views, but aside from the postmastership has not cared for public preferment. He and Mrs. Bradsher are well-known members of the Baptist church, while the Doctor is also prominent fraternally as a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors.

He now has charge of his mother's farm and overseeing one of 344 acres which he owns, also a half owner of an eighty acre nursery at Dalton, Missouri, which occupies a portion of his time.

SEATON ELDRIDGE GRAVES. One of the live, progressive and enterprising publications of Northeastern Missouri is the *Clifton Hill Rustler*, the editor and proprietor of which, Seaton Eldridge Graves, has had a wide experience as a newspaper man and is giving to the people of his locality a bright, newsy periodical, well edited and devoted to the best interests of the community. Mr. Graves was born at Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, June 20, 1862, and is a son of Terry and Elizabeth E. (Bibb) Graves. Terry Graves was born in Nelson county, Virginia, November 2, 1821, and was there reared and educated, but in the fall of 1852 left home and came to Missouri, first locating in Howard

county. After one year he removed to Randolph county, where he engaged in farming, merchandising and real estate speculating, and so continued until his death, which occurred at Huntsville, March 1, 1908. During the Civil war he was twice drafted for service, probably Confederate, but each time hired a substitute. He was a Democrat in his political views, and affiliated with the Baptist church at Huntsville.

Thomas Henderson Graves, the paternal grandfather of Seaton Eldridge Graves, worked a plantation in Virginia, where he was born and reared, but died in Huntsville, Missouri, in 1854. He was a Baptist in regards to religious belief, and a staunch supporter of the Republican party, which in his day was known as the Democratic party. Mr. Graves married Nancy Rittenhouse, who was born and reared in Kentucky, their marriage being solemnized in the old Rittenhouse home in Nelson county, Virginia. Eight children were born to them: Terry and Elmira, twins, born in 1821; Seaton E., born in 1823; Paulina, born in 1819; Ann, born in 1825; Clifton C., born in 1826, and two children who died in infancy, all of the children now being dead with the exception of Seaton E., Sr.

The mother of Seaton Eldridge Graves, Elizabeth E. Bibb, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, in 1829, and came from that state to Missouri in 1852, her death occurring at Huntsville, June 24, 1872. Her father, George M. Bibb, was born and reared near Jamestown, Virginia, and there engaged in farming. He was a Republican-Democrat in politics and a Baptist in his religious belief. Mr. Bibb married Elizabeth E. Southerland, who was born and reared in Maryland, and to their union there were born ten children, among whom were: George M.; Madison; Henry, who was engaged in merchandising; Isaac, a well-known attorney-at-law of his day; Richard; A. L., who for a number of years was engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery; and Elizabeth E., who married Mr. Graves. Terry and Elizabeth E. Graves had thirteen children by their marriage, which occurred in Nelson county, Virginia, in 1820; Maria L., Ella C., T. H., W. T., S. J., Benjamin, Elizabeth, Addie L., J. A., John C., Seaton Eldridge, Charles W. and J. W.

Seaton Eldridge Graves received his education in the public schools of Randolph county, and subsequently attended Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville. As a young man he learned the trade of printer, and during subsequent years worked in numerous offices throughout Missouri, publishing papers of his own at Pilot Grove, Blackwater, Martinsburg, and Clifton Hill. The *Rustler*, a thirteen-year-old publication, has had a constantly growing circulation and is well supported as an advertising medium by the business men of Clifton Hill and the vicinity. Mr. Graves has proved himself an able business man as well as a skilled journalist, and his public spirit has led him to champion a number of successful movements for the betterment of Randolph county, its interests and its people.

On January 13, 1889, at Pilot Grove, Missouri, Mr. Graves was married to Miss Elizabeth Gourley, who was born in Cooper county, Missouri, September 18, 1861, and they are consistent members of the Christian church, of which he is now elder and has been treasurer. In political matters a staunch Democrat, he has held the offices of alderman of Huntsville and mayor of Clifton Hill. Fraternally, he is a popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JULIUS FRANK ROGERS. The career of Julius Frank Rogers, a venerable citizen of Clifton Hill, Missouri, is one which illustrates most forcibly the fact that industry, perseverance and determination, properly applied, are the price of success, and that integrity and honesty are assets which cannot be overestimated. Mr. Rogers is a veteran of the Civil war, and

has the unique distinction of having fought for and against the Union, having first been a private in the ranks of the Confederacy, and toward the close of the war taking up arms as a soldier of the Federal army. For many years he was engaged in farming in Randolph county, where he still owns considerable land, and is also engaged in money loaning and has won distinction as a breeder of valuable Percheron horses. Mr. Rogers was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, August 18, 1831, and is a son of John and Mary (Lamb) Rogers, natives of the Old Dominion State. They came to Missouri in 1851, locating in Morgan county, where the father followed farming during the remainder of his life and died in 1887, while his widow survived him until 1893. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom four now survive: Mary E., living in Clifton Hill; Ann, the widow of John Beck, of Bozeman, Montana; Julius Frank and Charles C., of Zenar, Missouri.

Julius Frank Rogers was educated in the schools of his native state, and was twenty years old when he accompanied his parents to Morgan county, Missouri. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he was engaged therein at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Parson's division, under General Jackson, in the Confederate service, and continued to fight with that organization for about one year. Returning to Missouri, from 1862 to 1864 he was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, but during the latter year enlisted in Company K, Forty-second Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in the United States service, and after six months received his honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, March 28, 1865. At that time he returned to Missouri, and spent a short time in Randolph county, but subsequently went to Adams county, Illinois, and was there engaged in farming for one year. He then again returned to Randolph county, purchasing a small farm on which he lived until 1867. In that year Mr. Rogers located in Clifton Hill, there engaging in the hotel and livery business for twenty years, and in buying and selling stock, but about fifteen years ago purchased eighty acres of good land. He cultivated this tract for about three years and then sold it, and purchased fifty-seven acres on the edge of the corporation limits, where he built a fine home. In addition he owns eighty acres west of the town and 110 acres of bottom land, is a stockholder and director in the Clifton Hill Banking Company, has done an extensive business in money loaning, and is considered one of the best breeders of Percheron stock in his locality.

In 1866, Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Catherine Rucker, and to this union there have been born four children: John Franklin and Charles A., who are deceased; Buddy and Leonard of Clifton Hill. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Rogers served his community as constable for twenty years, was deputy sheriff for ten years, and eventually was elected mayor of Clifton Hill. In his official capacities he demonstrated himself an able, faithful and conscientious official, giving to his public service the same enthusiastic effort that marked his business transactions. He is a well-known member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and with his family attends the Christian church of Clifton Hill. He is a leader in all movements calculated to benefit his community, and can at all times be relied upon to support public morality, education and good citizenship.

HON. CHARLES T. LAMB. In choosing the individual who shall occupy the highest office within the gift of the municipality, the citizens of any live community can be generally trusted to name one who has proven his worth and ability in his own affairs, his fitness for handling great issues and his loyalty to the welfare of his section. The complex and perplexing

duties of the office of mayor of a thriving city such as New London, call for a high order of courage, absolute integrity in civic affairs, and enterprise tempered with conservatism, for a community is often judged by the character and actions of its chief executive and the stand he takes in matters of great issue. The present incumbent of the mayoralty chair of New London, the Hon. Charles T. Lamb, has shown himself not only a man of excellent judgment and executive powers in the discharge of his official duties, but has fostered the community's industrial interests as president of the New London Fair Association, and in the business world is widely known because of his activities as a real estate and emigration promoter.

The Lambs of this strain emanate from sea-faring people of Ireland. The grandfather of Charles T. Lamb brought to the United States a vigorous body and an untrammelled mind, developed in the salt waters of the coast of Erin, and in company with a brother, settled in Connecticut. From this point he made his way south to Virginia, and the romantic and aristocratic elements of the Old Dominion added poesy and intellectual strength to the natural endowments of the new generation. Alfred W. Lamb was born in Virginia in 1828, was there given a college education, and came to Missouri as a young man, in company with his brother, the late eminent Dr. C. L. Lamb, of Hannibal, who served as a Confederate soldier. Both men attained eminence in their chosen professions, and Alfred W. Lamb became one of the able lawyers, leading politicians and prominent railroad officials of Northeastern Missouri. He was one of the promoters and early presidents of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, took an active interest in politics as a Democrat, and was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses from the Hannibal district. His connection with the bar began before the Civil war, as did his connection with politics here, and he was circuit attorney when his district extended from St. Charles, Missouri, to the Iowa line. He chose corporation law after he had established himself in the confidence of Missourians and his knowledge and skill in this department of law won him a place in the esteem and respect of men of large affairs. He was attorney for the Hannibal & St. Joseph and St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroads for many years and his duties kept him much in New York City and at other centers of financial influence in the United States.

Although honored with election to congress, Mr. Lamb regarded the distinction of much less consequence than his legal profession, and he breathed relief when the responsibilities of political office were lifted from him and he was permitted to pursue his course in professional and business life. His success in business was scarcely less remarkable than in the law, and his investments in lands and other substantial property became extensive and created for him an estate of great value. Alfred W. Lamb was a striking example of memory development. He satisfied his voracious appetite for knowledge by reading and observation and possessed the faculty of recalling for future use whatever would aid him in argument or illustration. He was simply one of the few Websters of the Missouri valley who carved out a destiny with the force of his intellect and went to his grave before he enjoyed its emoluments long or the peace and pleasures of a ripe old age. He belonged to no church or fraternal lodge. Mr. Lamb married Miss Mary McDannold, of Natchez, Mississippi, a daughter of William McDannold, a gentleman of eminence in the legal profession of Mississippi, whose five sons all died in the Confederate cause. Mr. Lamb died in 1888, and his wife passed away ten years later. Their two children were: Charles T.; and Mrs. H. K. Gilman, of Ithaca, New York.

Charles T. Lamb was born in Marion county, Missouri, January 24,

1864, and went through the public schools of Hannibal. He began life as a youth upon a cattle ranch in Texas, going out there in 1879 and becoming identified with the Nueces Land and Cattle Company, whose ranch lay across the Rio Grande river, from Eagle Pass, Texas. He continued in the service of this corporation until 1887 and was manager of the ranch for nine years. Returning to Missouri, he engaged in farming, and soon came to New London. He began his residence in the county seat in 1891 and his career has covered a period of breeding standard-bred horses, shipping cattle and mules and horses and in carrying on the business of an extensive land-owner and man of affairs. His wide information on the subject of stock brought him the appointment of superintendent of livestock for the Missouri commission at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in this position creating an interest in the exposition among the leading stockmen, or men who breed prize animals of any kind, secured the entry of a prize-winning exhibit of animals for his state, saw it take rank as a dairy and cattle commonwealth and also saw this state win all the championships of the world in Berkshire hogs. Mr. Lamb was made president of the New London Fair Association in 1908 and conducted, together with his aids, a successful fair in 1912. He took real estate exploitation from his office in New London in 1909, and now represents the M. K. & T. Railway Company for its Texas lands, and handles the Northeastern Missouri territory for the "cut-over" lands of the southeastern part of the state.

On December 4, 1888, Mr. Lamb was married to Miss Maggie V. Vorhis, daughter of Col. C. Vorhis, a widely-known public man of St. Louis and Hannibal and a Democratic politician. Mrs. Vorhis was formerly a Miss Gordon, and her children were: Mrs. R. H. Stillwell; D. J. Vorhis, who is now deceased; and Mrs. Lamb. Colonel Vorhis is a resident of Hannibal and eighty-five years of age. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lamb: Mary M. and Charles T., Jr., the latter associated with his father in business. Although interested in politics only for his friends, Mr. Lamb was elected mayor of New London in 1911, on the Democratic ticket, and is giving his adopted city a safe, clean and businesslike administration. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Hon. Champ Clark for the presidency in 1912.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL JAMES is the cashier of the Bank of New London and a citizen of prominence and good repute in his community. He was born in Pike county not far from his present residence, and his life has been passed almost wholly within the confines of this county. His family belongs to the age of pioneers in Missouri and was founded by a contribution from the citizenship of Kentucky, where, near Lexington, John R. James, its founder, married and began his career in life.

John R. James was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1800. He was given a liberal education there in his teens, and before he attained his majority he withdrew from the paternal roof and began his journey to the West. He stopped in Kentucky and while there made the acquaintance of the young lady who became his wife. They came at once to Missouri, and there, in their youth and strong in heroic purpose, they settled near Elk Lick Springs in Pike county in 1818. The young husband, scarce more than a boy in years, devoted himself to such rural activities as contributed to the support of his modest household, and among other occupations, taught school in the first cabin colleges of Missouri for several years and in this manner laid the foundation of a successful civil and industrial life.

The farm that John R. James made out of the virgin domain near Elk Lick Springs remained his abiding place until death called him. His

knowledge of legal forms and acquaintance with legal procedure of the time made him a valuable citizen to his community and he was much occupied in those respects. He made wills, executed conveyances, gave advice to his neighbors on all subjects, wrote their letters concerning matters about which their limited education had not informed them, and in devious ways made himself indispensable to his neighbors and to all in their community. While he was not gifted as a public speaker, he was able to gain and hold the interest of an audience with his fund of information as a conversationalist, and was popular in that way. In early life he was of the Whig persuasion politically, but the incidents and results of the Rebellion made him a Democrat. He was a member of the Christian church. No member of the James family other than John R. came to Missouri. He seems to have left no tangible record of his ancestors or his close relatives, and his passing marked his life as the beginning of a new branch of the James family. He married Elizabeth Thompson, a daughter of Gilbert Thompson, who came to Pike county as a pioneer, and whose family history will be seen in more detail in the sketch of Green G. Thompson in this historical work. Mr. James died in 1875 and his wife passed away in the year following. Their children were Thompson B., who passed his life in this community, married Miss "Puss" Crowson and left a family at his death. Jafferson G. died in 1911 in San Francisco, California; he went to that state following the Civil war, engaged in ranching near Fresno and accumulated a property estimated at seventy-three thousand acres of land at that point; he left a family at death. Clarinda Ann became the wife of James L. Alford and died in Ralls county. Mildred J. married Burgess Lake and passed away in this section in 1911. Augustus P. died in Pike county as the husband of Victoria Sutton. William M. passed away in Ralls county. Margaret is the wife of Jay B. Brashear, of Center, Missouri. John D. married Virginia Rector and died in Ralls county, leaving a family. Alexander C. is the subject of this review.

The country schools educated Alexander C. James for the most part, who was born at the family home near Elk Lick Springs on October 3, 1843. With the approach of manhood came the disturbing political situation of the Civil war period, and he evaded the complication thus arising by emigrating to California while the fratricidal conflict was being carried to its conclusion. He went by steamboat from New York to Colon, crossed the Isthmus of Panama by rail and landed at San Francisco without delay or untoward incident. He passed the first year on the ranch of his brother at Fresno, mentioned above, and then went over to Virginia City, Nevada, and was engaged chiefly in the wood business during the three years he remained there. He returned home by the same route he took going to the West and in 1866 engaged in farming in the community of his birth. In 1876 Mr. James left the farm and became deputy sheriff and collector under Sheriff John D. James for two years, and was again appointed by Sheriff Samuel J. Melson during his four year term. In 1884 he was elected to the office of sheriff and collector and during his two year term the office was divided and in 1886 he was elected county collector, serving four years. He was succeeded in the position by H. W. Ogle. Save for an occasional convention he has since attended, in one of which he witnessed the second nomination of President Cleveland, he has taken no active interest in county or national politics.

Retiring from office Mr. James was appointed cashier of the Ralls County Bank in which position he served three years and resigned to organize the Bank of New London in 1894. This institution was chartered with a capital stock of \$15,000 and began business with Bayless

Rector as president and Mr. James as cashier. Judge J. H. Priest succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Mr. Rector and Mr. W. H. Glascock is vice-president of the institution, which is one of the solid and conservative financial institutions in the county.

On August 10, 1869, Mr. James married Miss Laura J. Nally, a daughter of William H. and Mary J. Nally, of which family there appears a detailed account on other pages of this historical and biographical work.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. James are Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Indorf, a merchant of New London; Lola, married to Theodore Emerson, a farmer of Ralls county, and Iona, the wife of J. D. Smith, who is engaged in farming near New London.

Mr. James is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in addition to his banking interests, is something of a farmer himself, being the owner and indirect operator of a fine farm in Spencer township.

GEORGE E. MAYHALL is one of the old members of the bar of Ralls county in which he has passed his life for the most part, and in which he has attained a considerable prominence in connection with the public and professional life of the district. He is a director of the Bank of New London and has an established insurance business in this city, in addition to large property interests throughout the county. He is a native son of Ralls county, born September 24, 1834, in the old part of the Ferd. Alexander residence.

Mr. Mayhall is the son of Samuel W. Mayhall, born in Franklin county, Kentucky, December 17, 1804. The elder Mayhall learned the trade of a brick maker in his youth, and came to Missouri in 1830. After a brief stop in Palmyra, he located in Ralls county where he made brick and carried on building operations for many years in which time he erected the first brick court house and many of the first brick business houses of New London. He was a determined Whig until the Republican party was evolved from its ruins, and thereafter he was allied with the new party. He was constable of his district for thirty-six years and a member of the Christian church.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Mayhall, originally known as Mayhugh. He was born in Wales on March 17, 1778, and was married in the United States to a Miss Ward, born in Ireland in 1782, and the pair settled in Franklin county, Kentucky. He died there in 1860, and his widow survived him until 1875. They were the parents of twelve children.

Samuel W. Mayhall, their son, and the father of the subject, married Louisa Aslop, who died in 1882. Their children were Margaret, who became the wife of Judge William E. Harris; Jefferson A.; Elizabeth; Sarah; John W.; George E.; Augusta; Louisiana, who married William Wickersham; Clay M., the late distinguished editor and one of the founders of the *Ralls County Record*; Frances, who married Thomas R. Dodge, of Vandalia, Missouri; Samuel D.; Laura, the wife of John Bale of Hannibal, and William S., located in Minnesota.

George E. Mayhall received his education in the schools of New London and in McGee College, and with the close of his college career he took advantage of an opportunity to visit the then practically unexplored West, and he went by stage coach from Independence, Missouri, out the old Santa Fe trail to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in which territory his work for the next year was located. The journey of twenty days was made without untoward incident and the government work of sectionizing a portion of the arid domain under the supervision of Robert P. Kelley, the contractor, was the object of his errand to the west. The novelty of the life and the change of climate contributed largely to his

bodily vigor, and when he returned home he was in prime condition for another siege with his text books.

In 1860 Mr. Mayhall began reading law with J. P. Lancaster in New London and he was admitted to practice law upon examination before Judge G. Porter in 1862, being complimented at the close of the test upon his understanding of the basic principles of the law. He was elected to the office of county clerk of Ralls county the same year and was returned to the office until he had held it almost thirteen years, when he was succeeded by Benjamin Stephens.

During all these years of his public service he had kept in touch with the law by practice in the circuit court and when he resumed private life he devoted himself more closely to his profession. He subsequently engaged in the handling of and dealing in real estate, also carrying on an insurance business, and for some years conducted this dual vocation in connection with his law practice. The combination, however, was eventually succeeded by law and insurance, in which field of enterprise the evening of his life finds him still active and prominent.

Mr. Mayhall has been a Republican since the war. He voted for Bell and Everett in 1850 and for President Lincoln in 1864, since which time he has followed the fortunes of the Republican party. He comes from a Whig family and it was said of his father that he seemed to feel "he would have to go to heaven by way of Henry Clay." Mr. Mayhall was a delegate to the Republican state convention of 1904 and to the judicial convention the same year where Judge Norton was named judge of the court of appeals.

Associated with those having in charge the affairs of public education in New London, Mr. Mayhall has given the public the benefit of his best service in behalf of the youth of this modern age. He is a stockholder of the Ralls County Fair Association and of the Bank of New London.

George E. Mayhall was first married October 18, 1864, his wife being Therese McDonough, a daughter of Francis and Jane McDonough of Somerset, Ohio, a family of Irish origin. To them were born four children, as follows: Robert Emmet, who is with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Mobile, Alabama. He married Jane Megown, daughter of a well known and prominent family of this section of the country. Clara married Owen E. Guttery and died in St. Louis. Kate died in young womanhood, and Phil F. is justice of the peace of New London, and is identified with the mercantile interests of the county seat.

In 1890 the wife and mother died, and on December 22, 1892, Mr. Mayhall married Miss Kate Lavin, a half sister of his first wife.

In religious matters the Mayhall family is of the Baptist faith. Mr. Mayhall is a Mason of the Scottish Rite degree and for many years has been a student of the principles of Masonry and an effective instructor in the subject. He was district deputy grand master for twenty-three years and has served as grand junior deacon of the grand lodge. His diploma has many endorsements of eminent members of the order, among them that of Admiral W. S. Schley, the hero of Santiago in the Spanish-American war.

Among his ante-bellum acquaintances Mr. Mayhall numbers Samuel Clemens who made the world laugh as "Mark Twain." When Mr. Mayhall first knew him, Mr. Clemens was employed on his brother's newspaper in Hannibal, and the genius he in later years unfolded to the world which placed him as the world's most famous humorist was in those early days successfully concealed from his friends and acquaintances.

JAMES T. WATSON. The distinction of thorough industry, wholesome living, steadfast integrity, and ample prosperity and public spirited

citizenship has belonged to the Watson family throughout its dwelling within the limits of Northeast Missouri, where at least three generations of the name have been represented in active affairs.

The Watson family was founded within the territory embraced in this historical survey by James D. Watson and wife, who came into Ralls county from Albemarle county, Virginia, during the decade of the thirties. James D. had left his native county in wagons and after passing over the slope of the Alleghenies had loaded his household goods upon an Ohio river boat at Guyandotte and thence came around to St. Louis, where he remained from 1829 to 1831. In that city he was engaged with Thornton T. Grimsley, following his trade of harness maker. When he came into Ralls county he stopped at Saverton, then more of a place than Hannibal, where, it is said, at that time only one house stood.

At Saverton the pioneer entered a thousand or more acres of land at the government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre. As a worker in leather he was an important addition to the pioneer community, for besides managing his large lands and industrial labors he occasionally turned to his trade in making harness or a saddle for a neighbor or shoes for his own household. Finally with the beginning of more settled conditions he left off his trade altogether and farmed on an extensive scale with slave labor. On his broad acres he grew large quantities of hemp, tobacco, corn and other grain, and increased his herds of cattle and sheep. From such products not only were his family provided with food but also were clothed with the manufacture of the wool and flax and hides into the cloth and leather needed for all wearing apparel in that era of homespun fashions.

On the hills near Saverton he cleared out a big farm and subsequently moved over to Salt river and still later located west of New London, where he made the farm which is still occupied by his son, Fountaine. There his death occurred in 1872, his wife having passed away in 1869. They were active people in the Christian church, and he was a magistrate in the countryside for many years. His politics was Whig until that name ceased to denominate a party, and he then became a Democrat.

As a slave owner this pioneer never traded in his black people so long as they remained with him, but as soon as a runaway from his plantation was caught and returned, he was at once sold to the negro buyers. In this part of the state during ante-bellum days the slave auctions were held on the first Monday of the year, and at the same time, as great gatherings of people came into all the principal towns, the occasion was also used for the exhibition and sale of all the fine jacks and stallions and other fancy animals.

James D. Watson was married in Fluvanna county, Virginia, in 1826 to Miss Elizabeth A. Woodson. Both of them were natives of Fluvanna county, where he was born on December 31, 1801, and his wife on May 4, 1804. Their children were eleven in number, of whom the following came to maturity: Eveline, deceased, who was Mrs. John Strange, of Louisiana, Missouri; Elizabeth, who married Dr. E. B. Strode, and both died in Ralls county; John H., who left two children by his marriage to Bettie Miller; Emily M., who married George W. Allen, and died in this part of Missouri; Samuel Thomas, whose life is sketched below; James P., commonly called "Uncle Deck," whose interesting career is also outlined in subsequent paragraphs; Mary, who died young; Davilla A., who married F. K. Lynch and died near Center, Missouri, in 1912; Susan F., who died in early life, was the wife of Prof. Boyle Gordon, of the state university; Fannie, who became Mrs. Marshall Glascock, of Oakwood, Missouri; and Fountaine, a farmer of Ralls county, who married Sallie Priest. Of this numerous family about

seventy-five attended the reunion on "Watson day" at the New London fair in August, 1912.

Noticing briefly a still earlier generation of this remarkable family, the father of James D. was John Watson, a Scotch-Irishman, a native of Little Mountain in Albemarle county, Virginia. He was an educated man and educated some of his children in the University of Virginia. Specimens of his correspondence now extant show the trained and cultivated mind of the old gentleman. He died near Franklin, Tennessee, about 1841, at an advanced age, and his son, James, rode on horseback from Ralls county to aid in the settlement of his estate. He was living among his children at the time of his death. In the War of 1812 he had furnished a substitute. Of his children besides James D., there is mention of: William, who spent his life in Kentucky; Overton, who died in Tennessee; Dr. Fountaine, who also lived in Tennessee; Emily who married a Mr. Sargent and lived in Tennessee; while another daughter married a Brockman and still another married a Poulson.

Returning now to the original Watson household in Ralls county, there are many interesting items that might be related of its people and the pioneer customs. Grandmother Watson was a splendid type of that pioneer housewife who has been so often celebrated in story and reminiscence. Besides keeping a watchful eye on all the house and kitchen servants, carrying the keys and giving out the supplies, she also did spinning, weaving, sewing and knitting, planned dresses for special occasions and weddings, and, with the aid of her Thompsonian medicine box, waited on the sick and gave such valuable attention as to win the title of doctor and nurse in the community. Grandfather James D. was none the less a personage of distinction and valuable in social service. He was the country squire, was busied with the multitudinous details of his farm management, made and mended the shoes of family and slaves, did the legal business of the countryside, and gave advice and married the lovers.

James Poindexter Watson, one of the sons of James D. and the one referred to above as "Uncle Deck," has himself had a career of more than ordinary activity and experience. Like his brothers and sisters he attended the primitive country schools that existed during his boyhood, and all his life has had a thirst for information. His voracious reading of literature has become proverbial among his large acquaintance, and he is especially fond of history. He is also a close student of politics, and his political ideal is Tom Watson, the Georgia politician and editor.

"Uncle Deck" Watson at the beginning of the war entered the Confederate service as a private in Company A, under Captain Poindexter, in Colonel Major's regiment, and was under the command of General Price while that commander remained in Missouri. He participated in the Carthage fight in the battle of Wilson Creek, and was with Price's army when it made the first raid through central Missouri. At Lexington he was furloughed for a month, at the end of which he rode to the army at Springfield and accompanied it to Memphis, where his term of enlistment expired and he was discharged. He did not again enter the service.

On returning home Uncle Deck became a farmer near New London, and has been prospered and has long been a substantial and honored resident of this vicinity. Previous to the war he had unusual business experience. Engaged in the horse and mule importation business, he had carried his traffic far into the southern markets and even into Old Mexico. He bought large numbers of stock around Tamaulipas, and then drove them fifteen hundred miles or more across Texas, Indian Territory and Missouri. This was a profitable trade until broken up by the Civil war.

The maiden name of his first wife was Jennie Mills, a daughter of James Mills. The children of this union were: Charles T., who has spent twenty years as a contractor of public work in Mexico and Central America, and is now on government work at Panama; William E., a resident of Spokane, Washington; and Mayme, wife of Judge Ragland. Uncle Deek's second marriage was with Eliza Tutt, a daughter of James R. Tutt. Her death occurred in 1908, and she was the mother of the following children: Virginia, wife of Thomas Carstarphen; Laura, wife of Virgil D. Fisher, of Saverton; Richard P., of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the employ of the Pierson Company; Emma M., of New London; Joseph B. and Miss Georgia, both at the old home with their father.

Fountaine Watson, another of the sons of the pioneer James D., by his wife Sallie Priest, had the following family of children: Dr. Frank, of Texas; James Urton, a farmer of Ralls county; Dr. George F., of New London; Murray Drake, a lawyer and now representative in the lower house of the Missouri legislature; and Miss Elizabeth.

Samuel Thomas Watson, who was older than either of his two brothers mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, was born in July, 1834, and died at New London in 1909, after a long and honorable career as a farmer and citizen. His early education was limited, and he took no part in the Civil war except in so far as his sympathies were with the South. His entire career can be summed up in a devotion to the quiet pursuits of his estate near New London and in the substantial provision he made for his family. Though a Democrat, he had little concern with politics. He was a strict member of the Christian church.

He married Miss Margaret, a daughter of Taylor Jones, one of the notable old residents of Ralls county. The Jones family, originally from Virginia, was founded in Missouri by Dabney Jones, whose home was on the line between Ralls and Pike counties. Dabney Jones came within one vote of election as governor of the state of Missouri. He was several times an official of Ralls county and also represented the county in the lower house of the general assembly. Samuel T. Watson and wife had the following children: Dr. T. J., a physician of New York City; Julia, the wife of Gentry Fuqua, of Monroe county, this state; Bettie, who married Thomas Moore, of Hickmans Mills, Missouri; James T., whose career is sketched below; William T., a farmer near New London; Olivia, wife of Dr. W. T. Waters, of New London; and Margaret, of New London.

Mr. James T. Watson, whose name introduces this sketch of the Watson family, was born on his father's farm near New London, August 9, 1867. The home farm where he grew up is a mile and a half southeast of New London, and during his boyhood he attended the public schools of the county seat, and later was a student in the old Christian University at Nevada, Missouri. Since that time he has given all his business attention to farming and the stock business, and his career has been spent chiefly upon what is known as the old John Megown farm, adjoining the limits of New London. This place of one hundred and eighty-nine acres, besides another farm in Marion county, represents his substantial achievements during the twenty-five years of his active career. For a number of years he has been a Hereford cattle raiser and has also kept a number of jacks in his stables, and this feature of his enterprise has earned for him the familiar appellation of "Watson, the Jack Man."

Mr. Watson was married on March 21, 1902, to Miss Cora McWilliams, a daughter of James and Sarah (King) McWilliams. They have one son, Elmer Hampton, born January 26, 1913. They have a comfortable and delightful home near and also one in the county seat. Mr. Watson

is a Democrat, but has never aspired to public office, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

DR. WHITLEY GRAY HENDRIX has practiced medicine in Ralls county for more than forty years and has passed almost his whole professional life in New London. He was born in Callaway county, Missouri, January 1, 1843, on Sunday,—the first day of the week, month and year, and is the son of William and Judith Ann (Bourn) Hendrix. The father was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, in 1805, married there in 1830 and seven years later came to Callaway county, Missouri. He moved into the forest, built a house of logs, cleared up a space in the midst of the wilderness and began to till the soil with all the energy and determination born of a strong will to make a home for his family where independence might be their lot. He remained there until 1849, then removed to Audrain county, and in 1856 he was elected sheriff and collector of the county. He served out his term and in so doing proved himself an able and efficient officer and he died in 1873 on the 16th of December. He was the son of Rudy Hendrix, of German antecedents, and a native North Carolinian, who came into Kentucky during the early years of her statehood and died in Oldham county, that state. The mother of Dr. Hendrix was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, and her people likewise were from Virginia. She was born on June 14, 1814. They became the parents of ten children as follows: James D., of Nevada, Missouri; Richard, deceased; Franklin of Canon City, Texas; Thomas, of Audrain county, Missouri; Lawrence M., deceased; Dr. Whitley G.; Ellen, who married David M. Ward and resides in Kansas City; Mary, the wife of Columbus Wisdom, of Marshall, Missouri; Affie, who died single, and Miss Lizzie of Mexico, Missouri.

Dr. Hendrix was born in the log cabin his parents built upon their arrival in Callaway county, Missouri. Conditions of agriculture during his boyhood were sufficiently unfavorable to inspire in him a desire for a life other than that of the farm, and he early turned his attention toward the medical profession as an outlet for his energies and ambitions. Teaching offered the best opportunity to continue his private studies and to give him a living at the same time, and he taught his first school in the Grant community of Audrain county before the Civil war troubles affected or reached him. When the authority of the government called upon him to declare his loyalty to the Union by taking what was known as the "test oath," he declined and saved himself the ignominy of imprisonment by fleeing the state. He located in Pike county, Illinois, while the troubles of war time were adjusting themselves at home and there also engaged in teaching school. About the close of the war period he returned to Missouri and resumed his work in the school room near Louisiana on Noix creek. He continued to teach in Audrain county and to do the preliminary work of his medical course as well. In the winter of 1866-7 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa, and was granted a certificate to practice medicine before his graduation. He conducted his first practice with an established physician in Boone county and in 1868 located at St. Vrain Mills in Ralls county.

His beginning at this time was about as humble as it might well be imagined, his possessions being thus enumerated: Young wife, pill pockets, pony, saddle and bridle, primitive furnishings in a frontier house and less than a dollar in change in his pockets. In the winter of 1869 he entered upon the final work of his professional preparation at Keokuk and was graduated in 1870. He reached Quincy enroute to join his wife, with ready cash limited to a twenty-five cent piece,—a circumstance which threatened a serious menace to his homeward progress. He

decided to pledge his silver watch,—a present to him, but when he approached a silversmith for the purpose the latter called in an officer, thinking he had found a thief. After answering innumerable questions put by the officer, the young doctor produced his diploma and satisfied his questioners that his case was genuine. Refusing then to part with his watch he searched the city for some possible acquaintance who would aid him, and meeting with success in that quest, he finished his trip home and resumed his professional work.

In 1875 Dr. Hendrix moved to Madisonville and entered into practice with Dr. M. L. Catron, and later he took a course of lectures in Rush Medical College in Chicago. He located in New London in 1877 and has since been active in his good work in this community.

During his long career in medicine the doctor's office has been open to many young men who have entered the same profession. Those who went out of his office and subsequently pursued courses in medicine were: Dr. W. W. Rodman, of Pierce City, Missouri; Dr. J. P. Neeley, of New London, Missouri; Dr. J. F. Hendrix, of Howell county, Missouri; Dr. J. O. Phelan, of Oklahoma City; Dr. John Phelan, of Marshall, Missouri; and his own son, Dr. John W. Hendrix, now engaged in the drug business in New London.

In November, 1888, Dr. Hendrix married Miss Mollie Boaz, a daughter of David Boaz, a Virginia man and a farmer, whose wife was Miss Polly Brown. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Boaz were Robert, of Callaway county, Missouri; John, of Cole county, Missouri; Thomas, deceased; Agnes, also deceased; Mrs. Hendrix, born in 1848; Hattie, the widow of a Mr. Armstrong; Nannie died as the wife of Samuel McElroy.

Dr. and Mrs. Hendrix have three children. Logie L. is the wife of Charles Weaver, a farmer near New London; they have two sons, Harry Weaver, a young attorney at the county seat, and Lloyd now attending high school; Rosie, the wife of Dr. F. E. Walters, of Bowling Green; Dr. John W., the only son of Dr. and Mrs. Hendrix, married Miss Maud Lair, and they have a daughter, Madeline.

Dr. Hendrix, the elder, entered the Christian church when a youth of eighteen years at Mexico, Missouri, and notwithstanding the growing tendency of physicians and surgeons towards the ranks of doubters, he has continued a follower in the faith, and maintained his household a Christian home. Fraternally the doctor is a Master Mason and he is a Democrat in his political opinions.

Dr. Hendrix occupies a high place in the popular confidence and esteem of all who come within the circle of his acquaintance, and he is known and loved as a man of generous heart and high ideals. He has been a successful man in his profession from every view point, and is known to be one of the financially independent men of the city, his holdings of valuable lands in Missouri and Texas being large and his other interests in a property way being of an extensive nature.

CLAUDE P. PRITCHETT is the mechanical genius of Frankford and is the father and developer of a varied and important industry which contributes in no small way to the prosperity of the town. His mechanical achievements are the outcome of a nursing of talent exhibited as a youth and they have brought to his native town a cluster of industries which work in harmony together and maintain the whirr of continuous business on one spot of Frankford's townsite.

Mr. Pritchett was born two and a half miles from Frankford on April 29, 1873. He grew up on his father's farm; the father owned and devoted his life to intensive stock dealing, and his reputation in that business was bounded only by the limits of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. He

embarked in the blooded cattle industry in early life and established the practice of "sale day" about the beginning of the Civil war period. With the passage of years his sales covered other stock and before he died he had built up a business which attracted buyers far beyond the limits of his own state and which covered the sale of horses, mules and cattle and mounted into the thousands of dollars. Colonel Judy, the famed auctioneer of Illinois, officiated at his earlier transactions and "Dock" Biggs, Pike county's celebrated sale-crier, conducted his later and more extensive sales. It was his ambition to live to hold his fiftieth annual sale, but he died a few months too soon to realize that hope.

William Pritchett was born in Pike county, Missouri, in 1838. His father, Alexander Pritchett, the grandfather of the subject, pioneered to Missouri from Kentucky in about 1812, and settled near Frankford, the city being founded in 1819. He died soon after the birth of his son William, who was one of ten children. The mother was Elizabeth Waddell before her marriage to Alexander Pritchett, and their children were: Mary, born in 1810 in Kentucky, married Caleb J. T. Medford and passed her life in and about Frankford; then followed four sons,—Gabriel, Thomas, Sidney A., George; Jemimah married Daniel Stark; Wilmoth became the wife of Hathe Jones; Kate married John Fisher; Emily; and William, the father of Claude Pritchett, was the youngest of the ten.

A strong character was William Pritchett, and a remarkable man in many respects. He came to manhood with but little knowledge of books and literally made himself as a result of the experiences he passed through. He was a mountain of energy and a splendid example of honorable ambition. He planned a successful career in breeding blooded cattle and was one of the first importers of Shorthorns in this section of the country. In this industry he made a name which reached out into the cattle market of the middle west, and he added to its lustre with each annual sale in its increased importance. He was a broadcast advertiser of his events, and his dates came to be treated as a holiday around Frankford. He was active in politics at one time, and was elected by the Democratic party to the office of county collector two terms. He was not a member of any church, but he practiced the more substantial forms of Christianity, and his aid reached those persons and objects most deserving of material support. He gave the ground for the site of the Baptist church of Frankford and the other denominations felt the substantial uplift of his liberal hand.

William Pritchett married Miss Martha O. Johnson, a daughter of Rev. M. Johnson who was a pioneer and a noted local preacher of frontier times here. Rev. Johnson, too, was a self-made man. His family needs made industry on his part most necessary, and while he toiled in the field or elsewhere he carried a book about with him that he might enjoy his rest time in study of practical lesson or in the preparation of his coming Sunday sermon. He organized many of the Baptist churches of Pike, Ralls and Marion counties and remained at his post until the evening of his life. He collected toll from his congregations according to their will. In the earlier times, a pair of shoes, a coat, hat or socks, or some article for other members of the family or for his home were some of the donations that came from members of his flock. Contrary to the custom among the usual pioneer preachers, he demonstrated a fine business ability in the management of his affairs, and died, possessed of several hundred acres of land. He passed away in 1870 and his wife, who was Miss Sallie Kelley, died about 1875. They were the parents of fifteen children, one of whom was a soldier in the Mexican war, and several of the sons were participants in the War of the Rebellion. The

family were Republicans, and although slave holders, they were in sympathy with the Union in the issues of war.

Mrs. Martha Pritchett was born in Pike county in July, 1830. She has led a life of exceeding industry and was the faithful companion of her husband for many years. She has had the good fortune to retain that condition of health and spirits which permitted her to ever respond to the call of duty, and on her eightieth birthday she prepared dinner for seven harvest hands, besides performing the regular routine of her home work. She united in early life with the church, and it was she who gave the religious training to the large family of sons and daughters who went from her home with the passing years. The children born to her and her husband were: Charles E. and Orion R., both prominent citizens of Frankford, the latter being the mayor of the town; Mary became the wife of W. E. Allison of Kirksville, Missouri; Sallie Ollie died at Columbia, Missouri, as the wife of W. J. Hetzler; Laura died in childhood; John William passed away in 1901; Leo and Ole were twin brothers; the former is a resident of Frankford and the latter died in childhood; Claude P. of this review and Myrtle, who married H. L. Caverly of Frankford.

Claude P. Pritchett attended the country schools from the age of seven to eighteen years, after which he took collegiate course, two years, in the high school of Frankford. Having decided upon mechanics as his sphere he began his trade with the Gardner Governor Works at Quincy, Illinois. While pursuing his course of instruction he applied himself to a task involving originality of a high order, during vacations, evenings and other off-duty opportunities. His co-apprentices gave their evenings and rest-time to cards or other amusements and ridiculed him for his folly in bending over the table or the bench in the working out of his own ideas. They called him "country" and "farmer" and other names meant to carry a sting with them in their attempts to dissuade him from his occupation, but he persisted in whittling or drilling or boring or turning with the lathe until he laid before them a model steam engine of one-half horse power, unlike anything in the shop. He was discovered one day working at his invention by Mr. Gardner, who inquired what he was working on. Although he feared a reprimand he told his employer that he was developing his own idea in the use of steam, and instead of the "scold" he expected he was encouraged to continue his efforts, and assured the young inventor-in-embryo that he would encourage any of his apprentices and render them every assistance in their efforts to bring to light something new in the mechanical world. The toy engine Mr. Pritchett made was brought home with him and was put to work running a lathe, and it occupies a place in his industrial establishment today. He made a second engine, complete, and the two, together with the model in wood, carry one back to his "shop" days at Quincy and stimulate inquiry as to the results of his later life. When he came back to Frankford he built a sort of pole shack for his first workshop and the repair work that came to him the first year encouraged him to enlarge his plant. He added more machinery until his machine shop was fitted to do everything required of him; he added a blacksmith shop; put in a saw-mill and adjoining it he installed a planing-mill. He equipped his plants with a water system by planting an old boiler to the water depth, for a well, which gives a constant supply. He devised a steam "jack" for turning his logs on the carriage and a steam device for dragging the logs to the carriage, one man being able to do the work alone. He uses a traction engine for power in cutting lumber and utilizes its power in summer for threshing grain, a business he has followed for more than twenty-five years. In the machine shop he installed a motor in a buggy and made the first auto that ever ran about Frankford. Discovering

that this was not to be the successful auto he made a new engine complete, save for the tires, and thus again demonstrated his prowess as a mechanic. Thus interested in automobiles he became a dealer and this department of his many sided enterprise has brought him substantial returns. Although he has mastered the mechanism of the machines, he has installed his oldest son as demonstrator and salesman, and the combination of father and son, each in his own role, has produced a business without friction. The conditions at the plant of Mr. Pritchett, as indicated herein, reveal his situation now in contrast with it when he returned to Frankford with his engine and an acquired trade. It suggests the possibilities open to a boy whose energies have been applied to the accomplishment of a certain end, and it is a lesson worthy of emulation on the part of the present day youth and the youth of generations yet unborn.

Mr. Pritchett married in Frankford on April 1, 1894, Miss Daisy Campbell a daughter of William Campbell and a granddaughter of George Campbell, pioneer citizen of this locality, originally from Kentucky. She is a relative of the noted reformer and preacher, Alexander Campbell, and her mother was Miss Bina Stark. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett are the parents of four children: Dale, who is seventeen years old, is his father's chief assistant; Alva is the only daughter, and Frank and Ole are the younger members of the household.

The family are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Pritchett is an active worker in the Sunday school of that church. He is a Democrat, an alderman of Frankford, and mayor pro tem of the city.

ENOS F. HOSTETTER. One of the senior residents of Frankford, whose memories include the evolution of present civilization from the primitive conditions of pioneer days in Missouri, is Enos F. Hostetter, formerly farmer and merchant, now retired, making his home in Frankford, Pike county. Of Mr. Hostetter's grandfather, Isaac Hostetter, a detailed account is given elsewhere in this work. When that pioneer of more than a century ago was making the journey from Kentucky to Pike county, he and his wife made a brief stay in St. Charles county. Here it was, in 1810, that Enoch Hostetter, who lived to become the father of Enos Hostetter, was born. Amid farming scenes in the new country, Enoch Hostetter spent his childhood and youth. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, for which service he was made a pensioner of the government. His residence in Frankford began before the Civil war and here it was that he spent the rest of his life. He was a quiet, normal citizen, remarkable for little except his lack of bad habits, for he never used either tobacco or strong drink. He was a Democrat in politics and was a stanch member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Enoch Hostetter, the mother of our subject, was a member of the Floyd family of Lewis county, two of her sisters being Mrs. Jo Little, of that locality and Mrs. Jackson. The marriage of Sarah Floyd and Enoch Hostetter occurred in the thirties and their children were as follows: William H. now a farmer near Frankford; Isaac N., who died here in 1912; John T., of Los Angeles, California; Eliza J., who became Mrs. J. J. Nichols, and who resides on the farm which was her childhood home; Harriet, who is Mrs. John T. Burroughs and lives in Nevada, Missouri; Enos F., the facts of whose life are given below; and Elizabeth, Mrs. Daniel Thornton, who died in Pike county, Missouri. The mother of this family died in 1852, after which Mr. Hostetter took another mate. The second wife was Lucinda Benn, who had been the widow of Mason Benn.

The date of Enos F. Hostetter's birth was November 6, 1845, his birthplace being a farm near Frankford. This locality, Peno township,

was his childhood playground and his school facilities began with the historic log cabin school house of the community. He clearly remembers its latch door, its window opening of an omitted log, the slab benches that were too high to permit the little feet of children to reach the floor, and the short terms of often but three months of the year. Before Enos Hostetter had passed beyond school age, however, crude desks had supplanted the primitive bench and slanted shelf. He thus witnessed by degrees the departure of the old and the coming of the new.

When Enos Hostetter took his place among men, it was as a representative of the agricultural vocation. In this occupation he continued until a serious accident to himself forced him to retire from manual labor to work of a more sedentary nature. In the year 1868, when he was returning on a cold day from a trip to Louisiana, Missouri, with two acquaintances, he alighted from the wagon in which they were riding in order to obtain some warmth from the exercise of walking. As he did so, the jarring of a loaded gun in the bottom of the wagon caused the weapon to discharge its load of bird shot, striking Mr. Hostetter in the right side. The wound thus inflicted threatened his life, disabled him for several months and resulted in his seeking lighter employment.

Upon recovering from his injury, Mr. Hostetter engaged in merchandise in Frankford, as a member of the firm of Thompson, Hostetter & Company. When after several months this firm sold out and was dissolved, he entered the employ of Lowry and Turnbull as a clerk, remaining with them in this capacity for about fifteen years. At the end of that time he accepted a position in the employ of G. L. Praul & Company, continuing for five years. He then went into business once more, this time as a member of the firm of Hostetter & Donovan. After seven years of mercantile activity, this partnership was discontinued and that of Hostetter & Brown was launched. This firm existed until about the time of Mr. Brown's election to the office of county recorder. At that time Mr. Brown sold his business interests to Mr. Gentle. This firm continued about eighteen months when they sold the store in July, 1912, and Mr. Hostetter retired from active business.

The Democratic party holds the fealty of Mr. Hostetter, as it claimed that of his father. His adherence to its principles, however, is evidenced chiefly by his casting of his ballot. Of societies only the church is of sufficient interest to him to include him in membership. The Christian denomination is the religious choice of Enos Hostetter and to it he gives his support and his service.

The marriage of Mr. Hostetter was solemnized February 28, 1882, when Miss Florence Magnuss became his wife. She represents a former Baltimore family, her father being Alexander Magnuss and her mother Olive Sanders Magnuss. Her brothers and sisters include Benjamin F. Magnuss; Ella, who is Mrs. I. D. Elsea; James, who married Bertha Steele and who is now deceased; Maud married J. W. Gentle of Frankford, Missouri; William, whose wife was a Miss Hubert; Lola, who became Mrs. G. W. Blackwell; and Lee and Glenn Magnuss, who reside in Kansas City, Missouri. Florence Magnuss Hostetter was the second child and oldest daughter of her parents.

Into the Frankford home of Enos and Florence Hostetter one daughter was born, who was named Mabel. She is the wife of Raymond B. Parker, of Hannibal, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of one daughter, Mildred, the only grandchild of Enos Hostetter and his estimable wife.

GREEN G. THOMPSON, a substantial and prosperous farmer of Frankford, is a representative of one of the oldest families of Ralls county, and

was born three miles from the city in which he now makes his home, his birth occurring in February, 1846. His father, Gilbert J. Thompson, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1811, and came to Missouri as a youth with his father and others of the family in 1826. They became settlers of Ralls county, locating permanently on Peno creek, where the senior Thompson, the first Gilbert of the name, gave up the remainder of his life to farming activities. The farm responded bountifully to the industrious efforts of this new family and remained its abiding place during the lives of its pioneer founders.

The grandfather of the subject, who was Gilbert Thompson, died when he was about seventy years of age. He married Jane Shannon in Kentucky, and they were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters. The sons were John, Jarvis, William, Gilbert J. and Harvey. The daughters were Betsey, who married John R. James; Nancy, the wife of William Penix; Sarah became the wife of James Alford, and Susan, who married Jerry Douglass.

Gilbert J. Thompson was given a primitive education in the country schools of his home place which in his early day were nothing to boast of. He followed in the footsteps of his worthy father and became an extensive farmer. He was deeply interested in live stock raising and mules, horses, sheep and hogs were produced in large numbers on his place. He was a Democrat, but not a politician. In matters of church relationship he held membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and was for years an elder in that body. He favored the cause of the South in the times of stress and storm incidental to the war period, as might be expected of one of his Kentucky ancestry and birth, but he refrained from giving actual aid to the cause. He married Mary S. Tapley, a daughter of Green Tapley, who was a Virginia settler of Missouri and one of the leading men of Ralls county. Mrs. Thompson died in 1875, the mother of eight children, as follows: John H., who died in Vandalia without issue; Hannah J., who married John J. Hutchinson, and passed away in this community; William J. of Vandalia, Missouri; Joseph H. of California; Lee Anna became the second wife of John T. Hutchinson, and lives in Fulton, Missouri; Virginia married J. C. Donovan and died at Frankford; James P., engaged in the livery business in Frankford, and Green G., of this review. The father died in 1885.

Green G. Thompson came to mature years in the country village near Frankford. He attended the schools there, then finishing with a course of study in Van Rensselaer College nearby. In 1868 he followed his natural inclination and carried out the desire he had cherished for years to see some of the country beyond that in which he had been reared, and he accordingly made the water trip to California, landing on the Pacific Coast April 20, 1868, and crossing eastward to Nevada. There, at Virginia City, he secured employment as a stationary engineer in a mine. He remained in the West until the Union Pacific Railroad was completed and returned home by that route, being among the first patrons of the line in the year 1870. For a brief time prior to his trip to the West Mr. Thompson had been employed in the engine room of the flour and woolen mills in Frankford, where he gained the knowledge which proved so useful to him in locating a position in the western country. Returning to the old home, he resumed farming and has continued it with success since that time, save for a period of four years when he was a member of the mercantile firm of Thompson & Donovan in Frankford. He cultivated a large portion of the two fine farms that are accredited to him on the tax rolls, and has always enjoyed prosperity and comfort in his rural life. In recent years he became a resident of Frankford, where he has en-

joyed the advantages of more advanced schools and proper church influences for his growing family. In a political way, Mr. Thompson adheres to the faith of the Democratic party, which is the dominant influence in Pike county, and for many years he was a conspicuous figure in Pike county politics, and was on various occasions a delegate of his party to state and other Democratic conventions. When Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency at St. Louis, Governor Francis remembered Mr. Thompson with a ticket of admission to the convention, and there he witnessed the workings of one of the greatest political conventions ever assembled.

On September 4, 1873, Mr. Thompson was first married. Miss Susan J. Douglass, a daughter of Jerry Douglass, became his wife on that day, and she passed away on December 24, 1882, leaving her husband and an adopted daughter, who was reared to years of womanhood but passed away in 1910. His second marriage was consummated in 1889, Miss Lillian Carstarphine, daughter of John Carstarphine becoming his wife. John Carstarphine was at that time a farmer, but was originally a native of Kentucky, and had been; previous to his settling in Missouri, a Colorado miner. He married Miss Julia Owen and their two children were Lillian and Owen. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have a son and daughter.—Jefferson C. and Frances M. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson and family hold membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he is especially active, being a ruling elder of the Frankford body of that church, and prominent in the Sunday school work as an able and efficient teacher. The family is one which has ever enjoyed the highest esteem and confidence of the farming community where they spent the earlier years of their life and of the city of Frankford, where they have passed their more recent years, and where Mr. Thompson is regarded as one of the valuable and representative citizens of the town.

HON. MICHAEL JACKSON JONES. Among the prominent and popular men of Pike county who have won distinction in various callings, none comes more vividly before the public mind than does Hon. Michael Jackson Jones. As a farmer, as financier and as statesman, he has been equally successful, and his name will live in the annals of Missouri history as one of its makers. Born near Frankford, on January 28, 1839, he was reared on the farm his father settled in 1820. Numerous representatives of this fine old family have played an honorable part in the industrial and political history of Pike county for almost a hundred years, and as its chief figure today, "Jack" Jones ably maintains the dignity and the substantial record of this pioneer family.

William Jones, the father of the subject, was a man of about thirty when he departed from his Virginia home on horseback, his goal being the state of Missouri. He was born in the Old Dominion in December, 1791, and came to his majority without any advantages beyond those of a common schooling. He was reared on a farm and inured to the customs of slave times, and in after years he became an owner of slaves himself. He crossed the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and located two miles northeast of Frankford. His choice proved a happy one and this locality was ever afterward his home, and the farm he brought under subjection there is now the property of his son "Jack." One of the old darkies who was once the property of the family, Rufus Blackwell by name, still lives in the community at a patriarchal age, and among his race is considered the "man of wealth" in Pike county.

William Jones made his success as a farmer in raising grains and stock. The prosperity he ever enjoyed in his vocation placed him among

the independent men of his day, and when he passed away he left a modest estate as witness of the industry and success of his life. He came to Missouri as a Whig, having been reared under that political influence among the followers of Adams, Hamilton and other great Whigs of the Revolutionary period, but with the issues of the Rebellion his policy changed and he became a Democrat. In his makeup as a man and in his relation to his fellows as a citizen, William Jones was strikingly well equipped. He possessed a strong moral bent without owning allegiance to any sect or church, and he ever demonstrated a fine sense of justice and fairness in his dealing with his fellow men, feeling keenly the purport of his obligation. He was humane in dealing with his subjects and manifested all the finer sentiments toward his family and friends. He knew no fraternity other than what justice and humanity prompted, and when he died on February 19, 1875, the community lost a useful citizen, in whom it had long been wont to place its trust and confidence.

Just who was the head of this immediate family in Virginia is somewhat obscured by incomplete records, but whoever he was, four of his sons established homes for themselves in Pike county and left families there at their deaths. Dabney, Harrison and Michael were the three brothers of William Jones whose presence was felt among the Virginia pioneers of Pike county.

William Jones married Charlotte Cleaver, a daughter of General Stephen Cleaver who settled in Pike county as a pioneer from Kentucky, where he was born and where he married and passed a few years of his active life. The general became an Indian fighter in his native state as a result of his antipathy for the "red man of the forest," which he acquired as the outcome of his early experiences with them. As a youth in his home state he was shot through the knee, made a captive by Indians, and forced to live among the tribe for some four years. He escaped and was made commander of the troops that were sent against them by the state, and gave distinct aid in subjugating the band. When he moved to Missouri the General settled three miles northeast of Frankford and finished his life as a farmer. He died in about 1840 and of his children, William and Henry moved to Arkansas; Thomas passed away in Monroe City, Missouri; Mrs. John Cobb died in Waco, Texas, and Mrs. Charlotte Jones died in Pike county, on April 2, 1881.

The issue of William and Charlotte (Cleaver) Jones were the following children: Stephen, Henry and William, Jr., passed away in early manhood, William, Jr., leaving one son, Stephen William; M. J., of this review; and Margaret, who became the wife of Edward Hesser and died in Louisiana, Missouri, leaving two sons.

Michael Jackson Jones was educated in the public schools and in Van Renssalaer Academy in Ralls county. He was engaged in farming on the parental homestead when the Civil war broke out, and he immediately enlisted, adopting the cause of the Confederacy as his own. During his two years of service he was with the First and Fourth Missouri Infantry in General Cockrell's Brigade. He took part in the fight at Lexington, was a unit of General Price's army in the battle of Elkhorn, or Pea Ridge, and went with the command to Memphis following that engagement to reinforce the Confederates in the East. He took part in the battles at Corinth and Iuka and participated in the manoeuvring in the defense of Vicksburg to Grand Gulf and was shot through the lung in the engagement at Champion Hill, or Baker's Creek. The minie ball which thus ended his service is still imbedded in his back and it made him an invalid and unfit for any duty throughout the remainder of the war. With the restoration of peace in the country, Mr. Jones resumed

his farming amid the scenes of his boyhood and has continued it since then. His success in this field of endeavor has been even more pronounced than was that of his father, and his extensive farming and stock raising interests have known him only as manager for some years. He has been president of the local bank for twenty years, that organization being known as the Frankford Exchange Bank, and is closing a prominent political career with two terms in the Missouri house of representatives. For many years Mr. Jones has participated warmly in the political parleys of the Democratic party in Pike county. He has known the Missouri leaders of the party almost since the war period. He has sat in state conventions with them and has counselled with candidates and managers in contested campaigns with the political enemy since his disabilities in the field of politics were removed. In 1908 he was first elected to the legislature and took part in the Forty-fifth general assembly. He was returned to that body in 1910 and held the chairmanship of the committee on game and fish, and served on the committees of election, roads and highways, banks and banking and printing.

Among the acts with which his name is prominently associated are the bill to encourage permanent road building by permitting the citizens along the proposed road to pay one-fourth of the expense, the county one-fourth and the state one-half, which bill became a law and has already demonstrated its efficiency as a builder of gravel roads. He secured the passage through the house of a bill pensioning all disabled Confederate soldiers, but the confusion in the senate resulting from the loss of the capitol prevented it from becoming a law. He got 99 out of 109 votes. But the bill which does Mr. Jones the greatest honor, however, is his memorial to the soldiery of Missouri. He secured in this connection the passage of a law directing the state to erect a monument to the Confederate and Federal soldiery of the Commonwealth in commemoration of their deeds at Vicksburg. The contract was let and the monument is to be completed about July, 1913. He was made a member of the joint committee to select a site for the monument, which duty was performed in 1912, and the location selected was on Confederate avenue, upon the battleground, between the lines of the two opposing armies and where the most of the Missouri troops were engaged. Thus has the life of Mr. Jones as the representative of the people been one of the greatest activity, along lines which best express the will of the people, as well as his own high sense of right and justice.

Mr. Jones was married in Louisiana, Missouri, in October, 1875, to Miss Callie Owen, a daughter of Addison and Edna Owen, who came to Missouri from Kentucky and became residents of Hannibal. Mrs. Jones died in 1890, leaving three children. Charlotte is a member of the home family; Harry, who died in September, 1911, left two daughters, Callie and Helen; Edna, who is the youngest child of her parents, married Russell Williams, a shoe dealer of Louisiana, Missouri. All three daughters educated in the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri. Mr. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian church of Frankford, and is a deacon of that body.

LEONARD D. KENNEDY is the postmaster of Frankford and a young business man whose career here began as a mature youth in this city in the government service. His family belongs to one of the recent acquisitions to Pike county, having been founded by the late Isaac M. Kennedy, merchant and postmaster of Frankford.

The remote ancestor of Mr. Kennedy was an Irishman who settled in Virginia, where Isaac Kennedy, the grandsire of Leonard D. Kennedy, was born in 1832. Isaac Kennedy came west to Illinois in 1849 and

settled in Jersey county and during his active life was engaged in farming there. He married Elizabeth Davis, born in Devonshire, England, and they became the parents of Isaac M., and Jesse of Alton, Illinois.

Isaac N. Kennedy passed his minor years upon the farm near Jerseyville. He was given a fair education and was dissuaded against the fortunes of a rural career by the attractions of a salesman's life. He became a traveling salesman for the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company of St. Louis and left the road after several years to engage in business for himself in Frankford. He came to this point in 1902, opened a dry goods store, was appointed postmaster of the little city in 1902, as the successor of J. R. Weldy, and died in middle life. He was a Republican and soon became identified with the working organization of Missouri. Any matter of moment to the party affecting this section was referred to him and he was recognized in the makeup of representation from the county to local or other convention work of the party. He knew the chief leaders of Missouri Republicanism and was present at the Hadley banquet at St. Louis following the election of the governor.

In 1884 Mr. Kennedy married his first wife in Macoupin county, Illinois. She was Miss Mary C. Hall, whose father, David Hall, was one of the wealthy farmers of that county. Mrs. Kennedy died July 4, 1886. His second wife was Miss Edith Bothwell. Mr. Kennedy died October 18, 1909.

Leonard D. Kennedy grew up in the home of his grandfather Kennedy at Jerseyville, Illinois. He is the only child of his parents, and was born on July 20, 1885. Before he more than completed the work of the common schools he evinced a desire for business activity, and his business life began with a clerkship in Jerseyville, after which he became a postal clerk on the Frisco Railroad between St. Louis and Monett. The appointment of his father as postmaster of Frankford brought him to this place as assistant postmaster, and he was commissioned by Roosevelt in February, 1909. He is, of course, a Republican, but is better known for the efficiency of his performance of his official duty as postmaster than for his political enthusiasm.

Mr. Kennedy was married in Frankford on September 23, 1906, to Miss Maud Weatherford, a daughter of Frank Weatherford, a granite and marble dealer of this place, and numbered among the early families of the county. Mrs. Kennedy passed away on February 22, 1911, leaving a son, L. D., Jr.

CHARLES O. POOL. A progressive and up-to-date man of the younger generation of active men in this community is Mr. Charles O. Pool, manager of the LaCrosse Lumber Company of Frankford, Missouri. The paternal line of his family was transplanted from Tennessee by the immigration from that state of Charles Pool's grandfather, William Pool, at a date near the middle of the preceding century. He settled in Lincoln county, Missouri, where he devoted his endeavors to the vocation of farming. His wife was a member of the Owens family and the children of their family included two sons and one daughter, now living. John W. Pool is a resident of Montgomery City. Elizabeth is Mrs. James East, of St. Louis. George P. Pool is the father of Charles O. Pool, to whom this sketch is dedicated.

George Pool was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, in the 'fifties. Educationally he is a product of the public schools of his rural district. His life interests have been confined to his home and the duties of his calling. He first learned the trade of carpenter and for several years was engaged in that branch of industry. In middle life, however, he discontinued his work as a builder and returned to the occupations he had

known as a boy. He now follows agricultural pursuits on a farm near Montgomery City. George Pool holds the political views of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for political favors.

Mrs. George Pool, the mother of Charles O. Pool was in her girlhood Miss Lucy Kruger, a daughter of Fred Kruger and his wife, and the third of their five children. Since her marriage to Mr. Pool five children have been born and reared in the Pool home. Clarence, the eldest, is a farmer near Montgomery City; Charles O., the special subject of this sketch, was the second in line. Anabelle, Ira and Raymond are still in the home of their parents.

Charles O. Pool, who was born on the eighth day of June, 1884, was educated in the public schools, partially in Montgomery City. When eighteen years of age he began his independent vocational existence by accepting a position of minor importance with the LaCrosse Lumber Company at that place. His ability and faithfulness were such that he speedily rose in rank and importance with the firm and he was transferred to Jacksonville, Illinois, as foreman of the company's plant in that city. He fulfilled the duties and responsibilities of this prominent position for some years, and in 1908 accepted a position in his native state. His new location was Frankford, where he was made manager of the yard for the LaCrosse Company.

On May 18, 1910, Mr. Pool won a worthy domestic partner when Miss Leila Edna Benn, a scion of another early Pike county family, became Mrs. Pool. She is a daughter of Henry C. Benn and his wife, nee Kate Robertson, the latter representing the Robertson family who are reviewed at length elsewhere in this work. Mr. Benn, a farmer, died in 1902. Besides Mrs. Pool, his children were Zella, who is now Mrs. J. Brooks Brown, of near Frankford; and Charles H., who is conducting agricultural operations on property near his native heath.

Mr. and Mrs. Pool are also carrying on farming industries as a substantial part of their activities. Their residence is in Frankford, where their property interests are considerable. They are members of the Baptist church and Mr. Pool is a popular member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen.

WILLIAM HENRY McLOED is a farmer whose forefathers were of the pioneers of Pike county and whose settlement was made in the vicinity of Dover in 1821. He is a son of James S. McLoed and a grandson of William L. McLoed, the founder and head of this numerous family in Pike county.

James S. McLoed was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in December, 1811, and the farm of Maxwell Nunn of Calumet district is the farm upon which he grew to manhood and where his father first settled. To William L. McLoed is due the credit for striking the first blows which converted this beauty spot of nature into a productive little community, and there he resided until his death in 1876, when he was eighty-five years old. He was born in Virginia, was liberally educated, and was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was a staunch upholder of the Union in the Rebellion of 1861-5, and was in every way a forceful and popular citizen in his time. He was justice of the peace for some years; he was an able conversationalist and as a public speaker was considered something of an orator. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church. He married Sallie Stark, a sister of Judge James Ovid Stark, who is mentioned at length in this volume. His wife died in 1874 or thereabouts, the mother of seven children. Susan, the eldest, married Dr. William W. Wise; Sallie became the wife of Rev. Timothy Rogers, a minister of the Primitive Baptist church;

William L.; Jane, who married Richard Venable; Eliza died as the wife of Frank Shepherd; Mary, who married Lee Haney; and Emily married George Page; James S., the father of William Henry of this review; and George.

James S. McLoed came to his majority under the influence of an intellectual home, and received training in the studies common and practical in his day. He manifested a studious disposition all through his active life, and passed for a man well equipped in an educational way, as a result of his careful and continuous studies. His knowledge of land surveys was expert and his information as to legal forms and requirements was known to be good. He was a notary public and his office was ever a popular one for the execution of and preparation of legal documents relating to contracts, transfers of real estate, and other matters affecting his county.

In his vigorous days he did carpenter work, and he always carried on his farming. He was a supporter of the Union during the war and found his political home in the ranks of the Democratic party. Like his father, he was a "Hardshell" or "Ironside" Baptist, and was noted for his conscientious regard for the right in all things. He was a quiet and gentle man and breathed the spirit of peace and counseled harmony between men and communities. He died in 1885, his wife having passed away in 1857. She was Miss Sallie Kelly in her maiden days, a daughter of Vincent Kelly and Susan (Moore) Kelly who settled in Pike county from Kentucky. Mrs. McLoed was born in January, 1811, and her children were Susanna, who married Judge John A. Mackey and died in 1865 without issue; John, who spent his life in Pike county and died in 1893, leaving a family; Lucinda, who married Marion Mackey, died in 1875, leaving four children; William H. of this review; and Benjamin F., farmer of Pike county, who married Rebecca A. Scott.

William Henry McLoed is living in the neighborhood of his children, where he was born in 1841. His education came to him chiefly through the country schools. At the time of the Rebellion he was enrolled with the Home Guard and in 1867 he withdrew from the parental home and located where he is now to be found, on a portion of the John W. Griffey farm. This tract of 240 acres reflects the care and cultivation he has bestowed upon it with unremitting zeal, in the preservation of its virgin forest, the beautiful groves into which its landscape has been fashioned by master hands, and in the general thrift which abounds and is evident in every corner of his domain.

Mr. McLoed has sought and held no office. He is a Democrat in politics and his religion is Universalism. He first married Miss Sarah Stark, a daughter of James and Catherine Schooler Stark. Mrs. McLoed died January 19, 1880, without issue, and on January 3, 1884, Mr. McLoed married Miss Mollie Poyser, a daughter of Adam Poyser, who came to Missouri from Ohio, with his wife, who was Catherine Grubb prior to her marriage. The Poyser children were William, George, Charles, Ann, Lou, Sallie and Mollie. Mrs. McLoed was born in 1858, and she and her husband are the parents of two sons,—Ora Henry and James Adam, both of whom are yet in the parental circle.

RICHARD B. NOEL. On the inauguration in January, 1913, of the new state administration, Richard B. Noel, as pardon attorney, had the honor of being the first appointee of Governor Major, to be confirmed by the senate. In selecting Mr. Noel for this important office, under the new state administration, Governor Major conferred a deserving honor not only upon the personal ability and career of Mr. Noel, but at the same time fittingly honored the county which has for many years been

the home of the Noel family—Lewis county. The Noels have been residents in that section of Missouri since the decade of the forties, and the name has always been borne with credit and honor by its various representatives.

The appointment of Mr. Noel as pardon attorney, was confirmed by the senate on January 17, 1913. The news concerning the selection by Governor Major of Mr. Noel for this office had been announced during the previous month. The *Canton Press* at Canton on December 13th referred to the appointment in the following language: "Governor-Elect Major has shown his ability to select good material for his appointments, and in doing so has honored Lewis county by the appointment of R. B. Noel as pardon attorney. Mr. Noel is one of the most loyal and enthusiastic Democrats in Missouri, is a bundle of energy, possesses fine legal talents, is fair minded and we doubt if Governor Major could have found a more competent man in the state for this office than our own Dick Noel." The *Lewis County Journal* on the same date spoke as follows: "Lewis county, and Monticello, especially, has been highly honored in the selection of R. B. Noel by Governor-elect Major for the appointment of pardon attorney. The Governor has made a wise selection, and got an able and conscientious attorney."

The office of pardon attorney holds for two years, and its salary is \$2,400 per year.

Mr. Noel, who was born on a farm in Lewis county, and grew up in the environment of the country, has had a hard working career, and through his own industry and ability has advanced to his present successful position. He had to earn the money to pay his own way from the beginning, since his parents were people of limited means, though honest and respected citizens, and enjoying the thorough esteem of their community. Richard B. Noel was born on his father's farm in Lewis county, April 3, 1871, and his parents were Richard F. and Margaret (Simpson) Noel. The founder of the family in Missouri was Grandfather Thomas Noel, who brought his family and household goods to Lewis county in 1845, and devoted the remainder of his life to farming. Richard F. Noel, the father, was born in 1838 in Henry county, Kentucky, and has also been a farmer throughout his active career. The Noel homestead at this time comprises a tract of 120 acres in Lewis county. The mother, who was born in Kentucky in 1852, was a daughter of Benjamin Simpson, who was an early settler of Knox county, Missouri, during the early fifties. The four children of Richard F. Noel and wife were as follows: Richard B.; Mrs. Jennie Johnson, residing near Steffenville, Missouri; Mrs. Anna Lee Kenrick, also of Steffenville; and Benjamin E., who is a farmer of Lewis county.

Richard B. Noel received his primary education in the common schools of Lewis county, and subsequently attended the Western Academy at Labelle, and also the State Normal school at Kirksville. For three years he was in the active work of the school room, and made an excellent record as a teacher. While engaged in teaching Mr. Noel's ambition and all his spare energies were directed to the study of law. In April, 1896, he had taken up his residence at Monticello, where he entered the law offices of Blair & Marchand. In September, 1898, occurred his admission to the bar and since that time for fifteen years, he has been one of the rising and prominent lawyers of Lewis county.

Mr. Noel has been one of the influential Democrats of Lewis county, and of his district for a number of years. In the fall of 1902 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, and the able manner in which he discharged the duties of that office brought about his reelection in 1904. As prosecuting attorney, he had a number of important

cases. He secured conviction in some of these cases of periods of seven, twelve, twenty-five and fifty years, and also a number of convictions for minor offenses. This record has been seldom surpassed in the annals of the local prosecuting attorney's office. Mr. Noel has always taken an active part in supporting the ticket, and has campaigned through the county a number of times. He became an ardent supporter of Sergeant Governor Elliott W. Major during the latter's first candidacy for office of attorney general, eight years ago, having circulated one of his original petitions in Lewis county at that time. Thus both on the merit of his own record, and through his personal friendship with Governor Major, his appointment as pardon attorney came as a fitting reward for his successful work.

Mr. Noel has devoted considerable time to farming, in addition to his public duties. He and his brother own a farm of 160 acres in Lewis county, and besides the raising of a general crop, they are well known breeders in this section of fine Shropshire sheep and Poland-China swine, and at the Sedalia fair in 1910 and 1911 took first prizes for both breeds. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. In October, 1898, occurred his marriage with Miss Rilla Ellison, a daughter of George Ellison of Labelle. Mr. and Mrs. Noel are the parents of four children: Mary Frances, Richard Bruce, Benjamin Field and Ronald.

EDGAR ANDREW (DRUEY) PARKS. Two generations of Parks, father and son, have given their aid to the encouragement of musical effort in the city of Louisiana. They have done this not solely as the heads of the flourishing business house which bears their name, but as ardent musicians who work to further their art for the art's sake. Both Edgar Alonzo Parks, Senior, and the son who now continues his name and business, have been known to the people of their native town as men of distinctive musical tastes and attainments, combined with practical business sense. The father was a pioneer in the music trade in Louisiana, and worked untiringly to establish the Parks Music House, and to put it on a firm basis. When he was called to his last rest, a little past the prime of life, he left his business in the safe keeping of his son, whom he had trained to be his able successor, and under the guidance of Edgar Andrew Parks, Junior, the business has prospered and expanded as much as his father could have wished.

Edgar A. Parks, Junior, the subject of this history, known among his friends and relatives as "Druey" Parks, was born on the town-site of Louisiana, on the 7th of April, 1871. His was the fourth generation of the Parks family to breathe the air of Missouri, his great-grandfather, William M. Parks, having emigrated to that state from Euclid, New York, in the year 1837, shortly after the death of his wife, who had been a Miss Fannie Hyde, of Livonia, Livingston county, New York. Their children were as follows: Nelson, who died without issue; Theron, whose children were Theron, "Bud," Melissa, and Alice Rena; Monroe, who was the father of Mollie, Fannie, and Leonard; Harriet, who married Benjamin F. Skinner, of Monroeville, Ohio, and who had three children; Maria, the wife of Joseph Thomas, also of Monroeville, who had four children, Frank, Jasper, Jeff, and Parker; Sophronia became the wife of O. H. P. Hendershot, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was the mother of Adrasovia, Sutton, Sheldon, Carrie, Clarence, and Perry; Julia, who married Mr. Lindsay, and lived at Montpelier, Idaho; Fannie married George Washington Taggart; Emeline married C. G. Hunter, and has two children, Blanche and Mattie; Prudence Amanda was the mother of Charles, Lannis, Helen, and Fannie, by her first husband, Dr.

Warren Emerson, and afterward married Dennis Kelley; Nancy, the wife of Philip Caverly, was the mother of William, Charles, Esther, Fannie, Nelson and Lizzie; William O., the grandfather of Edgar A. Parks, Junior, was the youngest child.

William O. Parks was born at Livonia, Livingston county, New York, on February 28, 1820. He acquired his elementary education in the schools in the neighborhood of Euclid, where he grew up. At the time of the opening of the Van Buren administration, he went with his family to make his future home on the banks of the Mississippi, in the village of Louisiana. Here his father was an unassuming factor in the preliminary work of making the future metropolis of Pike county into a large and prosperous municipality. The many children of the elder Parks have all played their parts well in the building up of the section of Missouri in which they settled. Their father, William M. Parks, died at the age of sixty-nine in the year of 1856, at the home of his son, William O. Parks, at Louisiana, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery. His wife passed away in 1837, being forty-seven years old, and is buried in Ohio.

When it became time for him to adopt a trade of his own, William O. Parks established himself in Louisiana as a baker, since there was no one to supply the people of the growing town with bread. Next he drifted into the hotel business, becoming the proprietor of a hostelry quaintly called "Parks' Tavern," after the old-fashioned style of nomenclature used prior to the Civil war. Later he had the courage to become a demonstrator and salesman of "that new-fangled contrivance," the sewing machine, which had just been invented by Elias Howe. It is not known just what make of machine he handled, but the mere fact that he had the enterprise to introduce what was then a commercial oddity among the scattered settlers of Pike county, is very significant, for it shows where some of the later generations of Parks got their energy and capability. Mr. Parks remained in the sewing machine business up to the time of his death.

Brought up in the great Empire State where reverence for the country's flag has always been something approaching a religion, Mr. Parks' sympathies in the struggle between the states were enlisted on the side of the North. A firm believer in the inviolability of the Union, he supported President Lincoln's policies, and gave sons to the volunteer army which defended the flag, and restored the country to its unity. He was a member of the Republican party, and supported its principles during the whole of his long and active life.

Mr. Parks was prominent in Masonic circles. For the long space of twenty years he was worshipful master of his lodge. He was high priest of the chapter for twelve years and belonged to the local commandery.

William O. Parks departed this life in 1900, and his wife, Eliza A. (Robinson) Parks died nine years later, and is buried beside him in the Louisiana cemetery. Their children were Edgar Alonzo Parks, Senior; Julia C., who was first married to Nick Parks, but afterwards became the wife of William Anderson, and passed her life in Chicago; William S., who was a citizen of the Louisiana community all of his life; Mollie A., who is married to John M. Hazelbaker, and resides at Pueblo, Colorado, and William Wirt, who lives in Louisiana.

Edgar A. Parks, Senior, was born in Louisiana, Missouri, on the 19th of March, 1845. He was equipped for the duties of life with a high school education. In 1861, when a tender youth of sixteen years, he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment of Missouri State Militia, serving for six months in the regimental band. At the end of this time, he joined the

Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, and was on the battlefield of Shiloh aiding the hospital corps, when his regiment was cut to pieces by the Rebel fire. Subsequently, he returned to Missouri, and served for another six months as a bugler in Captain Clint Anderson's company of the state militia. After this, having fulfilled his contract with the state, he left the service.

When considering what peaceful occupation to adopt his natural inclination for music asserted itself. In 1863 he organized a concert troupe at the head of which he traveled through Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. This venture, a somewhat daring one for a boy of eighteen, only lasted a few months. Mr. Parks then received employment as an orchestra leader in Milwaukee, and in that capacity went on tours covering a large part of the state of Wisconsin. After a time, he returned to Louisiana, where he organized the silver cornet band which bore the name of "Parks' Band," and continued to exist as such from 1864 to 1905. Mr. Parks' reputation as a band leader had spread by this time, and he was called upon to travel about a great deal as a band teacher. He had classes in Montgomery City, New Hartford, Illinois, and Ashley, Missouri.

In the summer of 1867, Mr. Parks was married to Miss Emma McCormick. Mrs. Parks was the daughter of Andrew J. McCormick and Elizabeth Heyburn McCormick. Her father, who was a native of New York, and of Irish descent was one of the pioneers in the Milwaukee district of Wisconsin, and besides being a man of considerable property, was of some influence in his neighborhood, as is attested by the fact that he was elected to the city council and state legislature.

After his marriage, Mr. Parks settled down to a steady business at home. He did not, however, sever his connections with things musical, but engaged in the retail piano trade, handling the old Matheshek piano, and the George Woods organ. In a somewhat primitive community, such as the Louisiana district then was, luxuries like pianos and organs were not much in demand, but this fact did not discourage Edgar Alonzo Parks, Senior. As his father had done with the sewing machine, he created a demand for musical instruments. After the influential people of the county had bought from him, orders poured in from all sides, and it was not long before his business had advanced far enough for him to change his position from that of a mere receiver of consignments to that of a dealer on a cash basis. He forsook the small, ten-by-twelve shop in which he had conducted his business and erected a fine new building on the corner of Fourth and Georgia streets. This he filled with a stock of all kinds of musical instruments. In 1891, he enlarged his building into the more pretentious Parks' block, which is familiar to the dwellers in Louisiana at the present time. He arranged the upper floor of the remodeled structure to serve as an opera house, which he conducted successfully until his death in 1898.

The death of Edgar Alonzo Parks, Senior, was an occasion for mourning throughout the whole community. Although he was not a member of any church, his funeral was the most largely attended of any that has occurred within the history of Louisiana. He was known as a man of talent in various departments of music. He made his first appearance as a vocalist when only eight years, and was a masterly performer on the violin, and had studied both branches under several eminent teachers. He also evinced great skill as a composer of piano, band, and vocal music. Aside from being an efficient musician, he had gained the reputation of being a good business man. Unaided, he had laid the firm foundations of one of the chief commercial houses in Louisiana, and that he built well is shown from the fact that it has continued to

prosper even after his death. Under the excellent guardianship of his son, the business has put out new tentacles into untouched territory, and has given to Louisiana one of the best music houses along the Mississippi. Although deeply interested in the welfare of the community in which he made his home, Mr. Parks was not a believer in partisan politics. It is significant of his popularity that on the only occasion on which he was elected to public office, it was as a member of the council on the Republican ticket, and the ward that elected him was one that was strongly Democratic, and that has never since broken away from its party. Like his father, the senior Mr. Parks was a Mason, being a member of the chapter and commandery. He left only one child to mourn his death, Edgar Alonzo Parks, Junior, the subject of this sketch.

"Druey" Parks received his education in the public schools of Louisiana, from which he graduated in 1889, with second honors. He inherited his father's musical talent, and was able to play his favorite instrument, the cornet, from the time he was eight years old, and at one time, it seemed that he was destined for a musician's career. He did actually become the leader of the Louisiana band, but his father wisely persuaded him to forsake the rather precarious existence of the artist for the surer success that awaited him as a business man. When his education was finished, he was given a team and a wagon, and sent out to gain experience as a salesman. He had learned piano tuning, so this made part of his duty "on the road." His first day out netted him the sale of two organs and a piano, and he had to his credit one tuning in addition. After a year of correspondingly successful salesmanship, his father gave him the charge of the office. He proved equal to the responsibilities involved, and instituted new methods that greatly furthered the prosperity of the business.

When the father had laid down his task, the son whom he had trained with such wise foresight, was thoroughly capable of carrying on the business without assistance. He continued the management of the theatre in the Parks' block until 1904, in which year the building was remodeled again, and its upper floor devoted to display rooms, offices, and practice rooms, and for the storing of supplies. He did not go out of the theatrical business altogether at this time, but took up the management of the old Burnett Opera House, which he rechristened "Parks Theatre," and he continued to operate same until its destruction by fire, in 1908. About six months prior to the burning of the theatre, he had opened up the Nickelodeon, Louisiana's first moving picture theatre. This proved to be his last venture in the amusement field. In connection with the amusement enterprises, he also operated the Parks Bill Posting Co., having one of the best plants in the state, all of steel construction. The Parks Music House was incorporated in 1909, with Edgar Andrew Parks, Junior, as president; W. Wirt Parks, as first vice-president; R. W. Young, of Hannibal, as second vice-president; E. M. Parks, as secretary, and M. D. Parks, as treasurer.

On the 15th of August, 1900, Mr. Parks married Miss Mamie Dent. Mrs. Parks was a daughter of Walter D. Dent, of Welsh descent, and of Revolutionary stock. The Colonial ancestry of the Dents lived in Maryland, and the first member of the family to move to the Louisiana community was William Dent, the grandfather of Mrs. Parks. Walter D. Dent was for many years a road master on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad. His wife was Susan Zumwalt, the daughter of another pioneer family of Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Parks are happy in the possession of three children: Charlene, who was born September 9, 1901;

Edgar A., whose natal day was September 4, 1903, and Rosemary, who came into the world January 11, 1911.

After the example of his father and grandfather, Mr. Parks is a prominent Mason, being at present eminent commander of the Knights Templar. He aided, both by moral and material support, in the erection of the Masonic Temple in Louisiana, and is in every respect a well-known exponent of the upright principles of Masonry. He is equally prominent in affairs of civic importance. He was an enthusiastic worker in the old Business Men's Association, and gave a great deal of time to the organization which did such good service for the city. He has been active in the work of the Commercial Club of Louisiana, and has had the honor of being president of that body, from which office he resigned in 1912. In every respect, Mr. Parks is known to his neighbors and friends as a cultured, capable man, broad minded and public spirited, a worthy son of the father whom they knew and loved.

JAMES DOWELL. One of the representative farmers of Northeastern Missouri, Mr. James Dowell has succeeded because of his industrious management of all the resources and opportunities committed to his care, and in the cultivation of the soil has found an ample prosperity. It is especially noteworthy that Mr. Dowell's farm land is now more productive than it was when he first began its cultivation, and in this respect he has not only enriched himself but has increased the resources which he shall in time pass on to others.

Mr. Dowell has been identified through a lifetime of residence with Audrain county. He was born in the northern part of the county April 1, 1856. His father, J. O. Dowell, was one of the early settlers here, coming from Virginia. He married a Miss Carter.

After his education in the local public schools, Mr. Dowell remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years old. Although he has always made an independent living, it was only within the last fifteen or twenty years that his efforts have been generously rewarded. In 1883 he located on a farm a half mile north of Benton City, but two years later came to his present homestead one and one-half miles south of Benton City, known as the Cloverdale Stock Farm. His farm comprises four hundred acres of first-class land, and on it for a number of years he has been raising cattle, hogs and mules and large grain crops, and has been steadily raising the standards of yield and fertility. He also raises some fruit. A little west of this homestead he also owns a hundred and sixty acres which he rents out, and he also owns valuable property in Wichita, Kansas.

Mr. Dowell was married at Mexico in 1898 to Miss Anna Crawford, formerly of Asheville, North Carolina. They are the parents of two children: Crawford, born December 20, 1900; and Elizabeth, born October 19, 1903. Mr. Dowell is a Democrat and has always taken a good citizen's part in the affairs of his community. From 1895 to 1899 he served in the office of county collector.

REV. ANTHONY A. JASPER was born March 10, 1870, in St. Louis, Missouri, at 1445 Sullivan avenue, the son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Timmer) Jasper. Both his father, a native of Hanover, Germany, and his mother died when Anthony, Jr., was still a child, and now his several brothers and sisters have also passed away so that he is the sole survivor of his family. Mr. and Mrs. Jasper passed their lives among the working people of the city. His education throughout was directed toward some kind of a professional career, and as he grew old enough to make the decision for himself he chose the ministry. He took one course

in the Teutopolis College, at Teutopolis, Illinois, but practically all of his theological work was done in St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Having concluded his preparation as a student he was formally ordained for his duties as pastor in 1893. His first assignment made him an assistant to Father Willmes at St. Peter's church in St. Charles, Missouri. After twelve years spent here he went to Augusta, Missouri, and organized the Catholic church there. He remained there until 1910 when he was transferred to O'Fallon as the successor of the venerable Rev. Father Brockhagen.

E. T. BARNES is editor and publisher of the *Rutledge Record* and has been identified with local journalism in Rutledge, Missouri, since 1909. The dissemination of news, the discussion of public questions and the promotion of the general welfare of the community through the columns of his paper constitute life's object with him as a private citizen.

A native of Knox county, Missouri, E. T. Barnes was born in Newark on the 13th of December, 1874. He is a son of Jabez Barnes, whose birth occurred in Maryland in 1812 and who immigrated to Knox county, this state, in 1833. Jabez Barnes, after his arrival in Missouri, located in Newark where he erected a store building and a brick house. He was engaged in the general merchandise business during the remainder of his active career and he was summoned to the life eternal in 1896, aged eighty-four years. For over twenty years he was postmaster of Newark and he was likewise notary public, doing a great deal of legal business for his fellow citizens. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Oakes, Mr. Barnes became the father of five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth, Mary is the wife of a Mr. Kelley, of Knox county; John is a resident of Illinois; George is postmaster at Baring, Missouri; Robert is a rural free delivery man at Newark; and E. T. is the immediate subject of this review.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Newark, E. T. Barnes entered the Kirksville Normal School, in which he was graduated. He likewise pursued a course of study in a business college and began to clerk in his father's store at Newark. He began to teach school and for the ensuing twelve years was engaged in that line of work in Knox and Adair county. For one year he conducted a newspaper at Gibbs, Montana, and in July, 1909, he came to Rutledge, where he has since resided and where he is now editor and publisher of the newsy little sheet known as the *Rutledge Record*. This paper was established in 1894 and went under the control of Mr. Barnes in 1909. Since that time he has built it up and increased its somewhat lagging circulation to five hundred.

In politics Mr. Barnes is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by the Republican party and in religious matters he and his wife are devout members of the Christian church. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Yeomanry and in connection with his newspaper work is a member of the Missouri Press Association. He is a man of mark in all the relations of life and is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the word. He commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow men and is popular with all classes of people.

November 5, 1901, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage to Miss Myrtie Hayden, a daughter of James Hayden, of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have one child, Irene.

JOSEPH W. GARRETT. Conducting a well appointed general store in the village of Portland, Callaway county, Mr. Garrett is associated with his father in the enterprise. He is a scion of one of the well known

and highly honored pioneer families of Callaway county, where his paternal grandfather, William Garrett, reclaimed a productive farm and became a substantial and influential citizen. On the farm noted was born William Henry Garrett, and the date of his nativity was October 11, 1837, the old homestead being now owned by his brother, George W. Garrett. William Henry Garrett, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared to manhood and has always maintained his home in Callaway county, and he has long been numbered among its substantial farmers and business men, as well as a citizen of progressive and liberal ideas. He is the sole owner of the flour mill which was originally erected and equipped by his father. The mill has been kept in operation for many years and it is now fitted with excellent modern machinery and accessories. Mr. Garrett is also the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres, and the same is devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of excellent grades of live stock. Mr. Garrett still resides upon and gives his personal supervision to the fine homestead farm, as well as to his milling business, and he is also a stockholder in the first National Bank of Fulton. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and served as county collector in 1905-6. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and both are held in high regard in the county which has ever represented their home.

On the 3d of December, 1863, William H. Garrett led to the marriage altar Miss Mary T. Dyson, who was born in Nine Mile township, Callaway county, on the 13th of April, 1841, and who is a daughter of William and Lucinda (Davis) Dyson, sterling pioneers of the county. William H. and Mary T. (Dyson) Garrett became the parents of three children, of whom Joseph W., of this review, is the youngest and is the only one surviving. Amy Ockerman died in infancy; and George Early died at the age of nineteen years.

Joseph William Garrett was born on the homestead farm, about eight miles northeast of the village of Portland, on the 19th of January, 1874, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the district schools he attended St. Charles College, at St. Charles, this state. Thereafter he continued to be associated with his father in the operation of the farm and mill until he turned his attention to the general merchandise business in which he is now engaged. The store of which he has the general supervision and in the ownership of which he is associated with his father, as previously noted, was originally opened by the Portland Co-operative Association, as a grain store. Later D. R. Knox conducted a general store in the building, and he was succeeded by E. W. Knox, from whom the store and business was purchased in 1909 by William H. and Joseph W. Garrett, who have since continued the enterprise most successfully, under the firm name of W. H. Garrett & Son.

In politics Joseph W. Garrett gives unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, and he has served as a member of the Democratic central committee of Callaway county, besides otherwise showing active interest in the furtherance of the cause. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the while they are popular factors in the social activities of their home village.

On the 5th of October, 1899, Mr. Garrett wedded Miss Maude Trago, who was born in Illinois, on the 23d of September, 1880, and who is a daughter of J. B. and Mary (Rudesell) Trago. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett have two children, Bert and Trago.

JESSE L. MAUGHS. Among the enterprising business men of Fulton, Missouri, is to be found Jesse L. Maughs, who is not only well known

as a merchant in this city but in other sections of the state as well. For fifteen years he has been identified with the clothing trade in this section of the country, and as his business has grown year after year, so his personal popularity has increased. He has never been one of the kind of men, who, devoting themselves exclusively to their business, pile up fortunes, but by their absorption lose all the better things of life. Mr. Maughs, while devoting himself to his business in a way that makes a lazy man shudder, finds plenty of time to give to public questions and to the interests of his friends and neighbors. He has taken an active part in the government of the county, and is recognized as one of the men who may be called upon when a move for the betterment and progress of the community is to be put forward.

Jesse L. Maughs was born on the 14th of May, 1862, in Williamsburg, Missouri. His mother was S. E. Euerhart, before her marriage to Mr. Maughs. Their son after having safely passed the ordeal of grammar and high school in his home town was sent to Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri. After he had completed his college course he went into the clothing trade, and on October 10, 1897, he came to Fulton, and in company with J. F. Henderson established the Henderson and Maughs Clothing Company. The business was begun on a modest scale but has developed in a remarkable fashion, due mainly to the energy and business acumen of Mr. Maughs. About ten years ago he bought Mr. Henderson's share of the business and has since conducted it with the assistance of George E. Futt who became his manager and a stockholder at this time. He has capitalized the company at \$18,000, and his surplus amounts to the same sum. Mr. Futt was connected with the clothing business in Liberty, Missouri, and has made a most efficient manager of the business.

In political questions Mr. Maughs is a staunch Democrat. He served as county treasurer for one term of four years, being elected to office in 1896. He is now a commissioner of the Fulton Special Roads District and has given valuable service to this work.

In 1889 Mr. Maughs was married to Mary Curtis, of Callaway county, Missouri. She died on the 6th of June, 1906, and two years later in 1908, Mr. Maughs was married to Emma Patton, of Pike county, Missouri. Two children were born to Mr. Maughs in his first marriage: William Curtis and Jessamine. One daughter has been born to the second marriage, Frances Elizabeth.

WILLIAM N. DAVIS. At a point five miles south of the village of Williamsburg, Callaway county, is situated the splendid farm estate of William Norman Davis, who has secure prestige as one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of his native county and whose popularity shows that he has fully measured up to the metewand of public approbation, so that there can be in his case no application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

Mr. Davis was born on the old family homestead, two miles southeast of his present residence, the date of his birth being May 31, 1855. He is a son of Simon Reader Davis and Ann (Darby) Davis, the former of whom was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and the latter of whom was born in the state of Maryland, a few miles distant from the national capital. Simon R. Davis came to Missouri when a young man, in company with his widowed mother and his two sisters, Lucinda and Margaret, and his brother Norman, the family home being established in Callaway county in the pioneer days. Lucinda became the wife of John Wren and after his death the wife of William Dyson and after his death wedded Joseph Everhart, whom she survived by a number of years.

Margaret, the younger sister, became the wife of John Fish and their home was near Martinsburg, Audrain county. Norman Davis continued to reside near the old homestead, in Nine Mile Prairie township, until his death. Attaway Davis, another brother, came to Missouri at the close of the Civil war and became a prosperous farmer in Audrain county, where he passed the residue of his life.

Simon R. Davis was married at an early age and settled on the farm on which his son William N., of this review, was born. He died at the age of thirty-five years, and was survived by his widow and five children, Simon Reader, Jr., William Norman, Samuel Attaway, Virginia, and America. Virginia became the wife of John M. Menafee and was a resident of California at the time of her death; America is the wife of J. A. Lovell, cashier of the Home Bank at Fulton, the judicial center of Callaway county. Samuel A. Davis married Bettie Gregory and owns and lives on the old Davis homestead.

Mrs. Ann (Darby) Davis was a daughter of Samuel and Jane Darby and was fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal from Maryland to Callaway county, Missouri, where she was reared to maturity and where her marriage was solemnized. Her father secured land near Millersburg, where he improved a farm and where he and his wife continued to reside until their death, at advanced age. Upon the death of her husband Mrs. Davis was left to care for her five children, whom she reared on the home farm, bravely facing the responsibilities which confronted her. She was the owner of nineteen slaves, but these she lost at the time of the Civil war. Her eldest son, Simon R., remained on the old homestead farm and cared for her with utmost devotion until impaired health compelled him to seek a change of climate. He accordingly went to Arizona, and there he died in 1909, at the age of fifty-seven years. He never married. The loved and devoted mother passed the closing years of her life with her daughter America, in Fulton, and there she died on Thanksgiving day of the year 1908, secure in the affectionate regard of all who knew her.

William Norman Davis was reared on the old home farm and early began to assist in its work, and in the meanwhile he was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality. He continued to be associated with the management of the old homestead for many years and he and his brother Samuel Attaway built up a prosperous business in the operation of a threshing outfit, to which line of enterprise they long gave their attention and in connection with which they became well known throughout all sections of their native county. In 1881 they purchased and placed in operation the first threshing machine operated by steam power in this country, and in the threshing business they thereafter continued to be associated together for ten years, and they controlled a large and prosperous business in this line, frequently threshing sixty thousand bushels of grain in a single season.

At the age of twenty-nine years Mr. Davis became associated with John N. Dutter in the opening of a general merchandise store at Reads-ville, and he continued to be identified with this line of enterprise about three years. Soon after his marriage, in 1886, his wife's father died and he assumed the management of the latter's homestead farm, Mrs. Davis having been an only child and having been nineteen years of age at the time of her marriage: she was born in the house in which she and her husband now reside, and their fine homestead farm comprises four hundred acres of most productive land. Definite prosperity has attended the energetic and well directed efforts of Mr. Davis as a farmer and stock-grower and the estate owned by himself, his wife and his mother-in-law aggregates seven hundred and fifteen acres. Mr. Davis' own farm aggre-

gates two hundred and ninety-two acres in addition to the residence place, and he is known as one of the most progressive farmers of the county which has been his home from the time of his birth. He devotes much attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, including horses, mules, jacks, jennets, cattle and sheep, and his average flock of sheep numbers more than three hundred head. He gives personal supervision to his large landed estate and every detail of operation is familiar to him, so that he finds ample demands upon his time and attention. He has found satisfaction and profit in his close allegiance to the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing and through the medium of the same has become one of the substantial citizens of Northeastern Missouri, the while he has so ordered his course as to retain the unequivocal confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

In politics Mr. Davis is an ardent Democrat, and he has given active and effective service in furthering the party cause, as he is a firm believer in the principles advocated by Jefferson and Jackson and is a member of the Democratic "old guard" in his home county. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Davis is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Davis is affiliated with the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Readsville, has served several terms as master of the same and has represented the organization in the grand lodge of the state.

On the 29th of September, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Lucy Agnes Scholl, who was born in the house which is her present home and who is the only child of John B. and Dorcas A. (Boone) Scholl. John B. Scholl was born and reared in Callaway county, where he passed his entire life and where his father, John Scholl, was a pioneer, his settlement having been on the home farm now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mrs. D. A. Scholl. John B. Scholl, the only son, came into possession of the farm upon the death of his father. His wife, now venerable in years, remains with her daughter on the old homestead, which is endeared to her by the hallowed memories and associations of the past, and she is held in affectionate regard by all who know her. She is a daughter of Rudolphus Boone, who was of the same family line as the historic character, Daniel Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had no children, but in their home they have reared several foster children, with utmost solicitude and devotion. Four of the children still remain with them, and all of the children have repaid their foster parents with love and filial devotion. They are Irene Ray, now the wife of Charles Fee, and resides near Fulton. Mabel Riddle, who was taken into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis when twelve years of age, has been specially active in Sunday school work. She served two years as county Sunday school superintendent of Callaway county and is at the present time superintendent of the Sunday school of the local Christian church. J. E. Baugh, who has always shown his love for his home and is a fine worker, now lives in Springfield, Illinois. Benithan E. Baugh died in 1895, and though young he had always exemplified the life of his Master by an unusually righteous child life. Guy S. Wren now resides in Seattle, Washington. Leonard A. Nail, who is a bright, promising boy, still lives with Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Dewey Pegg's whereabouts is not known. Jennie May Pegg, a bright and promising girl of twelve years lives at the home and is ever ready to do all she can for those whom she comes in contact with.

HONORABLE ALBERT G. DOD, a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser of Knox county, and one who has worthily represented the district in the formal state deliberations of Missouri, represents superior parentage as well as superior ability. His father was Prof. William Dod, who was

born in 1812 and died in 1888, a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Princeton College. He was an honor student in the above institution and the valedictorian of his class, and he spent much of his life as a professor in higher institutions of learning. William Dod went as a young man to Center College, in Danville, Kentucky, where he was engaged for some time as a professor of mathematics. In 1865 he migrated to Knox county, where he took charge of extensive property, belonging to his father-in-law, George Jones, of Wilmington, Delaware. Professor Dod was a deeply patriotic man, his military sympathies being with the Union and giving rise to much activity in the shaping of sentiment loyal to the nation. His marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jones, of Wilmington, Delaware, took place early in life and they became the parents of a goodly family of children. The eldest, Albert G., is the subject of this review; William L. is deceased; John M. is a physician of Jackson county; George J. has been well known as a former judge of Jackson county court; Archie A. is a prominent agriculturist of Independence, Jackson county; Lillie M. is Mrs. Willard W. Carney, of Wichita, Kansas.

The birthplace of Albert Dod was Danville, Kentucky, and the date of his birth, April 24, 1839. He was educated by his father, the years of his intellectual development being interrupted by his service in the war, in which also his brothers, Dr. John M. and William L. also participated, all three serving in McNeal's regiment. Albert Dod's more advanced studies were carried on at Jacksonville College, of which his father was the official head during the Civil war period. After his graduation he returned to his father's farm, taking charge of it in 1865 and continuing to supervise its affairs. This fine agricultural property became his own upon his father's death and its five hundred and twenty-one acres constitute one of the richest farms in Knox county.

In 1871 and again in 1887, the voters of Knox county chose Mr. Dod as their honored representative in the state legislature of Missouri. His service in that capacity was commendable to himself and satisfactory to the people in general, as well as to his constituency, the Republican party.

In his private and personal pursuits, Mr. Dod has become widely known as a breeder of Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. The former he has raised with conspicuous success for the last thirty-five years and the latter for fifteen years.

Mr. Dod is a variously gifted man, his conversational ability being not the least of his talents and one that made his political activities effective. His favorite subject, perhaps, is that of the military period of his life, for after his enlistment in February, 1864, with McNeal's Regiment of Home Guards, he met with exciting experiences, especially in his subsequent service in the Union Cavalry service. His memories are vivid indeed of the campaign in southeast Missouri; of General Marmaduke's enforced exit from the state; of the Battles of Cape Girardeau, of Chalk Bluff and of White River; and of many interesting skirmishes. It is needless to say that Mr. Dod is one of our most highly esteemed members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The religious affiliations of Mr. Dod are with the Presbyterian church, of which he and his family are members. Mrs. Dod was formerly Miss Nettie L. Dod, a daughter of William W. Dod, of Kentucky. Her marriage to Mr. Dod took place in 1897 and they have in the succeeding years become the parents of the following children: Albert G., William, Lettie, Ruth Esther, and Dorothy Olive. The Dod family are among the most esteemed and influential families throughout this section of the state.

JOHN HUGHES SAMPSON. As a pioneer citizen of Boone county, Missouri, to whom was accorded the most unqualified confidence and esteem, John Hughes Sampson, for nearly sixty years a resident near Rocheport, is especially entitled to a memorial tribute in this publication. He made his own life count for good in all of its relations and reared a family that for citizenship and attainment are of exceptionally high standing. Those surviving are all residents of Boone county and are numbered among its most prominent men and women.

John Hughes Sampson was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, April 6, 1818, which date is evidence that he was a scion of one of Kentucky's pioneer families. His parents were Richard Sampson and Mary (Watkins) Sampson, the former of whom was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, July 20, 1780, and the latter in Albemarle county, Virginia, on March 15, 1789, a daughter of Absalom Watkins. They were married at Richmond, Kentucky, in 1811 and came to Boone county, Missouri, in 1839, locating on a farm of 360 acres near Rocheport that has since remained the Sampson homestead. There both finally passed away of old age. John H. accompanied his parents to Missouri and remained at the parental home until his marriage in 1842 to Martha A. Wood, a daughter of Michael and Martha E. Wood, pioneers in Boone county who came from Kentucky in 1816. The young couple began life together on a farm of 126 acres which John H. received from his father. To this he added by subsequent purchase until he held 487 acres, on which he placed a fine residence, good barns and other improvements, making of it a valuable homestead and one entirely free of debt. It is still known as "Wheatland Farm" and lies along the state highway about three miles east of Rocheport. He was a wide-awake and enterprising citizen and a very successful agriculturist, to which vocation he devoted nearly sixty years of his independent career. Besides the general lines of farming he gave much attention to stockraising and the breeding of thoroughbred sheep, cattle and hogs. He was an importer of Oxford Down sheep and became well known in this connection, receiving fancy prices for those of his breeding and raising. He was a prominent stock exhibitor at county and state fairs. His thrifty housewife also won many premiums at fairs by exhibiting different domestic articles that represented her handiwork, being especially skilled in needlework. In 1868, with seven other citizens, he bought stock in the Columbia and Rocheport gravel pike, in which he retained his interest until it was taken over by the county. It is now a part of the state highway. He and his wife passed away on the old homestead of old age, the death of the former having occurred on August 7, 1900, when in his eighty-third year, and that of the latter on November 4, 1907, she also being full of years. They became the parents of eleven children, one of whom, James D., died in childhood. The mother took a keen interest in the education of her children and strongly encouraged them toward attainment. Those to reach maturity are mentioned as follows: Richard Henry, who received his education in a Boone county academy, spent his life on the farm and passed away at the age of fifty-six; Michael Wood, who also was a farmer, died at the age of forty-two; Mary Watkins, who began teaching at the age of sixteen, has now devoted forty consecutive years to her profession, most of the time in Boone county; she was educated in her home under the instruction of a governess and took up her life work first as a teacher in public schools, then in Stephens College, later as an instructor in the Columbia public schools, and finally as a member of the faculty of the Grand River College; Martha Denny, the second daughter, was her mother's dependence and remained at the old home until her death at middle age; Margaret Frances, now residing

in Columbia, also became an educator and taught first in the Columbia public schools and later in Stephens College; Sarah Caroline, another of the daughters identified with the teaching profession, is now residing with her sisters in Columbia; John Thomas is a property owner and stock dealer in Columbia and resides in Columbia; Julia Elizabeth, a graduate of Stephens College and of the New York Conservatory of Music, is now a member of the Stephens College faculty; Walter Irvin resides in Columbia, Missouri, and has spent ten years of his life there in the grocery business and William Arthur, who manages 220 acres of the old homestead, resides in Rocheport. Both parents were members of the Walnut Grove Baptist church, of which the father was clerk for forty years and deacon thirty-three years up to his death. He was a Democrat in politics but never sought official preferment. He was a man of fine business discernment and sound judgment, which qualities were appreciated by his children, who always sought his counsel and wisdom in the management of their affairs. He himself arranged, according to his own notion, the final disposition of his estate, which remained intact until a quite recent date.

WILLIAM ARTHUR SAMPSON, a resident of Rocheport and the next youngest son of John Hughes and Martha (Woods) Sampson, now owns and manages 220 acres of the old Sampson homestead near Rocheport, also a farm of 125 acres, one mile from Rocheport in Howard county, on state highway, on which is located a very valuable mineral spring and a noted health resort. He continued along the successful lines of his father, raising considerable stock and doing extensive farming. He was married October 25, 1899, to Miss Musette Norris, daughter of A. G. and C. A. Norris, the former of whom is president of the Rocheport Bank and is a large property owner in that community. Mr. and Mrs. Sampson have one child living, Norris, now aged twelve years (1912), another child having been lost in infancy. He is a member of the old Walnut Grove Baptist church, with which the parents of Mr. Sampson were so long identified.

THOMAS WATKINS SAMPSON. In the family of Richard and Mary Sampson was one other son, Thomas Watkins Sampson, who later followed his parents to Missouri and became prominently identified with the life of Boone county. Born October 6, 1815, in the same Kentucky city and county as his brother John Hughes, at nineteen he received from Governor Clark his commission as a captain in the Kentucky State Militia, and at twenty he was made a major. In 1846 he helped to raise and became second-lieutenant of a company of Kentucky volunteer cavalry to join General Sterling Price, later the noted Confederate general, for service in the conflict with Mexico but the company was not accepted. He became a quarter-master, however, at Fort Leavenworth and in that capacity forwarded trains of supplies across the plains to General Price for his commands in New Mexico and Chihuahua. In 1837 he cast his first vote in Kentucky for Cassius M. Clay for surveyor. In 1848 he started for California via New Orleans, where he suffered from yellow fever, thence to Santa Fe, New Mexico, Old Mexico and California, returning eastward three years later. After locating in Missouri he resided on a portion of the old homestead near Rocheport and died there at the age of eighty. He was a member of the Democratic state convention at Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1860. The following children were the issue of his marriage in 1848 to Lessie B. Melody: John W. and Melody, now located in Texas; Cassius Clay, Watkins, Kate and Pauline, all in Colorado; and Mary, who died in Colorado as Mrs. Robert Stone.

ALFRED GREEN NORRIS, president of the Rocheport Bank, Rocheport, Missouri, was born on a farm ten miles northeast of Rocheport on the 30th of August, 1849, a son of Samuel G. and Parthena J. (Murray) Norris, both Virginians by nativity. The father, born in Albemarle county of the Old Dominion in 1824, was a lad about eight years of age when he accompanied his parents, William and Margaret Norris, to Boone county, Missouri, about 1833. They settled on the farm near Perch, which finally became the property of their son S. G. Norris and which was the birthplace of our subject. The grandparents lived on this homestead until their deaths from old age. Parthena, a daughter of Thomas Murray, lived to the age of eighty-seven years. Though settlers had been locating in Boone county several decades before the advent of the Norris family, the country was still undeveloped and S. G. grew up familiar with pioneer life in the woods. He and his father helped to clear up much of that section of Boone county. In 1858 S. G. Norris came to Rocheport, where he was employed as a carpenter and plasterer a number of years. He died in Saline county in 1873 at the age of forty-nine years. Five children survived him, as follows: Henry, who became a merchant and was a former district judge and county treasurer of Howard county and who died in Fayette, Missouri, in 1908; A. G., whose name introduces this review; F. T., now vice president of the State Bank at Slater, Missouri; A. J., who was killed in a mill explosion at Rocheport in 1870 at the age of eighteen, he being the engineer and the only one injured; the same mill has exploded since but fortunately without injuring any one; and Georgia, now the wife of Hugh Byers, of Marysville, Missouri. A. G. Norris came to Rocheport in 1858 with his father and has now been a resident of the town continuously for fifty-four years. In his younger years he learned his father's trades and worked some at them but his preference was for a business career. From 1883 until 1904 he was engaged as a general merchant at Rocheport, also dealing in agricultural implements and conducting an undertaking establishment in connection with the business. In 1904, when the stock of the Rocheport Bank was increased to \$30,000, Mr. Norris became president of the institution, succeeding W. R. Wilhite in that position. He has now served nine years as president and has given the most efficient service in that capacity, guiding the finances of the bank in safe but profitable channels and building up its importance. The Rocheport Bank was organized in 1868 by Dr. W. S. Woods, who served as its president ten years before his removal to Kansas City, Missouri. There are three hundred shares of the bank stock and all are owned by citizens of Rocheport and its community. Mr. Norris is a notary public and also operates an insurance and real estate office in connection with his banking business. He has been successful in his business career and is one of the most substantial men of his community as well as one of its most worthy and esteemed citizens. In political views he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has filled all the local offices, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1870 he was united in marriage to Carrie A. Scobee, of Rocheport, who died in 1908. Two daughters were born to their union, one of whom died in childhood. The other is Musette, now the wife of William A. Sampson, whose individual sketch appears in this work.

JAMES H. STARR, vice-president of the Bank of Centralia and one of Boone county's most extensive land owners and stock dealers, has been a leader in the growth and development of the county for over twenty years. He was born in Carey, Wyandotte county, Ohio, where he

was reared and received his early educational training in the public schools. Desiring a location where he could carry on farming and stock raising on a more extensive scale than in Ohio, he decided to seek a home in the west and in 1890 he located on a farm a few miles north of Centralia, Missouri. There Mr. Starr engaged in farming and in breeding fine stock, making a specialty of a noted strain of Duroc Jersey hogs. For years he has also dealt largely in sheep, buying as many as 30,000 or 40,000 head annually on the western ranges and shipping them to Boone county to feed. While he disposes of large numbers to other feeders, still he can successfully handle and feed on his own farms from 12,000 to 15,000 head of sheep each year. Mr. Starr has served as vice-president of the Bank of Centralia about twelve years and for the past four years he has resided in Centralia, from whence he directs the management of his two fine farms, one three miles east and the other nine miles north, together aggregating about 1,000 acres. Besides his large holdings in Boone county Mr. Starr is also a stockholder and a director in the Chicago & Alton Railway Company.

In Ohio, prior to coming to Missouri, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie L. Gibbs. Mr. and Mrs. Starr are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Centralia, and during the construction of the new Methodist Episcopal church, an exceptionally fine edifice which was recently dedicated there, Mr. Starr served as chairman of the building committee.

While Mr. Starr keeps in close touch with his large and varied business interests and devotes the most of his time to its management, still he is now being ably assisted by his only son, Chester G. Starr, who has already demonstrated those qualities of alertness and discernment in business which have proved such potent factors in the successful career of his father.

RICHARD H. GOODMAN. The connection of Richard H. Goodman with banks and banking dates back to the year 1875, when he received his first experience in fiscal affairs as clerk in a bank in Louisiana. His varied banking experiences from then until now have given him a wide acquaintance with financial institutions, particularly those of his native state, and since he organized the Bank of Louisiana in 1887, his whole concern has been for the welfare and prosperity of that institution. His career has been one of the most successful order and Louisiana has found in him a man who has been at all times heartily engrossed in the best welfare of the city, and one who has ever taken a leading part in activities tending to elevate the communal life of his community. As cashier of the Bank of Louisiana, he is a figurative landmark in the financial sphere of Pike county, and much of the financial growth and advancement of this section of the country may be traced to his continued activity in this line of enterprise.

Richard H. Goodman is the son of pioneer parents of Pike county, and he was born in the farming country ten miles distant from the city of Louisiana on May 26, 1854. He is the son of William A. and Mary Elizabeth Goodman, and the father was a man who took a prominent place in the varied affairs of his township prior to the War of the Rebellion, and whose admirable individuality and personality has been impressed upon his community through his children and his grandchildren.

As a youth of fourteen years Richard H. Goodman left his childhood home and began his life of urban activity. As a preface thereto the boy indulged in a course of training in a commercial school, after which he secured a clerkship in the office of the tax collector, James A. Sanderson. During the two years he was thus employed he mastered in

full the details of the office, and gained a proficiency in clerical work that fitted him for a position in the old Commercial Bank, and it was there that he gained his initial banking experience, and no doubt it was there he acquired a liking for the business that has affected his entire life. In 1875, when he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Goodman was appointed to a position in a then well known St. Louis bank, receiving his appointment through the offices of General Henderson. That bank was a forerunner of what later developed into the Merchants-Laclede National Bank. Having been gripped by the desire to see the west, and to take his chance in the gold fields of that region, he did not accept the position in St. Louis. After due preliminaries, he found himself at Bannock, Montana, and there he entered the employ of Grater, Kinney & Company, a firm engaged in the operation of stores, mines and a bank. Mr. Goodman was busily occupied in his duties about one of the mines as a laborer, when he was summarily called to assume the duties of a position in the bank of the company, his former experience having in some manner "leaked out," and it was but a short time before he became one of the leading men in the bank at Bannock. One year in the west was sufficient to allay the attack of western fever he had suffered, and upon his return to Missouri he held a clerkship for a short time, and then engaged in the livery business, but this too proved a brief experience, for he was offered a desirable position in the bank of Ray & Block, in Louisiana, going from them to the Mercantile Bank and remaining with that concern for about five years.

The moral and financial encouragement and support of General Henderson, his long time friend, and a number of other men of weight and influence in the community, caused Mr. Goodman to organize the Bank of Louisiana in the year 1887. The charter called for a capital stock of \$15,000, which amount was soon increased to \$20,000, and General Henderson was chosen president, with himself cashier and general manager. The bank from then until now has been one of the strong factors in the financial world of Louisiana and the county, and the commercial value of the stock is a sufficient evidence of the strength and standing of the bank in this district, it being a fact that there is no stock on the market at \$400 a share.

Mr. Goodman has identified himself in a greater or less degree with other industries, but his chief concern is for the bank which he organized and has fostered through the past quarter century. He is secretary and treasurer of the Crystal Carbonate Lime Company of Elsberry, Missouri, and was one of the stockholders of the Buffum Telephone Company from the date of its organization until its sale, and was its treasurer from its inception. Mr. Goodman has ever kept in the closest touch with the business interests of Louisiana, and has been a strong factor in its best enterprises. The demand for a business men's organization in the city met with an immediate response from him, and he is an active member of the club formed with the interests of the business men of the city in view. The fraternal relations of the man are represented by his membership in the Masonic order, in which he is a Knight Templar, and he is also a member of the Temple association here. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Episcopal church, and a vestryman in that body, despite the fact that he was reared in a Baptist home.

Mr. Goodman has been thrice married. In 1878 he married Miss Emma Bright, the daughter of E. C. and Martha (Biglow) Bright, who died in a little less than two years without issue. In 1884 he married Miss Eleanor Sombart and of this union there is one daughter, Louise. In 1904 he married Mrs. Agnes Thomas, the daughter of a well known

silk dealer of St. Louis and manufacturer of Boston. No children have come to them, but Mrs. Goodman has a daughter by a former marriage, Miss Agnes Thomas by name, who is a student in Waterman Hall, Sycamore, Illinois.

JOHN W. ARNOLD. For its long years of residence, for its part in the settlement and development of Monroe county and for its conspicuous position in the agricultural and pastoral sphere of rural life, the family whose name introduces this sketch is one of the noted ones of this district. It was established as early as 1828 or 1830 by William Arnold, who settled upon the public domain some four miles west of Paris, Missouri, and with the aid of slave labor which he brought with him from his native state, he brought into subjection a body of land with which he was associated all the remainder of his active life.

William Arnold was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, about 1770. He was a representative of the aristocracy of the ante-bellum days, and was educated after the fashion of families of his standing. He was an old school Baptist, and his death, in 1862, removed from the community one of its noted characters. His body lies in the family graveyard west of Paris, beside that of his wife. He was the father of six sons and daughters, named as follows: James, who died in Boone county; William, who passed his life in Monroe county, Missouri; Harvey, the father of John W. of this review; Polly, who died unmarried; Emily, who married John Wright and died here, and Susan, who passed away as Mrs. William Lamb.

Harvey Arnold was born in 1810, and died in 1892. His life was one devoted to the business of agriculture and stock raising, and his sole public service as an official was rendered as constable of his township at one time. He was a capable business man, worthy character, and endowed with a strong and vigorous physique. He was trained in the primitive cabin schools of his day in Kentucky, and was a youth well on in his teens when the family came into Missouri. The teachings of the Hardshell Baptists which he received at the hands of his father in his youth clung to him through life, having their mark upon his character and dictating his course in a certain measure, and in a political way his support went to the Democratic party. His life achievements were principally represented by the estate of one thousand acres which he left at his death. Harvey Arnold married Nancy Hill, whose father, Wesley Hill, was one of Kentucky's contributions to the pioneers of Missouri. She died in 1845, the mother of Mary, the wife of W. F. Moore, who died in Monroe county; Martha, who passed away as Mrs. Henry Cartright of this county; William, a retired farmer of Paris; and John W. of this notice. In later years Harvey Arnold married a second time, Nancy Anderson being his second wife. She bore children as follows: Robert, of Holliday, Missouri; and Nannie, the wife of John M. Holliday, of Oklahoma. A third time did Harvey Arnold venture into matrimonial seas, Mrs. Sarah Moore becoming his wife. Their children were: Susan, the wife of Robert Stone, of Paris, Missouri; Addie, the wife of Samuel Moore, of Barcelene, Missouri; Sallie, now Mrs. Thomas McKemay, of Paris, Missouri; Charles, of Moberly, Missouri; Sallie, Mrs. Cicero Stone, of Monroe county; George, who died in 1911, and Minnie, the wife of Enos Crow, living in Nebraska.

John W. Arnold was born on the 14th of April, 1845, in the atmosphere which his father and grandfather before him had breathed, and amid the scenes of their substantial achievements. His enforced walk of three miles to school made difficult the gaining of more than a superficial schooling in his boyhood days, and he reached his majority

with little capital save great physical vigor and a bent for hard work. He was a member of the immediate family of his father until he reached the age of thirty-two, or until his marriage on February 8, 1878, when his independent career may be said to have been initiated. He owns today the farm where he established his first home, and his active life as a farmer has been devoted to stock raising and hay and grain producing. In his younger days when he was learning to farm, slave labor was a prominent factor in the Arnold establishment, and he was the "young master" of a force which was ever at his command. With the lapse of years, the freeing of the slaves and the ensuing confusion in the labor market, conditions in that respect among the farmers grew steadily unfavorable, and Mr. Arnold was eventually forced to abandon to a great extent the grain business which had formed a large part of his activities. He seeded down his farms to a great extent, and for some years he has been widely known as a mule and jack dealer and raiser, which constitutes the main feature of his farming industry at the present time.

Mr. Arnold has been content to confine himself to enterprises of his own initiation, and has given little or no attention to matters of a political nature beyond voting as a Democrat when occasion offers. He is a stockholder of the Paris National Bank, which constitutes practically all his business interests outside his immediate farming concerns.

Mr. Arnold married Miss Ella D. McKamey, a daughter of David A. McKamey, a man who was widely and favorably known among the older element of Monroe county's citizenship as a successful farmer and feeder of stock. Like the Arnold family, Mr. McKamey originally came from Kentucky, his county being Mercer, which has given many of its best men to the pioneer settlement of the state of Missouri along the Big Muddy. He married Zerelda Campbell and Mrs. Arnold is one of four children who reached maturity. She was born on January 2, 1852. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are three in number, and are here mentioned briefly as follows: Mary, the wife of Milton Craig, of Paris, Missouri; Miss Pearl, living with the family at home; and David, who married Miss Catherine Lower and is engaged in farming in Monroe county.

CLARENCE H. BERRY. Callaway county has an effective and successful exponent of the agricultural and stock growing industries in the person of Mr. Berry, who is the owner of a well improved farm of two hundred and eighty acres in McCredie township, and who maintains his residence in the village of McCredie, about one mile distant from his farm. He is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the history of Callaway county from the early pioneer days, and one that has been prominently concerned with the development and upbuilding of this section of the state. Mr. Berry himself has shown the utmost progressiveness as a citizen and takes a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of his home county and state. He is one of the popular citizens of his native county and is eminently entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Clarence Herbert Berry was born on the old family homestead, one mile northwest of the village of McCredie, and the date of his nativity was February 15, 1873. He is a son of Angus and Mary (Suggett) Berry, both of whom were likewise born in Callaway county, the former on the 3d of December, 1832, and the latter on the 5th of January, 1841, their marriage having been solemnized in 1857. Mrs. Berry survives her honored husband and now resides in the village of Auxvasse, this county. She is a daughter of Mentor and Louisa (Petty) Suggett, honored pioneers of the county. Angus Berry devoted his entire active career to agricultural pursuits and stock growing and was one of the well known and highly honored citizens of Callaway county at the time of his death,

which occurred on the 19th of June, 1876. He was a successful buyer and shipper of live stock and his homestead farm, of two hundred and eighty-five acres, is situated a mile northwest of McCredie, the buildings on the place having been erected by him and other excellent improvements having been made under his direction. He was a Democrat in politics, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Presbyterian church, with which his widow also has long been actively identified as a zealous member. They became the parents of eight children, of whom John died at the age of fourteen years and Mary in infancy. Those surviving are Margaret, Sarah, Mentor, Belle A., Richard and Clarence H.

Angus Berry was a son of Edward and Sallie (Galbreath) Berry, who reared four sons and two daughters. Edward Berry was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1807, and attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-seven years, his death having occurred on the farm now owned by his son Robert M., in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1904. He came to this county in 1820 and secured a tract of government land east of Fulton, where he became an extensive farmer and slaveholder. He was a man of indefatigable energy and marked business acumen, and was an influential figure in connection with the development and progress of the county in which the major part of his long and useful life was passed. He served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war and in politics he was a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type. The farm on which he passed the closing years of his life is situated about a mile west of Reform and is owned by his son Robert, as has been previously noted.

Major Robert Mitchell Berry, the only surviving brother of Edward Berry, is undoubtedly the oldest citizen in Callaway county at the present time. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war and was a captain and major in the Confederate service in the Civil war, under Colonel Reagan and General Price. He first married Amelia Martin, who was survived by no children, and by his marriage to Emily Shool, now deceased, there are four children,—Robert P., John R., Lulu M. and Lena.

Clarence H. Berry, to whom this sketch is dedicated, gained his early education in the public schools and supplemented this by a two years' course in Westminster College, at Fulton. He has been identified with farming and dealing in cattle upon an extensive scale, and, in partnership with his brother, A. R., he sold hundreds of cattle to dealers each year. The brothers were also associated in the buying of lands and at one time owned eleven hundred acres. The partnership was dissolved in 1909 and since that time Clarence H. has given his attention to his admirable farm of 280 acres, which is devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade livestock. In 1911 he erected his fine modern residence in the little village of McCredie, and the same is one of the most attractive rural homes in the county, its facilities and appointments being modern in every respect, the while it is known as a center of most gracious and unostentatious hospitality. Mr. Berry is a specially earnest advocate of good roads and has taken a lively interest in other matters tending to advance the best interests of the community at large. Though he has shown no predilection for political office he is arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

On the 31st of January, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Berry to Miss Sarah McCue, who was born near Auxvasse in Jackson township, Callaway county, on the 3d of April, 1879, and who is a daughter of Samuel and Clarinda (Tate) McCue. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have three children,—Josephine, Claude McCue, and Clarinda.

J. KELLY WRIGHT, institute lecturer on animal husbandry for the Missouri state board of agriculture, and the first individual to be the incumbent of such a position under salary, has for many years been prominent in educational work throughout the state, where his abilities and talents have gained him an enviable position in his profession. He was born in Boone county, Missouri, five miles northeast of Columbia, October 25, 1878, a son of Paul M. and Rebecca (Haden) Wright. He is at present writing a history of his branch of the Wright family, and his investigations indicate that he is a member of a family that traces its ancestry back to the year 1590, when John Wright of Kelvedon was made a member of the House of Lords by Queen Elizabeth. The old family estate near London is still in the Wright name.

Deacon Samuel Wright, great-grandson of Sir John Wright, emigrated to the American colonies in 1636, settling in Massachusetts, from whence Peter Wright went to Virginia, Augusta county. There is a tradition which has passed down through generations of the family that while Peter Wright was a frontiersman in Virginia his corn, one year, was eaten by buffaloes. He married Jane Hughart, daughter of James Hughart, in Augusta county, Virginia. The greater part of his life was spent in what is now Botetourt county, Virginia. His family consisted of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters. The sons were: Thomas, James, William, John and Peter. The daughters were: Sarah, who married Palser Kinderland; Rebecca, who married a Mr. Kinkead; Martha, who married Capt. James Estill of Kentucky; Rachel, who married William Estill; Jane, who married Wallace Estill; Nancy, who married Christopher Clark; Elizabeth, who married John Sprowl; and a daughter who married a Mr. Smith.

Captain James Estill was killed in an Indian fight near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. The fight was between Captain Estill and his company of 25 men and 25 Wyandott warriors. It was a hand-to-hand fight. Captain Estill had had an arm broken. It had not become strong again, and in the combat with his Indian the arm gave way, costing Captain Estill his life. Several of Peter Wright's children removed to Kentucky. Among them were the sons Thomas and William. Thomas' grandson, James Kelly Wright, married William's granddaughter, Myra Jackson Wright, April 5, 1836. From this union came Paul M. Wright, father of the subject of this sketch.

In the year 1810 William Wright left Bourbon county, Kentucky, and went to Tennessee, settling about five miles from Nashville. Seven years later he, with his family, came to Missouri, locating in what is now Boone county. He was the first settler to enter land from the government, his tract being about four miles east of the present site of Brown's Station. His son, Peter Wright, became the first county surveyor of Boone county, and "laid out" the town of Columbia. He was the first representative from Boone county to the state legislature when the assembly met at St. Charles, acted as judge of the first county court, and was one of six to organize the first Presbyterian church in Columbia, Missouri. He married Jenny Edmondson, a member of a prominent Mississippi family. Jenny Edmondson's grandmother was a Buchanan, cousin of President James Buchanan. Among the children of Peter Wright and Jenny (Edmondson) Wright, was Myra, who became the wife of James Kelly Wright. Samuel Wright, son of Thomas Wright and father of James Kelly Wright, came to Boone county, Missouri, at an early date. James Kelly Wright subsequently became a merchant at Rocheport, where Paul M. Wright was born May 13, 1849. James Kelly Wright later accumulated a large farm northeast of Columbia and there spent the remainder of his life, passing away

February 9, 1876, sixty-seven years of age. Paul M. Wright resided on the old farm until 1910, in which year he came to Columbia, where he and his wife have since been living retired. He married Rebecca Haden, whose father and uncle, Turner and Joel H. Haden, also came from Kentucky. To Paul M. Wright and Rebecca (Haden) Wright five children were born. Two children, Edmond and Mary Hamilton, died in infancy. J. Kelly Wright, Harriet Wright of Columbia, senior 1913 in the University of Missouri, and Turner R. H. Wright, of Manhattan, Kansas, assistant in the department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College of Agriculture, are living.

J. Kelly Wright was given excellent educational advantages, and at the age of twenty years began teaching school. He graduated from Columbia Normal Academy, and from the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri in 1909, and also took a special course in arts and sciences. During the period in which he was engaged in teaching, he was for six years in the country and four years in Columbia, three years being spent in the Normal Academy and one year in the University high school. For two years he served as county commissioner of schools and a like period as county superintendent, and at the close of his last term of office, in May, 1911, he was appointed institute lecturer in animal husbandry, his work including lectures before the various agricultural institutes all over the state. A man thoroughly conversant with all matters pertaining to his special line, he has done much to advance Missouri's agricultural importance, and his campaign of education has assisted many of the farmers throughout the state to attain success.

On December 24, 1905, Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Nancy George Fish, of Callaway county, Missouri, daughter of the Rev. William C. Fish, of Stephens Store, Callaway county. Two children have been born to this union: Esther Rebecca and James Kelly, Jr.

JAMES W. WALDEN. The standard by which to judge of a community is the character of its prominent citizens. Progress is rarely, if ever, the result of chance, but always the execution of well-laid plans based on a thorough comprehension of the laws of business. It is only by keeping in view the lives of men who are ever associated with the busy marts of commerce that we can judge of the importance of development, and the possibilities of progress. Thus it is that from the commercial, more than the professional or political standpoint, the most valuable lessons of life are to be extracted. In this connection, as a gentleman whose business qualifications have proven of the best, as indicated by the numerous enterprises he has brought to a successful issue, a brief biographical sketch is given of James W. Walden, a prominent retired citizen of Moberly. Mr. Walden is a product of the farm, and was born in Randolph county, Missouri, June 7, 1853, a son of James A. and Amanda (Denny) Walden, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. James A. Walden came to Missouri in 1826, first locating in Howard county, and subsequently, in the early thirties, coming to Randolph county. He was a farmer all of his life and died December 29, 1887, when sixty-eight years and eleven days old. His wife passed away March 21, 1910, having been the mother of five children, namely: Aleck Z., deceased; Fannie E., widow of L. B. Hannah, of Moberly; James W.; and John C. and Thomas B., both of Moberly.

James W. Walden received good educational advantages in the district schools of Randolph county, and remained on the home farm assisting his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He was

reared to agricultural pursuits, but on attaining his majority, decided to enter the business arena, and accordingly established himself as the proprietor of a dairy, which he conducted for three years. Following this he was engaged in the butcher business for several years, and then conducted a grocery store in Moberly for three years, eventually devoting his attention to a mercantile business, which he carried on for eight years. In 1908, having accumulated a competency, Mr. Walden retired from active business affairs, and since that time has lived quietly in Moberly, where he owns his own home and residence lot.

On January 14, 1891, Mr. Walden was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Rapple, and to this union there have been born two children: Nellie, who is the wife of A. C. Fox, of Moberly; and James E., a telegraph operator of Iowa Falls, Iowa. A staunch Democrat in his political views, Mr. Walden has served very acceptably in the capacity of alderman of Moberly, devoting himself with conscientious faithfulness to the best interests of his community. He has always taken a public-spirited interest in whatever concerns Moberly or its people, and can be depended upon to lend his support and influence in behalf of all measures which he considers beneficial in the line of education, morality and good citizenship. His wife is a consistent member of the Christian church at Moberly; fraternally Mr. Walden was known as a popular member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Foresters of America and the Improved Order of Red Men. During his long business career he formed a wide acquaintance in Moberly, and no man stands higher in public confidence and esteem.

JUDGE J. M. WILLIAMS. A distinguished member of the bench of Northeastern Missouri, Hon. J. M. Williams, for the past two years judge of the eastern district of Randolph county, comes from Kentucky, the state that has given Missouri some of its best citizens. It is within only recent years that the judge has been in the public arena, as the greater part of his life has been devoted to business matters, in connection with which he has been largely instrumental in forwarding the growth and development of this part of the country, but the able manner in which he is discharging the duties connected with his office gives ample evidence that the layman is fully as capable of handling official matters as he who has been trained to the legal profession. Judge Williams was born March 28, 1848, in Canton county, Kentucky, and is a son of William T. and Julia A. (Harris) Williams, residents of the Blue Grass State. Both died in Moberly, Missouri. The Williams family originated in the Old Dominion State, Elijah Williams, the grandfather of Judge Williams, having been born in Halifax, Virginia. The parents of Judge Williams had eight children, as follows: Malinda, the wife of James Galbraith, of Randolph; Mary, the wife of William Humes, of Kansas City, Missouri; Ruth, the wife of J. W. Ragadale, of Moberly, Missouri; Judge J. M.; Eugenie, deceased, who was the wife of H. Smith, of Moberly; Rowanna, who is deceased; William F., who is engaged in contracting in Moberly; and one who died in childhood.

J. M. Williams was reared to the life of an agriculturist, but farming did not appeal to the lad and he began to learn the trade of bricklaying, which he mastered. When only sixteen years of age, in August, 1864, he enlisted in the state militia, with which he served until the close of the Civil war, and then returned to bricklaying. After coming to Moberly, he took up contracting and for thirty-five years followed that line as a business, erecting numerous large buildings of every nature in this city, including a number of schoolhouses. The

country schools were the only institutions in which he was tutored, but he was blessed with good judgment, far-sightedness and inherent ability, and had the faculty for seeing an opportunity and the capacity for grasping it and carrying it through to a successful termination. Successful in his business affairs, he was chosen by his fellow townsmen to take a part in handling their business, being elected tax collector for five years for the city of Moberly on the Democratic ticket. When he had completed two years' service of councilman for the city of Moberly, he was then chosen to act in the capacity of judge of the eastern district of Randolph county, a position he holds at this time. He resides at Moberly, where he has a comfortable home, and with his family is a consistent attendant of the Baptist church.

Judge Williams was married May 5, 1868, to Miss Margaret Ragsdale, and they have had a family of seven children: Hirshel, general manager of the Underwood Typewriter Company, of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, now having headquarters in the city of London; Carrie, residing at home; Daisy, wife of M. Harrison, of Moberly; Lee, who is deceased; James A., of Moberly; one who died in infancy; and Margaret, wife of Kirkley Harrison of Moberly.

HON. LOUIS RATLIFF. Of the galaxy of legists for which Northeastern Missouri has gained no little fame is to be found in the front rank, if not in the very van, the Hon. Louis Ratliff, judge of the probate court at Moberly, Missouri. In order that the traditions of the bench and bar be maintained, it is necessary that only men of the highest integrity, ability and probity be selected to fill the judgeships, and the manner in which Judge Ratliff has discharged the duties of his office distinguishes him as a man eminently worthy of whatever honor may be accorded him. Louis Ratliff was born in Moberly, Missouri, April 21, 1876, a son of George N. and Julia Josephine (Terrell) Ratliff.

George N. Ratliff was born in Macon county, Missouri, in February, 1843, and as a young man chose the profession of educator as his life work. After teaching school for a number of years, he became the Democratic party's candidate for the office of county school commissioner, and was subsequently elected thereto for two terms. Following this, he was elected sheriff of his county, a position which he held for two years, but after leaving this office retired from public life, and since that time has devoted his attention to overseeing the operations on the home farm in Randolph county, where he and his wife now reside. Mrs. Ratliff was born on this farm, and she and her husband have had eleven children, of whom nine survive.

The early education of Louis Ratliff was obtained in the common schools of Randolph county, and after graduating from Terrell College, Decherd, Tennessee, he began the study of law. Shortly thereafter, however, the Spanish-American war broke out, and he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Regiment, being sent to camp at Camp Meade, Falls Church, Virginia, and later Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In February, 1898, he was mustered out of the service at Greenville, South Carolina, and returned home and resumed reading law in the law offices of Martin & Terrell, at Moberly. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar, and for a short time carried on a general law practice, but in 1903 was appointed clerk of the probate court, in which capacity he served four years. He then became the Democratic candidate for the position of judge of the probate court, to which he was elected by a good majority, and he has since continued to act in the same capacity. Judge Ratliff's high ability, his regard for the responsibilities of his office, his conscientious discharge of the duties of a jurist and his deep knowledge of human

nature, have all combined to make his service one that reflects credit upon himself and upon the bench, and the citizens of his community are to be congratulated upon their choice. With his family, he is connected with the Baptist church, and his fraternal affiliation is with the A. F. & A. M., and Lodge No. 936, B. P. O. E.

On October 18, 1905, Judge Ratliff was married to Miss Sadie P. Hardeastle, who was born in Monroe county, Missouri, daughter of Thomas J. and Lovina J. (Caplinger) Hardeastle, and one daughter, Elizabeth, has been born to this union. Mr. Ratliff's father saw four years of service as a soldier in the Confederate army, during the war between the states, acting with the forces just east of the Mississippi river, and participating in the battles of Atlanta, Vicksburg, where he was wounded in the right arm, and Franklin, Tennessee, where he was taken prisoner. He remained as a prisoner of war until the close of hostilities, when he was given his liberty.

F. EMMETT MURRELL. A man who is well versed in the laws of his state and country is always a recognized power. As a class these men are relied upon to conserve the best interests of the people, and without them and their practical judgment the work done by the business man and the mechanic, the financier and the statesman, would be decidedly incomplete. The professional lawyer is not the creature of circumstance, as the profession is open to talent, and no definite prestige or success can be attained save by indomitable energy, perseverance and patience and strong mentality. At the same time the lawyer is well fitted to hold positions of public trust, as his legal training, his ability to concentrate his purpose, and his wide knowledge of men, fit him to discharge his duties faithfully and well, and so it is that men of this position are so often chosen to represent the people. F. Emmett Murrell, prosecuting attorney of Moberly, Missouri, furnishes in his career a notable example of this fact. Mr. Murrell was born on a farm near Lancaster, in Schuyler county, Missouri, February 10, 1877, and is a son of Samuel and Alice (Lamb) Murrell, and a grandson of George Murrell, who served as a soldier during the Mexican war. Samuel Murrell was born in Kentucky in 1849, and his wife in the same state in 1850, and they are now living quietly on a farm in Schuyler county. They have had five children, as follows: Ollie B., the wife of Dr. E. E. Heaton, of Centerville, Iowa; Charles E., living at Kirksville, Missouri; F. Emmett; Della, wife of Elbert Bowling, residing on a farm in Davis county, Iowa; and Dr. Junior E., a practicing dentist at Mystic, Iowa.

F. Emmett Murrell was educated in the common schools of Lancaster and Schuyler county, and after graduating from the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, started to teach in the country schools. He so continued for five years, but then gave up the profession of educator for that of the law, and entered the law department of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated in June, 1905. He immediately engaged in the general practice of his profession at Higbee, but in July, 1908, changed his field of operation to Moberly, and has since built up a large and steadily growing professional business. Always an active and stalwart adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Murrell in 1910 was elected prosecuting attorney of Moberly, and in 1912 was the candidate of his party for re-election. His administration of the office has won for him a reputation as a man of far more than ordinary ability. As a prosecutor he has been relentless and fearless, but at all times just, and no one can say of him that he has ever been influenced by prejudice, nor can anyone point to a

single instance where he has shown personal favor. In fulfilling the duties of his office he has been pre-eminently fair to all parties with whom he has had to deal, and no shadow of dishonesty or weakness rests upon him. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks.

On January 8, 1902, Mr. Murrell was united in marriage with Miss Eva M. Martin, who was born in Schuyler county, Missouri, daughter of J. J. and Eliza (McLaughlin) Martin, and to this union there have been born two children: Samuel J. and Howard E.

EDWARD KAUFMAN. When an ever-busy man, from the feverish turmoil of trade and the harassing cares of business, is retired to a peaceful, happy and quiet life, such an individual naturally excites the friendly envy of his less-favored fellow men, but when this retirement has been won only through long years of hard, earnest endeavor he is entitled to his reward and to the respect due every successful man. In this class stands Edward Kaufman, of Moberly, who, without ostentation or apparent conscious superiority, mingles in the society of his neighbors and enjoys with them the affairs of the present, and a pleasant retrospect of a life well spent. Mr. Kaufman was born in Freeburg, Illinois, December 13, 1864, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Stark) Kaufman, natives of Germany. Both were about nine years of age when they came to the United States, and they were married in Illinois, where Mr. Kaufman was engaged first in the hotel business and later as the proprietor of a sawmill. He died September 21, 1895, and his wife passed away September 25, 1882. They had a family of eight children: Elizabeth, who resides in Illinois; Mary, the wife of August Merck, of Moberly; a daughter died in infancy; George W., living in Moberly; Henry and William, living in Illinois; Emma, the wife of William Dippell, of Pinckneyville, Illinois; and Edward.

Edward Kaufman was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and at the age of thirteen years came to Moberly, Missouri, and until 1889 was engaged as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. In the year mentioned he opened a grocery store and bakery, which he conducted until 1904, then identifying himself with a butcher business, which he carried on until 1908. Selling his interest in this business, he again entered the bakery trade in partnership with a Mr. Kline, but after one year sold out and retired from business activity. He is the owner of a beautiful home in Moberly, in addition to a store building on Coats street, two buildings on Reed street, a lot on Clark street and eighty acres of land in Perry county, Illinois, and also has a half interest in 120 acres of farming land in Randolph county.

On October 3, 1889, Mr. Kaufman was united in marriage with Miss Anna Elizabeth Held, daughter of John and Margaret (Ruhl) Held, natives of Germany, the latter of whom came to the United States at the age of eight years and settled in Haverstraw, New York, while her husband came to America after drawing his papers that exempted him from military service. He was engaged in mercantile lines throughout his life and died April 15, 1896, his widow surviving him some years and passing away January 25, 1904. They had a family of six children: Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Kaufman; Katherine, the wife of Gust Freysleben, of Moberly; Margaret, the wife of Oliver Krite, of East St. Louis; John, also living in East St. Louis; Nellie, the wife of Gust. Matchiuska, of San Diego, California; and Lillian, living in East St. Louis. By a former marriage, with Louis R. Wunsch, Mrs. Held had one son: Louis Robert, now living in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman have been the parents of one child: Edna

Leori, who was born November 30, 1894. In political matters Mr. Kaufman is a Democrat, but his energies have been devoted to his business enterprises and he has found no time to enter the public arena. He and Mrs. Kaufman are members of the Presbyterian church, while his fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Elks, in the local lodges of which he is very popular.

ARTHUR BERGER CHAMIER, who enjoys an honorable and lucrative practice in his chosen profession, and has long held, in the opinion of those competent to judge, an enviable place among the legal fraternity of Northeastern Missouri, is at present junior member of the well-known law firm of Hunter & Chamier, and city attorney of the city of Moberly, Missouri. In addition to gaining precedence among the legists of his section of the state, he has acted efficiently in various offices of trust and responsibility and the benefits derived from his long and thorough training have enabled him to be of signal service to his native city and state. Mr. Chamier was born July 19, 1875, in Moberly, and is a son of Leo Alfonso and Mary (Berger) Chamier, the former born at Conitz, Germany, and the latter at Dolton, Cook county, Illinois. Both are now living in Moberly, where Mr. Chamier's father follows the occupation of a machinist. They have had three children: Jennie, the widow of Stronach W. Dolton, of Riverdale, Cook county, Illinois; Arthur Berger; and Olive, the wife of Richard C. Dalton, of Jackson, Mississippi.

Arthur Berger Chamier was educated in the common schools of Moberly and the Moberly high school, and after his graduation from the latter, in 1892, entered William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, and finished his course of study there in 1895. On receiving his degree of A. B., he entered Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated in 1902, with the degree of LL. B. He taught a country school at Mill Springs, Missouri, during the years 1896 and 1897, and in 1895 and 1896 was also teacher of German, French and psychology in Wayne Academy, at Piedmont, Missouri. From 1897 to 1900 he was professor of history and civics in Moberly high school, but in 1902 decided to enter the profession of law, and during that and the following year was in the office of Peters & Powell, Seattle, Washington. He spent the latter part of 1903 and the early part of 1904 in the law office of Paul F. Coste, at St. Louis; and during 1904 and 1905 acted in the capacity of private secretary to the Hon. Amos M. Thayer, then judge of the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit, with offices at St. Louis, Missouri. From 1905 to 1910 he was official court reporter of the Ninth Judicial circuit of Missouri, and during this time also engaged in a general practice of his profession, in addition to which he has worked as a United States customs inspector at St. Louis and has been a reporter for the R. G. Dun Company, at St. Louis. Since January 1, 1911, he has been a member of the law firm of Hunter & Chamier, doing a general law practice with offices in the Moberly Trust building. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Chamier is the present city attorney of Moberly, while his religious connection is with the Baptist church. He is prominent fraternally as a member of Moberly Blue Lodge No. 344, A. F. & A. M., of the chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine, Moolah Temple, St. Louis; and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Elks, the Eastern Star and the Sigma Nu college fraternity.

On September 15, 1906, Mr. Chamier was united in marriage with Miss Lulu May Jeffries, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of

Wesley and Ella (Reynolds) Jeffries, both of whom are still living, Mr. Jeffries being a traveling salesman. Mr. and Mrs. Chamier have one child, Richard, who was born June 22, 1910.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL LILLY, superintendent of schools in Moberly since 1903, and engaged in the teaching profession in this city for the past seventeen years, is a native of the state, born in Randolph county, Missouri, on June 5, 1868. He is the son of James Madison and Margaret (Orr) Lilly. The father was born and reared in Oldham county, Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1836, locating first in Marion county and later in Randolph county. He engaged in farming in the northeastern part of the county and remained thus occupied for the rest of his life. He died in 1900, August 8th. He was a Democrat. The family was one well known in Kentucky for several generations. In 1860 Mr. Lilly married Margaret Orr in Randolph county. She was born in Virginia in 1835 and died on September 15, 1903. They became the parents of six children: C. W.; Henry L.; Joseph Campbell, of this review; Emma; M. J. and Nora. Emma died in infancy, but all the others are now living in Randolph county with the exception of Nora, who married Omer Hendricks and is a resident of Monroe county.

Joseph Campbell Lilly was educated in the country schools of Randolph county, Moberly high school, Kirksville Normal and finished in the state university. He began his teaching in the country schools, advancing from there to the village schools, then to the principalship of a ward school of Moberly, then of the high school, and he is now superintendent of the Moberly schools. His pedagogic record is represented by two years of work in the home district in Randolph county; six years as principal of Cairo school, also in Randolph county; two years as principal of East Park school in Moberly; seven years as principal of Moberly high school; eight years superintendent of the Moberly schools; and he was recently elected for another two-year term in that position.

Mr. Lilly is an educator of advanced and progressive ideas, and he is recognized as a man of exceptional ability in Randolph county, his work being of a high order which has won him the confidence of the public and established him securely in the front ranks of the educators of the day. He is a Mason and a Pythian Knight, fraternally speaking, and in his churchly relations is a member of the Christian church, in which he is active and prominent, and in which he was superintendent of the Sunday-school for one year. He is unmarried.

WADE HAMPTON ROTHWELL. Holding prominent position among those whose knowledge of law and jurisprudence have given them prestige in the professional life of Northeastern Missouri, Wade Hampton Rothwell, of Moberly, better known as "Hamp," is one of his section's well-known legists. Although a resident of Moberly only since 1911, he has so impressed the people of this vicinity with his ability that he has already become recognized as a leader in Democratic politics. Mr. Rothwell is a native Missourian, having been born in Callaway county, July 20, 1877, a son of Alexander and Sallie (Price) Rothwell. His father, who was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, in March, 1842, came to Missouri in young manhood and settled in Callaway county, there spending the rest of his life in agricultural pursuits. He is now retired from active labor and makes his home in Ashland, Missouri. His wife was a native of Callaway county, and they had a family of seven children, of whom three survive at this time.

Wade Hampton Rothwell received his early education in the common schools of Boone county, and graduated from the Ashland high school in the class of 1895. He subsequently taught school for four years, following which he entered the University of Missouri, as a law student, and was graduated from that institution in 1902, then entering upon a general practice at Columbia. He served as city attorney of Columbia for seven years, and was chairman of the city Democratic committee and secretary of the Boone county Democratic central committee, but in October, 1911, left Columbia and settled in Moberly, where he has since carried on a general practice, specializing in criminal cases. He maintains well-appointed offices in the Jefferson building and has a large and representative professional business. Mr. Rothwell has been connected with a number of important cases of litigation, which have brought out his legal talents and his profound knowledge of law and jurisprudence, and the ability which he has shown has gained for him the confidence of the public and the respect of his professional confreres. He has continued to interest himself in political matters, and in 1912 was the Democratic candidate for representative to the Missouri state legislature.

Mr. Rothwell was married May 24, 1897, to Miss Margaret Austine, who was born at Hallsville, Missouri, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Sue (Stubblefield) Austine, the former of whom is deceased. Dr. Austine served throughout the Civil war as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and after the war engaged in the practice of his profession at Hallsville. Mr. and Mrs. Rothwell have had two sons: Frank and Fount. Mr. Rothwell has interested himself in fraternal work and at this time belongs to the local lodges of the Odd Fellows, Elks, Maccabees, F. O. E. and Moose. He is popular throughout this part of the state and has numerous friends in professional, public and private life.

JAMES T. STEPHENS. The business interests of Moberly, Missouri, have grown to an amazing extent during the past few years, and the credit for this desirable state of affairs may be given to the enterprising business men, whose energy and progressive methods have put the city on a sound financial basis, while they have co-operated with the city officials in looking after its municipal needs. It may be said of James T. Stephens that he belongs to this class, for he has been at the head of various business enterprises, has invested in city property to a considerable extent, and has at all times been ready to advance and develop the business, educational or moral interests of his locality. Mr. Stephens was born in Monroe county, Missouri, July 6, 1850, and is a son of Thomas Nelson and Mary J. (Swindell) Stephens.

Thomas Nelson Stephens, a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1836 and settled in Monroe county, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife, a native of Virginia, also died in Monroe county, and they were the parents of a large family of children, of whom eight are alive at this time, all being residents of Missouri except one married daughter, who makes her home in Kansas. Two of the sons of this family enlisted for service during the Civil war, in the Confederate army, and went out under General Price, but one was subsequently sent south, being wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. The other participated in the siege of Vicksburg, during which he was wounded five times.

James T. Stephens was educated in the common schools of Monroe county, and remained on the home farm until he attained his majority, at which time he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and

embarked in business in Nebraska, where he remained two and one-half years. In 1873, returning to Missouri, he took up farming as a vocation, and during the next quarter of a century was engaged in tilling the soil in Monroe county, where he still owns a farm of 320 acres, this being rented at the present time. In 1899 Mr. Stephens came to Moberly and engaged in the milling business, in which he remained ten years, and then sold his interests in that enterprise and became the proprietor of a feed and roofing business, in which he has met with well-merited success. He is considered an all-around good business man, pleasant in manner and capable of making and retaining friends. Progressive in his methods, he never forgets to give the other man a fair deal, and as a result of this policy has the full confidence and esteem of the community. He resides in his own handsome home in Moberly, and with others owns 18 acres of land within the city limits. In political matters Mr. Stephens is a Democrat, but he has not cared for public office. With his family, he attends the Christian church.

In 1873, Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Martha J. Settle, who was born in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1855, daughter of G. A. and Virginia (Martin) Settle, of Randolph county, both of whom are deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, as follows: Geanie Ethel, wife of Glen Rutledge, of Moberly, who has two children,—Stephen and Loraine; William Thomas, of Sedalia, Missouri, who married Bertha McCoy, and has one child,—Elizabeth; Jessie, wife of J. W. Walker, of Kansas City, Missouri, who has one child,—James Nathan; Howard Patton, of Moberly, who married Zada Williamson, and has one child, Cathlene; and Audrey, wife of Mose Martin, Kansas City, Missouri.

B. R. WHITE. A popular business citizen of Moberly, Missouri, who is proprietor of a flourishing livery establishment, is B. R. White, one of his city's self-made men. Reared to the life of a farmer, he early turned his attention to business pursuits, to such good purpose that at this time he is rated among the substantial men of his community. Mr. White was born in Howard county, Missouri, March 1, 1839, and is a son of David and Nancy E. (Maupin) White, both of whom were born in Madison county, Kentucky. They came to Missouri in the 'twenties, locating on a farm in Howard county, Missouri, where both spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four are still living.

B. R. White received the advantages of a good education, attending the public schools and preparing for college. Subsequently, however, at the age of seventeen years, he started to teach school in Howard county, but later turned his attention to mule raising, in which he was very successful. He finally established himself in the livery business at Moberly, winning the confidence and patronage of the people of this city through his strict integrity and businesslike methods. He has a well-equipped establishment, modern in every particular, with handsome equipages and fine horses. He is at all times to be found at his business place, ready to courteously and obligingly attend to the wishes of his patrons. In addition Mr. White is the owner of a large tract of land in the Texas Bottoms Union country, and a valuable property in the city of Moberly. In political matters a Democrat, Mr. White has served on the city board for a number of years, and has also acted in the capacity of school director. He and Mrs. White are consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

In 1875, Mr. White was married to Miss Katie V. Corbett, and to

this union there have been born four children: Addie C., who resides at home; George E., living on a farm in southern Missouri; Edna, who lives with her parents; and Allen C., who is engaged in conducting a supply store in Moberly. Mr. White is a great believer in the advantages of a good education, and has given his children thorough trainings, Addie, Edna and Allen being college graduates.

JOHN H. BABCOCK. But few men have come more directly in contact with the monetary institutions of Northeastern Missouri, and the business men of the country, and none have commanded more completely their respect and confidence than the late John H. Babcock, for years president of the Bank of Moberly, of which he was the organizer. Born in Bristol, England, he was brought to the United States by his parents before he was a year old, the family settling in New York, where the boy was reared and educated, eventually graduating from the academy at Albion, the county seat of Orleans county.

When he was nineteen years of age John H. Babcock enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a sergeant of Company L, New York Second Rifles, with which organization he continued to serve until the close of the war. He was wounded the morning of General Lee's surrender, and on account of his wound was not discharged until the following year, at Buffalo, New York. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Babcock came to Missouri, locating first in Macon county, where he helped survey the old trail to the Iowa state line. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Atlanta, Missouri, for fifteen years, and during this time was sent to the state legislature. In 1888, with J. R. Seovern and G. Wilson, he founded the First National Bank of Macon, of which he was president for four years, but at the expiration of that period he sold his business interests there and came to Moberly, where he went into the lumber business with his brother, William Babcock. Four years later he disposed of his interests in that enterprise, and with others organized the Bank of Moberly, of which he was president up to the time of his death. He was recognized by his associates as a man of extreme ability and untiring energy, as well as the strictest integrity and probity of character. A valued member of the A. F. & A. M., for many years he was an officer in the grand commandery of the state of Missouri and was buried by the Knights Templar of Missouri, of which he was grand senior warden, and was also one of the officials of the Carnegie Library Association. In political matters he was a Democrat, and throughout his life was active in behalf of the interest of his party and its candidates, and served in high places of trust and responsibility. At one time he served as the incumbent of the mayoralty chair of Moberly.

In 1872 Mr. Babcock was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Cochrane, who was born in New York state, the daughter of William and Jane (Blanchard) Cochrane, the former being a native of New Hampshire and the latter of New York. Mrs. Babcock was one of a family of four children, and was granted excellent educational advantages, being a graduate of an academy, and for several years followed the profession of educator. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock had a family of three children, namely: Daisy, who is deceased; Grace, and May, who lives at home with her mother. Mrs. Babcock, who still maintains the family residence in Moberly, is a splendid business woman, and manages her real estate interests with ability and discretion. She still has an interest in the Bank of Moberly, as well as other investments, and is as well known in business as she is in social circles. Her husband formed a wide acquaintance during the years of his residence here.

and among them could be numbered many warm personal friends. Successful in business and prominent in political matters, he was esteemed wherever known, and in his death Moberly lost one of its best citizens.

HUGH BOYD. To our peaceful and industrious neighbors on the north of us, the Canadians, Northeastern Missouri is indebted for many of its most prosperous, progressive and loyal citizens, and the late Hugh Boyd, of Moberly, as is well known, was no exception to this rule. During the twenty years of his residence in Moberly, he was connected with bridge construction work, always displaying the characteristics of industry and integrity, and at the time of his death, although still only in middle age, had accumulated a comfortable competency and gained the esteem of a wide circle of friends. Hugh Boyd, as before stated, was a native of Canada, and was born in Weston, March 24, 1848, his parents being Angus and Susan Boyd. The father, a native of Scotland, emigrated to Canada at an early day, and was there married to Susan Coke, who was born in the Fatherland and came to Canada in young womanhood. In 1881 they left their home in the Dominion and came to Moberly, Missouri, where both spent the rest of their lives, the father passing away in 1899, when eighty-five years of age, and the mother dying in May, 1883. They had a family of six children, of whom four are now living.

Hugh Boyd was reared in his native country, and there received a good education in the common schools, following which he began to learn the trade of bridge builder, the details of which he thoroughly mastered. Mr. Boyd was about thirty years of age when he came with his parents to Moberly, and here he almost immediately secured employment in the bridge-building department of the Wabash Railroad, with which company he was connected up to the time of his death, July 3, 1901. He was interred at Oakland cemetery. In political matters he was a Democrat, but had no desire to enter the public arena, taking only a good citizen's interest in public matters. He and his wife were faithful members of the Baptist church and were active in its work and liberal in its support.

In 1885 Mr. Boyd was married to Miss Mary Buchanan, also a native of Canada, and a daughter of J. G. and Forbes (McNeill) Buchanan, natives of Scotland who emigrated to Canada during the early 'fifties. In 1881 they came to Moberly, Missouri, and here spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Boyd is one of twelve children, eight of whom are still living. Two of her sisters are Anna, wife of William Firth; and Margaret, who makes her home with Mrs. Firth in Moberly. Mrs. Boyd is the owner of two fine dwellings at Fifth and Rollins street, as well as a valuable piece of property on Concannon street, of which she has the entire management. She is an excellent business woman, and is also well and favorably known in church circles, where she has numerous friends.

WILLIAM FIRTH. The present generation has little conception of what was endured by the early pioneers of Northeastern Missouri, or appreciation of the changes that have taken place in business methods, and which have transformed life to such an extent that today it offers greater inducements than at any time in the country's history. These conditions may be the result of the endurance and bravery of those who blazed the trail for advanced civilization. Northeastern Missouri has a most interesting history, made so by the efforts of its pioneers, and a record of their lives is appropriate and necessary in preparing a

work that has to do with the locality. In social, business and public life, Mr. Firth was one of its most prominent citizens. His death occurred at Moberly, Missouri, December 9, 1899.

William Firth was a native of the Hoosier State, and was born June 17, 1838. Coming to Moberly, Randolph county, at an early time in the settlement of this section, he devoted himself to various pursuits for a number of years, gaining a prominent place among business men. He was interested in Republican politics, serving as a member of the city council, and also acting in the capacity of county abstractor at the time of his death, and postmaster for two terms. During his long and useful life he gained and maintained many warm friendships, and his death came as a distinct shock to a wide circle of acquaintances who had recognized and appreciated his many admirable traits of character.

On May 26, 1891, Mr. Firth was united in marriage with Miss Anna Buchanan, a native of Canada, and a daughter of J. G. and Forbes (McNeill) Buchanan, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to Canada during the early fifties. In 1880 they came to Moberly, Missouri, and here spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Firth was one of twelve children, eight of whom are still living. She taught school in Moberly for nine years, and during four years of that period was principal of the West Park school. A lady of culture and refinement, she has identified herself with the social life of Moberly, and is a valued member and active worker in the Thursday Club. She is the owner of several valuable pieces of real estate in Moberly. Miss Margaret Buchanan, sister of Mrs. Firth, makes her home at the Firth residence, and has been principal of the South Park school for the past seven years.

RICHARD H. GOODMAN, cashier of the Bank of Louisiana, and one of the leaders in the financial affairs of Pike county, was born of pioneer parents on a farm some ten miles south of Louisiana on May 26, 1854. His father was William A. Goodman, a sketch of whom appears following in this history, and his mother was Elizabeth Johnston Goodman, a native of Albemarle county, Virginia.

When a youth of fourteen the subject of this sketch left home to begin a life of urban activity, having before acquired a good school commercial training. He was first employed as clerk in the office of James A. Sanderson, then tax collector of the county, which position he held for two years, after which he was employed in the old Commercial Bank of Louisiana, where he acquired his initial banking experience. In 1875 he was offered the clerkship in the old Bartholow Bank in St. Louis, the forerunner of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank of that city, but declined the offer, preferring a prospective career as a gold miner in the far West. Arriving at Bannock, Montana, he entered the employ of Grater, Kinney & Company, who operated mines, a store and a bank. His clerical experience becoming known, he was assigned to the bank as general manager of the institution, just as he was beginning to enjoy out-of-door life and hard labor.

At the end of a year in the West, Mr Goodman returned to Missouri and for a while worked as a merchant's clerk. He later engaged in the livery business for a short time, and was then employed by Ray & Block, bankers, in Louisiana, subsequently going to the Mercantile Bank, where he remained for nearly seven years. Encouraged by ex-United States Senator J. B. Henderson, and other men of capital, he organized the Bank of Louisiana in 1887, chartered for \$15,000 but soon increased to \$20,000 in accordance with the increased business demand.

General Henderson became president of the institution and Mr. Goodman cashier and manager.

The commercial value of the stock will alone give a strong intimation of the successful management of the institution, when it is stated that there is no stock on the market at \$400 per share. Since 1887 practically all of Mr. Goodman's time and attention have been devoted to the conduct and welfare of this bank. He is at present also secretary and treasurer of the Crystal Carbonate Lime Company of Elsberry, Missouri, in which he is a stockholder, and was a stockholder in the Buffum Telephone Company from its inception until it was sold, and since that time he has been its treasurer.

He has kept in close touch with the business interests of Louisiana, and responded to the sentiment for the organization of a business men's club, of which he is a member. He is a Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Temple Association; also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Episcopal church, though raised in a Baptist home.

Mr. Goodman was first married in 1879 to Miss Emma Bright, daughter of E. C. and Martha (Biglow) Bright. From this union there were no children. His wife dying, he was married in 1884 to Miss Eleanor Sombart, from which union there was one child, Louise. In 1904 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Agnes Thomas, daughter of Elijah N. Sampson, a silk dealer of St. Louis, and a manufacturer of Boston, Massachusetts. The only child of the Goodman household is Miss Agnes Thomas, Mrs. Goodman's daughter, who is at present a student in Waterman Hall at Sycamore, Illinois.

But past fifty-nine years of age, of robust stature and with perfect health, Mr. Goodman has the prospect of a goodly number of active and useful years still before him.

WILLIAM A. GOODMAN, father of Manoah S. and Richard H. Goodman, an outline of whose lives and work appears elsewhere in this history, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, within two miles of Charlottesville, the University City of the Old Dominion State, in April, 1813. His parents were Jeremiah Augustus Goodman and Mary Clarkson Goodman, each of whom lived to be very old, attaining approximately the Bible limit of four score years. The children of Jeremiah A. and Mary C. Goodman were, in the order of their birth, Charles Granison, Margaret Clarkson, James Washington, Manoah Summers and William Anselm Goodman, the subject of this sketch. The fourth child, Manoah S., died when a very young man; Charles Granison moved to Louisa county, Virginia, and became an extensive farmer and leading citizen of that very fertile section of the state, speculating in land, investing in early railroad stocks, interested in stage lines and for years supplying the university with the wood used by the students, boarding house keepers and others. James W. Goodman was a graduate of Dartmouth College, a minister of the Baptist church and for many years, and until his death, president of Kentucky Female College, located at Shelbyville. Margaret Clarkson Goodman married Ansel Jones, moved to St. Genevieve county, Missouri, and subsequently to Texas, where she died many years ago. William A. Goodman married his cousin, Malvina Dunreath Hamner, of Buckingham county, Virginia, in 1836 and the same fall, with his slaves, household goods and other property, moved by wagons to Pike county, Missouri, where he bought one hundred arpents of land and began the life of a farmer in a wild and thinly settled country. Industrious by nature, of economic habits and possessed of sound judg-

ment and an abiding faith in the future of the country to which he had come, he husbanded his earnings from year to year until he found profitable investments in the lands of his dissatisfied neighbors. By this process of slow accretions he got together between four hundred and five hundred acres of the best land in the county from which he annually derived good returns until at his death, in 1858, he bequeathed his children a large estate and left as a demonstration of his untiring energy and persistence one of the most desirable as also one of the best equipped farms in Pike county. As a man Mr. Goodman was of strong will, great decision of character, quick to see the salient points of any proposition and prompt to act. He investigated every subject with which he had to do, saw it from all viewpoints and then acted upon his own judgment. He was a law-abiding citizen filled with a love of order and opposed to any infraction of the laws under which he lived. He was honest, just and upright, according to all men their own; conceding to others all the rights and privileges he demanded for himself and recognizing and applying the Golden Rule in his dealings and intercourse with his fellowmen. He loved peace and sought to bring about the best social relations possible in a country so new and thinly settled and where education and refinement were at a discount. He did much to prevent discord among his neighbors and where there were disagreements he sought a peaceable adjustment, and if differences of a financial character arose he generally contrived to bring about a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the same without resort to the law. He recognized the dire needs of many of the "new comers" and devoted himself assiduously to their relief. Recognizing the lack of educational facilities he labored hard and, in a way, successfully to stimulate greater efforts in the establishment of better schools and aided and encouraged every effort put forth for the building and sustaining of churches in his community.

By his first wife Mr. Goodman had two children, Manoah Summers and Mary Malvina; the first he educated at the University of Virginia, the second at Kentucky Female College, located at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and presided over by his brother, Rev. James W. Goodman, as mentioned before. The son's history appears elsewhere in this history. The daughter married William F. Oglesby, an active and popular citizen and twice sheriff of Pike county. Losing his wife in 1841 William A. Goodman married again in 1847 or 1848, his second wife being Mary Elizabeth Johnston of Albemarle county, Virginia. To this union four children were born: William B., who died in Louisiana, Missouri, in 1912; James A., a farmer of Calumet township; Richard H., for years cashier of the Bank of Louisiana, and Martha A., who married Dr. J. H. Story and who died November 19, 1912, mourned by the entire community of which she was a member. At the time of her death she was, and for years had been, president of the Clarksville Library Association and had several times held the same position in the Fort-nightly or Ladies Literary Club, of which she was a charter member.

Mr. Goodman was a man of deep religious convictions, a member of the Baptist church and devoted much of his energy, time and means to the moral uplift of the people amongst whom he lived and to the advancement of the cause of religion.

He died in August, 1858, when but little more than forty-five years of age and with the profound esteem and sincere affection of all who knew him.

JOE CONSIDINE, whose combination of business interests makes him one of the leading business citizens of Audrain county, belongs to

that class of citizens who have spent their entire lives in the vicinity of the place of their birth, finding therein ample opportunities for the exercise of their abilities and energies. Mr. Considine was born near the village of Gant, in Audrain county, Missouri, February 11, 1871, and is a son of Patrick and Eva (Sperry) Considine.

Patrick Considine, as his name would suggest, was born in County Clare, Ireland, and as a lad of thirteen years was brought to the United States by an aunt. Securing work as a railroad man, he was so occupied until the discovery of gold in California lured him with thousands of others into making the perilous trip across the plains, and in 1849 he joined a party that negotiated the journey in safety. Mr. Considine was not particularly successful as a miner, but managed to accumulate a band of western horses which he brought back to Pike, county, Illinois, and while living there met the lady who afterward became his wife. He continued to reside in the Prairie State, engaging in farming, until 1868, in which year he came to Audrain county, and here spent his remaining years as an agriculturist, dying on his farm near Centralia in 1904, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow still survives him and lives with her son Joe, beside whom they had a daughter, Lottie, the wife of J. W. Skaggs, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Joe Considine remained on the home farm and was married at the age of twenty-two years, following which he continued to work with his father for two more years, and his entire life has been spent within eight miles of his birthplace. In 1902 he removed to his present location, one-quarter mile east of the Thompson railroad station, on the old I. J. Sims place, whose daughter Polly he had married, February 22, 1893. I. J. Sims was a son of William Sims, who is remembered as "Trembling Bill," to distinguish him from another William Sims, and was related to O. B. and J. E. Sims, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this work. I. J. Sims was married to Bettie Waldron, and they resided on a part of his father's homestead, just northeast of Thompson, which he purchased in 1884. He had a farm of one thousand three hundred and four acres, and there lived until his death in 1900, when he was sixty-four years of age, his widow following him to the grave two years later. They had three children: Garland, who lives in Kingsville, Texas; Mattie, who married C. R. Brown, of Mexico; and Polly, the eldest who, was nineteen years of age at the time of her marriage to Mr. Considine.

After the death of Mr. Sims, his daughter inherited one hundred and forty-six acres of the home land, and here Mr. Considine has remodeled the residence, put the buildings into the finest of condition, and added to the property until he has nine hundred and sixty acres, of which three hundred and fifty-three were originally a part of the Sims homestead, all being in one farm adjoining Thompson. Mr. Considine feeds twenty-five cars of hogs, cattle, mules and sheep, and also engages in buying and shipping. He has annually from two hundred and fifty to four hundred acres in corn, and is known as one of his community's leading agriculturists. In company with H. T. Gant, of Thompson, he owns several store buildings at Thompson, and also has a store at Elgin, Kansas, which he conducts with his son-in-law in charge. Mr. Considine is a Republican in his views, and although not a politician or office seeker, has served very acceptably in the capacity of postmaster of Thompson, which has two rural free delivery routes. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen, and his religious belief is that of the Baptist church, he having been instrumental in securing the church at Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Considine have two children: Bettie May, who married Frank Wales, who is in charge of the Elgin, Kansas, store, and Sims, who is eight years of age and attending school. Ollie Bonsall, an orphan lad, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Considine when he was eleven years of age, and now, at the age of twenty-one, he is an industrious, manly young fellow, who may be depended upon to ably conduct the business of the farm.

ROBERT HENRY GOODIER, M. D., is the son of that pioneer physician, Dr. James Goodier, the major part of whose professional life was passed at Florida, Missouri, where the subject of this sketch was born May 12, 1861.

James Goodier was a native of Lancashire, England, born in 1825, and came with his parents, James and Alice (Willett) Goodier, and brother Robert to America in 1831.

The family first located in this country at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they resided for six years, and from thence to Ralls county, settling on a farm near Hydesburg, Missouri.

Dr. James Goodier received a common school education, but courageously supplemented that knowledge with self-helps and close application to study until in middle and later life he was recognized as a man of broad, liberal culture. He was always a close student of men, books and nature.

Preparatory to the study of his chosen profession he taught school and earned the money to enable him to prosecute the study of medicine. He read medicine in Hannibal, Missouri, and attended lectures at the McDowell Medical College at St. Louis, graduating with distinction from this school in 1851. He began the practice of medicine at Hydesburg, his old home, but after a year or so removed to Florida, Missouri, at which place he continued to practice his profession until the fall of 1885, when he removed to Monroe City, Missouri, forming a partnership with Dr. J. J. Norton. This partnership existed until the death of James Goodier in 1894, aged sixty-nine.

Dr. James Goodier loved his profession, and was zealous of his professional honor and studied to show himself a workman who need not be ashamed.

He was married to Miss Martha E. Holmes, a daughter of Amasa and Emily P. Holmes, nee Cox, in 1853. Two children were born to this union, Robert Henry, now of Monroe City, Missouri, the subject of this review, and Alice, the wife of W. H. Pritchett, president of the Vanderbilt Training School for boys.

The wife and mother, Mrs. Martha E. Goodier, still survives and lives with her daughter at Beechmont, Kentucky.

Dr. Robert H. Goodier attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and took his professional work in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1883. After practicing in Monroe county for four years he located in Hannibal and made that city his home and center of his professional activities from 1887 to 1910. In 1897 Dr. Goodier took a post graduate course in the New York Polyclinic and has been prominent in the work of the various professional societies of county and state for a number of years.

He has several times been honored by election to the presidency of the Marion County Medical Society. He was appointed by Governor Dockery, January 18, 1904, a member of the state board of health, and on April 18, 1905, Governor Folk reappointed him. He was president of the board two years out of the more than five that he served. He was appointed by Governor Dockery state medical delegate to the

National Tuberculosis Congress at New York City, 1902; a delegate to the same congress held during the World's Fair, at St. Louis in 1904, and also appointed delegate, by Governor Folk, to the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, D. C., 1908. He was twice state medical delegate to the National Council on Medical Education at Chicago, 1907 and 1908. He was elected by the State Medical Association to deliver the state oration on medicine in 1909, and elected president of the State Medical Association 1911-1912.

Dr. Robert H. Goodier was married October 16, 1884, to Miss Lulu M. Dooley, a daughter of the late Judge Henry Dooley, whose life achievements are briefly told elsewhere in this work. This union was blessed with four children, only one of whom is now living, Elsie M., the wife of Ray F. Rucker of Mitchell, Indiana, and two children, Elsie Julia and Amy Clarissa, sanctify and bless this union. Dr. Goodier is a member of the Methodist church and his wife and daughter are Presbyterians.

HON. PORTER DAVID MYERS. From the ranks of Randolph county's agriculturists have been chosen men of worth, ability and sterling traits of character to fill high official position, it having been found that those who have made a success of their personal enterprises are not usually lacking in the requirements that go to make up a competent public official. In this connection it will not be inappropriate to sketch the career of the Hon. Porter David Myers, of Moberly, Missouri, presiding judge of Randolph county, who for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Judge Myers has the added distinction of being a native-born son of Randolph county, his birth having occurred in Union township, September 3, 1845, and his parents being David and Eliza (Shrader) Myers, natives of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, William Myers, came to Howard county, Missouri, at an early date, while on the maternal side he is descended from natives of the Blue Grass State, who on coming to Missouri at once located in Randolph county. Judge Myers' father was an agriculturist throughout his life, and died in Randolph county on his farm, in 1893, Mrs. Myers having passed away in 1884. They were the parents of eleven children: George T. and James W., who are deceased; Porter David; Christine, who is deceased; John C., living in Randolph county; Hannah J., who is deceased; Henry C., deceased; Mary E., wife of I. W. Gee, of Randolph; Susan A., wife of F. J. Nichols, of Moberly; Lydia, who is deceased; and one child who died in infancy.

Porter David Myers spent his boyhood on the home farm, and at the age of twenty years commenced farming on his own account. This he continued throughout his active career, although for fourteen years he also conducted a sawmill, but in 1904 disposed of his business interests, and since that time has lived retired, outside of attending to his official duties. He owns a handsome modern residence at No. 208 Wisdom street, and is interested in other real estate. A Democrat in his political belief, as early as 1897 he was elected judge of the eastern district of Randolph county, and in 1910 was the successful candidate for the office of presiding judge of the county. His ability is unquestioned, and the manner in which he is discharging the duties of his high office has proved entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned. During the Civil war, he enlisted in Company A, Capt. F. Davis' company of the First Brigade of Missouri Volunteers, with which he served gallantly for one year. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Moberly, and holds membership in the local lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

On February 3, 1870, Judge Myers was married to Miss Nancy Jane Ornburn, daughter of James P. and Sarah Ann (Mobley) Ornburn, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. Mr. Ornburn, who was a farmer by vocation, came to Randolph county when he was eighteen years of age, and here spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring April 18, 1895, not long after the demise of his wife, who had passed away February 9, 1894. They had a family of five children, namely: Amanda Elizabeth and William Butler, residents of Randolph county; Nancy Jane, wife of Judge Myers; a son who died in infancy; and Louisa Kansas, who died also when a babe. Judge and Mrs. Myers have had five children: Effie May, born February 13, 1872, who died November 30, 1892; Lewis A., born February 28, 1875, and now living in Kansas City, Missouri; Annie Eliza, born March 18, 1878, and now the wife of F. P. Myers of Randolph county; Obe Jewett, born May 26, 1881, a railroad conductor on the Wabash, residing in Moberly; and Roy Clifton, born February 3, 1888, and also an engineer in the service of that line.

JAMES W. CATLETT. One of the venerable citizens of Moberly, Missouri, who is now living retired after many years spent in agricultural pursuits, is James W. Catlett, who illustrates in his career the success that results from persevering industry directed along the proper channels. Mr. Catlett was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, May 10, 1827, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Walters) Catlett. The father, a native of Virginia (now West Virginia), left that state in 1850 and settled in Fremont county, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1884. He married Miss Mary Walters, a native of Kentucky, and they had fifteen children, of whom there are now three daughters and two sons living.

James W. Catlett left home at the age of twenty years and went to Tennessee, where he attended Franklin College for two years, and while there cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor. Subsequently he returned to Kentucky, and later accompanied his parents to Iowa, where he followed farming until his removal to St. Joseph, Missouri, where for one year he was engaged in the photographic business. He then returned to Kentucky and was married, and two years later came to Monroe county, Missouri, there being engaged in farming for fifty-four years and accumulating a tract of six hundred and twenty acres of land. In 1908, he disposed of this property, with the exception of one hundred and fifty acres, at that time moving to Moberly, where he has since lived a retired life. In addition to his Monroe county property, he owns three thousand five hundred acres of land in the Pan-Handle district of Texas and one hundred and sixty acres in Logan county, Kansas, and has various investments in Moberly, including his comfortable modern home.

Mr. Catlett was married in Kentucky to Miss Winnifred Thomas, and to this union there were born five children: Mary, the wife of J. M. Furntsh, of Moberly, Missouri; Joseph W., who lives in South Dakota; Lucy G., wife of B. G. Pope, living in Miles City, Montana; Alta, wife of J. P. Furnish, of Bunce-ton, Missouri; and one child who died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Catlett is a Democrat, but outside of taking a good citizen's interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, has paid little attention to public affairs. Just prior to the close of the Civil war, Mr. Catlett joined the state militia, being commissioned first lieutenant by the governor of the state, but at the

close of hostilities resigned his commission. With Mrs. Catlett, he attends the Christian church at Moberly. In the life of such a man as Mr. Catlett there is something to be found of a nature encouraging to the youths of today who are struggling without friends or financial support to find a footing on the ladder of success. His career demonstrates most forcibly that the straight road to true achievement lies along the lines of strict sobriety, honest effort and persevering industry, and that in this manner also may be won the esteem and respect of one's fellow men.

RICHARD E. LEWIS. A promising career cut short at a time when a full measure of success was assured was that of the late Richard E. Lewis, of Moberly, who died May 29, 1896, when in the prime of life. A man of diversified talents and abilities, he had engaged in various occupations, making a success of all enterprises to which he devoted himself, and winning the respect of his business associates and the public at large. Although he did not care for public preferment and did not interest himself in political matters to the extent of holding office, he advanced the interests of his community in various ways, and added to its industrial, commercial and agricultural importance through his public-spirited activities. Richard E. Lewis was born at Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri, November 30, 1858, and was a son of Benjamin W. and Eleanor (Turner) Lewis, natives of Kentucky, whence have come some of Northeastern Missouri's best families. They came to this state when the father was still a young man and settled in Glasgow, Benjamin W. Lewis being a prominent tobacco shipper during the remainder of his life, and he and his wife both dying in that city.

The early education of Richard E. Lewis was secured in the public schools of Glasgow, and he was subsequently sent to Princeton University, where he was graduated. Returning to St. Louis, he became secretary of a coal company, and in 1880 was married in that city, but one year later removed to Huntsville. There he operated a farm of 1,000 acres, living thereon for twelve years, but then came to Moberly and purchased an interest in a flouring mill, with which he was connected at the time of his death. In addition to 240 acres of well-cultivated land in Randolph county, Mr. Lewis owned a fine dwelling in Moberly, and had various business investments. In political matters he voted with the Democratic party, was fraternally connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and his religious belief was that of the Methodist Church South.

On October 20, 1880, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Libbie Hutchinson, of Salisbury, Chariton county, Missouri, daughter of John H. and Sarah A. Hutchinson, natives of Vermont. Mr. Hutchinson acted in the capacity of postmaster at Salisbury, where he was the proprietor of a hardware store. He died in 1881, and his wife March 29, 1890, they having been the parents of two children: J. Herbert, who died May 5, 1884, and Mrs. Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had a family of six children: Eleanor, wife of J. A. Hooke, lately appointed sewer commissioner of St. Louis, Missouri; Christine, the wife of Walter B. Waddell, a well-known banker of Lexington, Missouri; John H., who lives at home with his mother; and Elizabeth, Richard E. and Rebecca D., who are students in the public schools of Moberly and live with their mother.

Mr. Lewis had a wide acquaintance in business circles of Northeastern Missouri, and his death was sincerely mourned by a large number of friends, who had recognized and appreciated his many sterling traits of character.

JOHN W. CURRY. Now living retired in his comfortable home at Moberly, after a long and useful career spent in agricultural pursuits and railroad construction work, John W. Curry, of No. 610 West Rollin street, is widely and favorably known throughout Randolph county, and has the added distinction of being a veteran of the great Civil war. Mr. Curry was born near Bowling Green, in Pike county, Missouri, May 11, 1837, and is a son of David and Clarissa (Stone) Curry, natives of Scott county, Kentucky. They came to Missouri in 1836, locating in Pike county, where Mr. Curry was engaged in farming until 1854, in that year removing to Monroe county, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was the father of ten children: M. Thompson, a Confederate soldier, who lost his life in battle; John W.; George M., residing at Billings, Montana; James R., who resides at Mangum, Oklahoma; Benjamin, who is deceased; Thomas T., of Denver, Colorado; two children who died in infancy; Fannie, who is deceased; and Mattie, the wife of John Wright, of Tucson, Arizona.

John W. Curry was educated in the schools of Pike county, and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he purchased one hundred sixty acres of land in Monroe county. He was engaged in cultivating this property at the outbreak of the Civil war, when his sympathies caused him to enlist in Captain Crow's company of Missouri volunteers. He later entered the regular Confederate service, under Col. Joe Porter, and while serving in this command was captured by the Union soldiers and imprisoned at Alton, Illinois, where he was kept for more than a year. He was paroled and compelled to remain east of the Mississippi river, reporting monthly to the provost marshal at St. Louis, and weekly to the provost marshal at Quincy, Illinois, but secured his liberty after the surrender of General Lee. Mr. Curry has never felt that he could conscientiously repudiate those principles for which he had fought so long and suffered so much, and accordingly has never taken the oath of allegiance. Returning to his home after his services in the army were completed, Mr. Curry remained for three years, and then went to Louisiana and was engaged in farming there for a period of one year. He then spent one year in Moberly, following which he purchased one hundred twenty acres of land in Monroe county, a part of the old homestead, which he continued to operate until 1884. He sold out in that year and returned to Moberly, where he embarked in bridge carpenter work for the Wabash Railroad, continuing to follow this line of work until 1908, when he retired from active labor, feeling that he merited a well-earned rest. At the time of his retirement he purchased his fine home at No. 610 West Rollin street.

In April, 1859, Mr. Curry was married to Miss Catherine E. McCord, who died March 30, 1911. She was a daughter of Frank and Mary McCord, whose other children were: Lizzie, the wife of Beverly Hollander, of Moberly; Mrs. Molly Baty, a widow of St. Louis; James, who is deceased; and Annie, wife of A. J. Gausner, of Moberly. Mr. and Mrs. Curry had five children: Addie, the wife of Calvin C. Hartman, a conductor on the Wabash Railroad; Mattie, who is deceased; Thomas, who died in infancy; John F., a druggist, of Moberly; and Molly Pearl, who lives at home with her father. In his political views Mr. Curry is a Democrat, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his daughter belong to the Methodist Church South.

ALFRED BOWENS THOMPSON. The career of the Hon. Alfred Bowens Thompson, ex-mayor and retired business man of Moberly, Missouri, presents a striking example of enterprise, industry and integrity, con-

ducting to eminent success, and of political consistencies based on enlightened and moderate views—views at all times compatible with a generous toleration of the sentiments entertained by others, and commanding general confidence and esteem. Mr. Thompson is a product of the Green Mountain State, having been born in the city of Berlin, Washington county, Vermont, October 31, 1834, and is a son of Joseph Warren and Fannie (Wheeler) Thompson, natives also of that state, where both spent their lives, Mrs. Thompson dying when Alfred B. was only six months old, while her husband survived her a number of years and was engaged in farming. They had two children: Alfred Bowens and Charles Wheeler, the latter a former Presbyterian minister, now deceased. After the death of his wife, Mr. Thompson married Avilla Jane Ralph, now deceased, and they had two children: Edward Warren, manager of the Topeka, Kansas, office of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont; and Fanny Wheeler, who married Edwin Carleton, and is now deceased.

Alfred Bowens Thompson was given good educational advantages, attending the public schools of his native locality and the University of Vermont, following which he became an educator, although the greater part of the money needed to put him through the college was secured in teaching school. He then had charge of several schools in Ohio and Kentucky, but during the Civil war enlisted as first sergeant of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Gettysburg served as first lieutenant of his company of Green Mountain boys. After one year he entered the commissary department, with which he was connected until the close of the war, following which he came to St. Charles, Missouri, and was paymaster under General Smith at the time of the building of the bridge across the Missouri river. Subsequently Mr. Thompson entered the clothing business at Moberly, and during the years that followed developed the largest establishment of its kind in this part of the state, but about twenty years ago retired on a well-earned competency, the greater part of his attention since that time having been devoted to looking after his real estate interests and to serving in various public offices. A Republican in politics, he has served as mayor of Moberly, as justice of the peace and as city treasurer, in all of these offices giving the citizens of his community clean, business-like administrations. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, at various times holding the highest offices in his lodge. He is a popular comrade of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. With his wife, he attends the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Thompson was married April 16, 1885, to Miss Sally Bryant, daughter of Silas and Ellen F. (Suter) Bryant, the former a farmer of Missouri who is now deceased, while the latter died in 1908. Mrs. Thompson was the only child of her parents.

J. K. MOORE. Among the prominent families of Pike county which have been located here for a long period is that bearing the name of Moore, members of which have been identified with the agricultural interests of this section for four score years. One of the representatives of this old and highly respected family, who has preserved the high standing of a long line of forebears, is J. K. Moore, the owner of valuable land in Pike county, on which he is engaged in grain growing and stock raising.

The paternal grandfather of J. K. Moore was a native of Virginia, whence he made his way to Kentucky at an early day, and in that state the father of J. K. Moore was born. In 1832 they removed from

Kentucky to Pike county, Missouri, settling near Bowling Green, in a little log house. Reared to agricultural pursuits, the father of Mr. Moore took up farming as his life work, and in March, 1848, removed to Audrain county, settling in the eastern part, near West Cuivre church. His death occurred in 1888 in Pike county, while his widow survived him until 1900 and died in Nebraska.

J. K. Moore was born January 28, 1845, in Pike county, Missouri, near Spencerburg, and was three years of age when he moved to Audrain county with his parents. He remained on the home farm with his father until December, 1861, when he was sworn in for service in the Confederate army. After a short skirmish near Mexico, however, the company was disbanded, and later, in 1862, Mr. Moore became a member of Porter's forces, serving therewith at Kirksville, Mooresville and other places. In October of the same year they were called together to cross the Missouri river at Portland, Callaway county. Only a part succeeded, and on the 22d of that month a number were taken prisoners, among them Mr. Moore. The Ashley militia, their captors, sent them to Gratiot street prison in St. Louis, and there they remained until March 4, 1863, when they were sent to Virginia to be exchanged, and on the 15th of April, twenty-eight of the prisoners started back for Little Rock, Arkansas. There Mr. Moore became a member of Company B, Tenth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robert Wood, attached to Marmaduke's brigade, with which he took part in Price's raid through Missouri and Arkansas. In 1864, after the battle of Iron Mountain, the regiment went up the Missouri river, passed near Jefferson City, and camped ten days in Saline county near Marmaduke's home, later participating in the fights at Little and Big Blue creeks. Mr. Moore was wounded at Big Blue creek in April and rode his horse with the retreating army to Louisiana, was paroled at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 7, 1864, and returned to Pike county.

Although he had fought long and faithfully for the cause that he thought was right, and had suffered wounds and imprisonment in support of its principles, on his return from his services Mr. Moore was penniless, and started to work as a farm laborer. After the death of the man for whom he started to work, he continued in the employ of his widow, and so continued for several years. On January 2, 1868, Mr. Moore was married to the only daughter of the family, Agnes Allman, who was born in Pike county, Missouri, November 10, 1850. He continued to remain on the same farm until 1879, when he removed to Ralls county, five miles northeast of Vandalia, and there continued to engage in farming until 1903. At that time he removed to his present property in Pike county, where he now owns eight hundred and forty acres, of which three hundred acres are in a high state of cultivation and are devoted principally to grain, although he also engages in general farming and breeds some stock. He is recognized as one of the good, reliable agriculturists of his section, progressive in his ideas and his methods, and possessed of much more than ordinary business acumen. As a citizen he stands high in the esteem of his fellow men, his interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community or its people having gained him the respect and esteem of all who know him. In political matters Mr. Moore is a Democrat, but he has never cared for public office, preferring to give his entire time and attention to the work of his farm. He has been a member of the Baptist church all of his life, and his children have been reared in that faith.

Mr. Moore's first wife died in January, 1875, leaving three children: Flora, who married J. K. Johnston and resides near Madisonville,

Missouri; Willie R., born in June, 1872, who has a family and lives in Hopkins, Idaho; and Jessamine A., daughter, who died in 1896. In May, 1879, Mr. Moore was married (second) to Laura C. Gentle, of Pike county, and to this union there were born seven children as follows: Blanche, born in September, 1880, who is now engaged in teaching in Bozeman, Montana; James K., who is unmarried and is engaged in farming at Idaho Falls, Idaho; Nellie and Minnie, who are residing at home with their parents; John, who is unmarried and resides in southern Texas; Margaret, whose marriage occurred in July, 1912, to L. B. Daniel and lives in Vandalia, Missouri, and Theodosia, born in 1893, who lives at home.

NATHAN P. KASTER, county collector of Lewis county, Missouri, dates his birth in Schuyler county, this state, January 8, 1865. In his infancy, however, he was brought to Lewis county, and here he was reared and has since lived, his present home being on his farm three and a half miles west of Canton.

Mr. Kaster's father, James Kaster, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1824. In 1850 he came to Missouri and settled in Schuyler county, where he made his home until 1865. That year he removed to Lewis county, where he passed the rest of his life, and where his death occurred in 1892. His wife, Amanda (Hinton) Kaster, departed this life in 1877. They reared a family of nine children, as follows: Louisa, wife of J. W. Rogers of Lewis county, Missouri; Mary, wife of Thomas Davis, also of Lewis county; Walter, of California; Nathan P., the direct subject of this sketch; Minnie, wife of W. I. Bland; Cora, wife of Wade Marks; James, of California; Alexander and Elizabeth, both of Lewis county. The parents were worthy members of the Baptist church, in which faith they reared their family.

Nathan P. Kaster remained a member of the home circle until he attained to the age of twenty-two years. Then he married and began life for himself. For five years he resided on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, three miles east of Monticello, which, at the end of that time, he sold. His next land purchase was one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm, to which he subsequently added two hundred and twenty acres, making in all a tract of three hundred and eighty acres, which he is operating in a way that places him among the progressive farmers of his county.

Mr. Kaster has always been a Democrat, and it was on the Democratic ticket, in November, 1910, that he was elected to his present office, that of county collector of Lewis county. Fraternally, he is identified with various organizations, including the I. O. O. F., Modern Woodmen and Yeomen.

Mr. Kaster's marriage to Miss Susan Little, daughter of Joseph Little, Sr., was solemnized in 1888, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Emert, born September 4, 1890; Paul, February 16, 1892; and Julian, February 16, 1894.

J. B. PORTER, one of the progressive farmers of Lewis county, Missouri, was born in Warren county, Illinois, January 15, 1854, son of J. D. and Mary H. (Irwin) Porter, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Huntington county and the latter in Philadelphia.

In 1850 the Porters moved to Illinois, making the journey by steamer down the Ohio river to Cairo, thence up the Mississippi to Keithsburg. On a farm near that place they made settlement and there reared their family, consisting of two children, a son and daughter, the latter, Annie, now being the wife of Doctor Green of Arkansas.

J. B. Porter received his early education in the schools of his native county. Then he was graduated from Monmouth College in 1875. Then went to Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated in June, 1876. For several years he was engaged in farming, operating a fine tract of 250 acres in Warren county and specializing on fine stock, chiefly Shorthorn cattle. This land, now valued at \$275 an acre, the Porters still own. From 1885 to 1905 he was in the hardware business at Alexis, Illinois. In October of the latter year he traded his business and Alexis property for his present farm of 450 acres, one mile west of Monticello, Missouri. Here, too, he makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, and also raises Poland China hogs, Angora goats and sheep, keeping high-grade registered stock. His farming operations have always been conducted along progressive lines, he has made many improvements on his present place, and he is regarded as one of the leading farmers of his locality.

Mr. Porter has been twice married. His first wife, Ella M. Porter, nee Small, whom he wedded in 1879, died in August, 1894, leaving one son, Irwin L., who was born in 1880, and who is now connected with the First National Bank of Chicago. In April, 1897, Mr. Porter and Elizabeth H. Calder were united in marriage, and to them have been given a son, Fred Lee Porter, born in August, 1899. Mrs. Porter attended ladies' seminaries in Oxford, Ohio, and Topeka, Kansas, and graduated from Morgan Park Ladies' Seminary, Chicago, Illinois. She is a daughter of John Calder, who was of English birth and who was the last survivor of the Sir John Franklin expedition. After his return from that expedition, he settled in America. At Chicago he was engaged in a meat business and also in boating on Lake Michigan, and in these enterprises acquired considerable means. Later in life he moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where he bought a farm, and where his death occurred in 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church at Monticello, and, politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Court of Honor and the Modern Woodmen, and in Masonry has received high degree; his identity with blue lodge, chapter and commandery being at Alexis, Rio, and Galesburg, Illinois, respectively. As an up-to-date stock farmer and an all-around worthy citizen, Mr. Porter enjoys the confidence and respect of everyone who knows him.

JUDGE THOMAS J. SMITH. A farmer by occupation, Thomas J. Smith has had the honor of holding the position of presiding judge of the Pike county court, and is looked upon in his community as a man of great worth and ability. He was born near Cyrene, Missouri, February 1, 1843, the son of James M. Smith.

James M. Smith was born in Virginia in the year 1815, his father being Austin Smith, a planter. He had two brothers and two sisters, Robert Y., William M., Catherine, who married Pleasant Edwards, and Eliza, who married Simpson Edwards. Austin Smith also had two children by a second wife. These were Alexander, and Sarah who married Dr. Veach, and subsequently moved to Florida, where she and her husband both died.

James M. Smith came to Missouri alone, in the year 1839. He settled in Pike county, near Cyrene, where he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. About 1840, he married Susan Sparrow, a daughter of John Sparrow, a pioneer farmer of Pike county, who came from North Carolina during the year 1838. Mrs. Sparrow was Polly Bowman before her marriage, and was, like her husband, a native of the Tar-Heel State. James M. Smith died in 1851, at the early age of thirty-six years. His wife survived until 1889. Her children were as follows: William L.,

of Elsberry, Missouri; Judge Thomas J.; Mary L., wife of W. W. Jamison, of Elsberry, and Martha, who is now Mrs. John M. Huckstep, of St. Louis.

Thomas J. Smith was only eight years old when his father died, leaving his ten-year-old brother and himself responsible for the material support of the family. In spite of the cares devolving upon him at an early age, he was able to acquire an adequate education, attending the country schools and Watson's Seminary. When ready to take his own start in life, he adopted as his own, the agricultural calling of his father. Although old enough for service at the time of war, home duties prevented him from taking part in the struggle, and he was forced to content himself with feeding the needy sons of the Confederacy, as they straggled by his door.

In 1867, when he was twenty-four years old, Thomas J. Smith moved to Lincoln county, and settled near Elsberry, where he bought a farm, cleared it and placed it under cultivation. He was married at Paynesville, Missouri, in February, 1871, to Mary F. Jamison, a daughter of Samuel Jamison, who came to Missouri from Virginia. Mrs. Smith died in 1880, having borne Lou E., wife of M. A. Barton, of Elsberry, and James G., who married Katie Mays, and now makes his home on a farm near Paynesville. The second marriage of Judge Smith took place in October, 1883, at Paynesville, to Miss Bettie B. Bell, a daughter of Montgomery and Adeline (Gibson) Bell, and one of four children. Mrs. Smith is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, and her first daughter is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Judge and Mrs. Smith have two daughters, Elsie, who is a graduate of the Barnes Business College of St. Louis, and who now is private secretary and stenographer of Governor Major, and Ina V., who is a teacher in the Louisiana high school, having received a diploma from the University of Missouri.

In 1891, Judge Smith bought his present farm near Paynesville, and lived on it until 1901, when he moved to Bowling Green in order to give his daughters the advantage of the high school there. In June, 1907, he moved to Louisiana, where he has lived ever since in his residence on South Carolina street.

Soon after his removal to Bowling Green, Judge Smith entered the race for the position of county judge. He was nominated and elected in 1902, and filled the office with great credit for four years. During his period of service, the county rejoiced in the construction of several minor bridges, as well as of the larger structure which spans the Salt river. Gravel road building was also encouraged under his jurisdiction, and the rock roads, for which the charters had expired, were taken over by the board as county property, and a toll tax instituted to pay for their maintenance.

Judge Smith's modest activities in politics have always been on the side of the Democratic party, and he has endeavored to uphold all of the highest principles of Democracy throughout his public life. Judge Smith is also a factor in the private life of his community, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors and friends. He is a member of the Baptist church, as are the other members of his family, and in all respects is considered an upright, conscientious citizen.

HENRY T. SPURLING. Fourteen miles northwest of Mexico, near the village of Thompson, is the fine country home and farm of Henry T. Spurling, who has been an energetic and prospering farmer and stock raiser of Audrain county for the past thirty years.

Mr. Spurling, whose family has been resident in Northeast Missouri

since the pioneer era, was born near Clark in Randolph county, November 6, 1858. Both of his parents, John W. and Elizabeth (Gibson) Spurling, were also natives of this state. Alfred Spurling, the grandfather, a Kentuckian, came into Missouri about the year 1830, and his settlement was on land near the present town of Clark in Randolph county. James Gibson, the maternal grandfather, was from Tennessee, and located in this neighborhood about the same time. John W. Spurling, who made farming his life work, is still living at his home near Clark, being now seventy-five years of age. By his wife, Elizabeth Gibson, he had three sons, namely: Henry T.; W. Grant, who was killed by lightning on his farm in Audrain county about 1902; and James R., whose home is near his brother Henry.

Henry T. Spurling has won his prosperity by industry and good management. When he came to Audrain county in 1881, his capital consisted of a team of horses, and for the first three years he rented land within two miles of his present homestead. He then paid eighteen dollars an acre for some unimproved land, and from year to year has been increasing his holdings and doing a larger business until he now ranks with the leading farmers of one of the best farming districts in Northeast Missouri. Since getting his first land he has since paid as high as sixty dollars an acre for some of his purchases. In company with his son, Cyrus Russell, he now farms an extensive area of seven hundred and forty acres, which is divided into two separate but adjoining farms, the home place consisting of five hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Spurling located at his present homestead in 1903, it having formerly been the farm of Judge J. A. Lewis, now a resident of Mexico. Grain and stock are his principal products on this estate. Each year he feeds three or four cars of cattle, sheep and hogs, and grows about two hundred acres of corn and a hundred of oats. He also raises a number of jennets and jacks for the markets.

Mr. Spurling, though never an office seeker, was elected to the office of county judge in 1896, and by re-election served two terms of four years. During the last two years his associates in the county court were Judge Martin Flynt, Guy McCune and J. E. Sims. Politically he is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Bethlehem Audrain Baptist Association.

At the age of twenty-seven Mr. Spurling married Miss Sallie Lee Hudson. She was born in Audrain county, and her parents were the late Thomas C. and Rohama Ann (Sims) Hudson. Mrs. Spurling's father resided near Thompson and was for twenty years a justice of the peace in this district. Mr. Spurling and wife have one son, Cyrus Russell, who was born December 31, 1885. He married Bertha T. Snidon, and they have one son, Henry Shannon Spurling, born September 15, 1908.

THOMAS C. HUDSON. By the death of Thomas C. Hudson, June 30, 1898, Audrain county lost one of its old and respected citizens and a representative of a pioneer family. He was born near Rocheport in Boone county, January 14, 1825, and was one of a family of thirteen children whose parents were Richard and Elizabeth (Harris) Hudson, Richard Hudson having come to Boone county from Kentucky during the years of first settlement in Boone county. He was born in Wake county, North Carolina, and emigrated to Simpson county, Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth Harris. He later moved to Boone county, Missouri, during the first years of settlement of that county, where he lived the remainder of his life.

The late Mr. Hudson was reared on a farm and was fairly well

educated, considering the crude advantages offered him in his youth. He was endowed with a strong mind and the spirit of enterprise, and these qualities, together with inflexible integrity, he displayed throughout his long career of usefulness. He was always known as a more than common man in the point of Scriptural and political knowledge. At the age of nineteen he united with the Primitive Baptist faith, and he took a leading part in the erection of the Liberty church in 1872, and until his death remained the clerk and one of the most earnest members of that society.

In the year 1850, during the gold discoveries, Mr. Hudson, in company with a number of friends, went to California to seek his fortune and was out west two years. On January 3, 1855, after his return, he married Miss Rohama Ann Sims, whose father, James Sims, was one of the California party, and whose life, it is said, Mr. Hudson had saved during the perils of that long journey. Three daughters were born to Mr. Hudson and wife, namely: Winifred A., wife of W. H. DeJarnett; Elizabeth H., wife of Joseph W. Pickett; and Sallie Lee, the wife of Henry T. Spurling.

The late Mr. Hudson served as justice of the peace for twenty-six years, and at the time of his death was candidate for the fourteenth term. Very few of his decisions as justice were ever reversed in the higher courts. He was a strong man both mentally and physically, never used a pair of glasses and showed few signs of weakness until his final illness. He was a good man, an honorable and useful citizen, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his friends and neighbors throughout his life of more than three score and ten years.

ORRIS B. SIMS, who for nearly half a century has resided on the same farm, a tract lying on the south branch of the Salt river, twelve miles southeast of Mexico, Missouri, is one of the old and honored residents of Audrain county, where he has seen the country grow and flourish from a wild waste of prairie land to a center of commercial, agricultural and industrial activity. As one who has done his share in bringing about the wonderful changes that have taken place during the last fifty years, Mr. Sims takes prominent rank among his county's citizens, and is known as a man who has at all times labored for the good of the community in which he has resided, and where his friends are legion, so numerous are they. Orris B. Sims was born May 26, 1837, eight miles west of Fulton, in Callaway county, Missouri, and is a son of James and Hannah (Barnes) Sims. James Sims was a brother of Garland Sims, father of Judge J. E. Sims.

William Sims, the grandfather of Orris B. Sims, was a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and an early settler of Missouri. He settled in the eastern part of Boone county, where he carried on farming up to the time of his death, in 1855 or 1856, being about eighty years of age and one of the prominent and influential men of his day and locality. Hannah Barnes was a daughter of Phil Barnes, also of Madison county, Kentucky, who was the butcher in old Franklin Fort, and also settled on the east side of Two Mile Prairie in Boone county. Thus James Sims and Hannah Barnes grew to maturity together, knew and loved each other, and were married in Callaway county. Mrs. Sims died some time previous to the war, but her husband survived her a number of years, reaching the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Sims carried on general farming with slave labor prior to the war, and was one of his community's prominent citizens and a leader in the Primitive Baptist church in Callaway county. He and his wife had the following children: Orris B.; Lyeurgus, who is engaged in farming in Audrain county; Rohanizan, who married Thomas Hudson, of Boone county, and died at

Centralia at the age of seventy-six years; Mrs. Frances Steward, living with her children; Mary, who married Harris O. Sims and lives on the old homestead of his father; and Parlee, the widow of Dave Little, of Callaway county.

In 1864 Orris B. Sims was married to Miss Lucinda Maxwell, of eight miles west of Columbia, daughter of John and Jane (Anderson) Maxwell. She was born on the Maxwell homestead in Boone county, and was twenty-one years of age at the time of her marriage. During that same year Mr. and Mrs. Sims came to Mr. Sims' present property on the south branch of Salt river, then only a tract of sixty-six acres, for which he spent his entire capital of \$1,000, although since that time he has paid as high as \$20 per acre for land. He continued to add to his holdings from time to time until he had 500 acres of land, on which there were substantial, modern buildings, all the latest improvements, and large herds of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, and although he has given away a great deal of his property, he still has 226 acres of the old homestead. Mr. Sims carried on every branch of farming and also operated sawmills and threshing machines in season, and his high abilities and tireless industry made all of his ventures successful ones. He can look back without a shade of regret over a long and well spent life, back to the days of his early youth when he was allowed to accompany his uncle, William Sims, on a trip to Mexico, where he beheld the first railroad train that ever reached that point. His career has been without stain or blemish, and he can comfort himself in his declining years with the thought that when he has passed away he will not only have left his children comfortable competencies in a material way, but also has bequeathed to them the heritage of an honorable and honored name. In political matters Mr. Sims is a Democrat, but he has never been an office seeker. He and his wife are consistent and liberal members of the Primitive Baptist church of Mount Tabor, or Salt Run.

Mr. and Mrs. Sims have had eight children, namely: James Oliver; Mettie Ann, the widow of John Brown, of Centralia; Elizabeth Jane, who married George Brown, a farmer near the old Sims homestead; Amanda Catherine, who married Lee Wilcox, of Audrain county; Sallie Lee, who married Benjamin A. Brown, a farmer near the Sims homestead; Mary Florence, who married Victor Wayne, of Moberly, Missouri; and John Milton and Orris Reuben. The three Brown boys, John, George and Benjamin A., are brothers, and are sons of Jack Brown.

JAMES BENJAMIN JONES. In the death of James Benjamin Jones, at Bethania, North Carolina, November 8, 1911, there was removed one of the most beloved men of Fulton, Missouri; the cause of education lost a supporter who ever worked for the highest ideals; and the community one of its most exemplary citizens. As a minister of the gospel, Dr. Jones ministered not alone to the duties of his own pulpit with extraordinary success and steadily increasing usefulness, but by his advice and example he influenced many young men to enter the ministry and to build up other churches. As a citizen he took a prominent part in every movement that made for the city's good; but he will probably be best remembered for the exceptional results accomplished as president of William Woods College, a position he held for sixteen years, from 1896 till his death. Dr. Jones will have many successors during the coming years of the institution; there will be men among them who will handle successfully the matters pertaining to its welfare; but it is not probable that any of them will possess in greater degree all the qualities that made him a truly great educator—his broad education and information, the teaching instinct, the ability to impart to others of the full store of his

own mind; the high ideals which characterized his every action; the foresight that anticipated difficulties; the persistency and energy that knew no defeat; the great kindliness of heart and the thorough knowledge of human nature which made him the sympathetic friend of each and all who came within the circle of his magnetic influence. It was these qualities, with the deep spirituality of the man, that made Dr. Jones so deeply loved; it is the remembrance of them that will keep his memory green.

James Benjamin Jones was born at Bethania, Forsyth county, North Carolina, April 16, 1846, the second son in a family of six sons and four daughters. His father, Dr. Beverly Jones, came of a fine old Virginia family, and was an eminent member of his profession during his active years, and even in the latter period of his life, when over ninety years old, took the keenest interest in the progress of the medical science. His mother, Julia A. Jones, was of German ancestry, a daughter of Abraham Conrad, who settled in North Carolina in the Moravian colony of Count Sinzendorff. She was a woman of strong intellect and Christian character, and was splendidly educated for her day, being a graduate of the well-known Moravian Academy at Salem, North Carolina. After receiving instruction under private tutors in his home, Dr. Jones was sent at the age of twelve with his older brother to the Moravian Boys' Academy at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, but was taken home within two years on account of the unsettled condition of the country incident to the years just preceding the Civil war, and just after John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry. For the next two years he taught his younger brothers, and acted as overseer of his father's farm in Henry county, Virginia, often making the trip back and forth, a distance of sixty miles, on horseback. In the early spring of 1864 he enlisted in the First Battalion of North Carolina Sharpshooters, under command of Maj. Virgil A. Wilson, and saw hard service under General Early. He was for a time in the trenches before Petersburg, Virginia, and was at Appomattox Court House at the surrender of General Lee. Six days' marching brought him to the old home plantation, largely dismantled and impoverished as was all of the fair southland. After a few months on the farm this youth of nineteen years left for Louisville, Kentucky, to take a position as clerk in a large cement company, under his uncle, W. A. Hauser, from whom he received much valuable instruction in business methods. Before leaving home, Dr. Jones had made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and set out with the full determination to become a minister of the gospel—a decision from which he could not be diverted, though his uncle opposed his choice of a life work, telling him he would never be anything but a poor man. At the end of one year he had saved from his earnings \$367, with which he entered the College of the Bible of Kentucky University (now Transylvania University), Lexington, Kentucky, January, 1867. With the exception of \$200 from the Kentucky Christian Educational Society, he made his way through both the College of the Bible and the College of Arts, graduating in June, 1873. A wealthy and benevolent woman of Lexington offered to defray all of his expenses of board and tuition during these years, but he courteously declined, preferring the hardships of the dormitory and independence to accepting this generosity. During his student years, he preached regularly for several churches, the largest and most influential being that of Cynthiana, Kentucky. It was during this pastorate that he first realized the strength and the iniquity of the liquor traffic, and here began the battle against that traffic which he waged with relentless vigor to the day of his death. Though he was known among his college mates as "the gentle Jimmie Jones," there was beneath this womanly gentleness a will of iron, and the

courage of a martyr, which nerved him to undertake this fight in the face of wealth and influence arrayed against him, a mere youth. Just after his graduation in 1873, he was induced by his college president, Robert Graham, to undertake the pastorate of the Christian church in Little Rock, Arkansas. At this time political feeling ran high, and the Brooks-Baxter imbroglio ran so high that the United States government had to intercede to suppress the temporary revolution. The work here was arduous and trying, and here began also the long-continued fight for health against hemorrhages of the lungs, which had to be renewed from time to time until he finally conquered the disease, though a less determined man would have succumbed. Soon after the resignation of his work in Little Rock, he was married to Miss Mary F. Rogers of Carlisle, Kentucky, whose father, John Rogers, a pioneer preacher, was for forty-seven years pastor of the Christian church of that town. To this union were born two sons, the oldest dying in infancy and the second one a few months after his father; and three daughters, who survive him. A few months' pastorate at Newport, Kentucky, was closed by a return of hemorrhages, and he went to North Carolina to his old home. With characteristic determination and independence, he refused the cod liver oil and whiskey prescribed by his father and other physicians, and lived in the open air and dieted. His health improving, he returned to Kentucky and taught for a time in Columbia Christian College, resigning his professorship to take the pastorate of the church in Carlisle, the home of his wife's people. His health continuing precarious, he located on a small fruit farm just outside of Lexington, but was not able to resist the urgent appeals to hold meetings, and do other work too arduous for his strength. Ill health finally drove him south, and he spent two years in southeast Georgia and Florida, superintending the planting of orange groves. His wife and three children were left at the old home in North Carolina, and books and his gun were his best companions in this enforced absence from loved ones. His health seeming established, he was contemplating a return to his farm in Kentucky when news was received of the burning of the home. He returned to Kentucky, but to take up for the next three years the work of financial secretary of the State Missionary Society, a work which he regarded as most helpful to him in many ways, and which resulted in great financial benefit to the society. The soliciting of money was not so congenial to him as the work of a pastorate, and he accepted in 1886 a call to the church in Columbia, Missouri. Once more, however, after less than two years with this church, he was forced to seek a kinder climate, and accepted the call to the Temple street church in Los Angeles, California. He remained here two years, and though he was pleased with the "angel city" and his health was permanently restored, he yielded to the solicitation of warm friends in Kentucky and returned to the work of the State Missionary Society, remaining in the work one year, and bringing it financially to high water mark. Following this service, he became professor of Bible, Psychology and Ethics in Hamilton College, Lexington, Kentucky, a position which he held for five years, at the same time writing largely for publication, especially in the *Apostolic Guide*, of which he was associate editor. It was during these years that he felt impelled, though dissuaded by his warmest friends, to take a very active part against the return of W. C. P. Breckenridge as congressman of the Ashland district. He knew no compromise with evil, and acknowledged no master but the God whom he served; no cause that was righteous in his eyes ever lacked a champion of fiery zeal. His articles were published in the Lexington papers and afterwards published in pamphlet form by many of the wives and mothers of the Ashland district.

Dr. Jones resigned his professorship in 1896 to become the president of the Orphans' School of the Christian Churches of Missouri, at Fulton. The name of the school was afterwards changed to Daughters College, and later to its present name, William Woods, in honor of Dr. W. S. Woods and his noble wife, who have been its largest benefactors.

When Dr. Jones entered upon his duties in 1896 he found one building with accommodations for one hundred boarders, and a debt of \$30,000. His first work was to remove the debt, which under the circumstances that existed seemed a well nigh hopeless task. He was advised by many to leave the school to its fate, but instead he redoubled his efforts. Within six or eight years the debt was canceled, the stoves and lamps of former years were replaced by steam and electric lights; a music hall added; a steam laundry built and equipped; E. L. Edwards dormitory with accommodations for fifty boarders built; and many other improvements made. In 1907 was completed the D. M. Dulany Memorial Auditorium, perhaps the handsomest school auditorium in the state, the widow of Mr. Dulany giving the first \$7,500 for the building with the understanding that the balance would be raised. The same year saw the campus almost doubled in size by the purchase of six acres of land. In all this work Dr. Jones displayed the greatest business acumen, handling the affairs of the institution with foresight, shrewdness and capability. Exceptional as his career was, and as prominent as was his position, he was a singularly unostentatious worker. He had the simplicity and guilelessness of a child with an independence and heroism begotten of a sublime faith in God, a clear conscience, and an overmastering passion for service to his fellow men. No fitter text could be chosen as an appreciation of his life work than "Well done, good and faithful servant." Dr. Jones was strikingly constructive in his thinking and acting and was planning still greater enlargement of the school which had become to him as well beloved as one of his own children, when death claimed him. He had planned an Academic Hall, and had visited other schools to get the best plans. That the great work accomplished by him is fully appreciated, is shown by the following resolutions, adopted by the William Woods College Alumnae, May 29, 1912, when \$5,000 was raised the first day:

"Whereas, We, the Alumnae Association of William Woods College, realizing the great loss we have sustained in the death of our beloved President, J. B. Jones, and wishing to perpetuate his memory;

"Be it Resolved, That We, as an Association, try to raise \$40,000 to build an Academic Building, also a Gymnasium; this to be dedicated in the year Nineteen Hundred Fifteen, on our Twenty-fifth Anniversary, as 'The J. B. Jones Memorial.'

"Be it Further Resolved, That we take as our Motto the beautiful words from our college song written by President Jones,

"For thee, O William Woods, we stand,
To thee we pledge our faith and love."

Dr. Jones' first wife died at Fulton in 1902. She had entered most heartily with him in all his life's work and had been a true helpmeet in every undertaking. In 1904 he was married to Miss Carrie D. Anderson of Louisa county, Virginia. She had been for a number of years a teacher of English, holding positions in some of the leading educational institutions of her own and other states, and was just prior to her marriage principal of the girls' department in Miller Manual Labor School of Albemarle county, Virginia, a somewhat unique and handsomely endowed school. Her experience and training eminently fitted her for the work she assumed in William Woods College. She taught Bible literature for one year after her marriage, but her time and

her best efforts were given to aiding her husband in the administrative work of the college; and after his death she became acting president, in which capacity she ably officiated from November, 1911, to June, 1912, and is retained by the management as a valued assistant in the affairs of the institution.

HENRY S. HOUF. Numbered among the large land holders and representative agriculturists and stock growers of Callaway county, Mr. Houf holds high vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of the people of his native county and has accounted well to himself and the world in all the relations of life. He is a scion of one of the old and honored families of this section of the state, is a man of fine intellectuality and business acumen, and has been influential in the promotion of industrial and civic enterprises that have tended to conserve progress and prosperity. His fine country home is situated two and one half miles south of the village of Hatton and his farm comprises five hundred and sixty acres of excellent land. He is also vice-president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company of Callaway county and is a citizen whose prominence specially entitles him to recognition in this publication.

Peter and Mary Eve (Summers) Houf, paternal grandparents of him whose name initiates this review, came from Staunton, a beautiful little mountain town in Augusta county, Virginia, to Callaway county, Missouri, in 1823, and they numbered themselves among the sterling pioneers of McCredie township as now constituted. The grandfather entered a tract of government land about two miles south of the present village of McCredie, and there he reclaimed a farm from the wilderness. He was a wheelwright by trade and as such found much requisition for his services in addition to supervising the work of his farm. He owned about three hundred acres of land and continued to reside on his homestead until his death, about the year 1853, his wife surviving him by several years. Their home was known for its hospitality and there entertainment was accorded to the itinerant pioneer clergymen, who frequently preached to the settlers who gathered there. Both Peter Houf and his wife were most devout members of the Methodist church and they lived "godly, righteous and sober lives," doing well their part as workers for the development of the county in which they thus early established their home. Of their fourteen children ten lived to rear families of their own, and many representatives of the name are still to be found in this section of the state.

Jacob Houf, father of Henry S. of this sketch, was born at Staunton, Virginia, in 1822, and thus he was an infant at the time of the family removal to the wilds of Missouri. He was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch and eventually became one of the prosperous farmers and stock growers of Callaway county. He succeeded to the ownership of his father's homestead farm and there continued to reside until his death in November, 1908, his estate at the time of his demise having comprised about three hundred and twenty acres. He was a man of most gentle and gracious personality, sincere and steadfast in all things, and of him it may consistently be said that he never made an enemy. Both he and his wife were held in affectionate regard by all who came within the sphere of their influence and both were devoted members of the Baptist church, in which he served as deacon for many years prior to and up to the time of his death. His political support was given to the Democratic party but he never had aught of desire for public office.

As a young man Jacob Houf was united in marriage to Miss Eliza

Stults, who proved a faithful and devoted companion and helpmeet and a gracious mother of his children. She was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1827, and was a daughter of David Stults, who died in that state, his widow later becoming the wife of William Hardin. Mrs. Houf was thirteen years of age when she came with her mother and stepfather to Missouri, and the family settled in Callaway county where she was reared to maturity and where her marriage was solemnized. She was summoned to the life eternal in November, 1911, and her memory is revered by all who knew her. The maiden name of her mother was Mary Simcoe. Jacob and Eliza (Stults) Houf became the parents of seven children of whom the eldest is Henry S., to whom this sketch is dedicated; Mary E. is the wife of Thomas J. Fisher, who lives five miles north of Fulton, Missouri, Callaway county; Harriet died in infancy; John W. is a resident of Callaway county, Missouri, and lives on a Missouri river bottom farm; Laura is the wife of T. Duggin Smith, and they reside in Jackson township, Callaway county, Missouri; James B. is in McCredie township and resides on the old homestead; and Jacob O. is in McCredie township and owns eighty acres of the old home.

Henry Stults Houf was born on the homestead farm mentioned above and the date of his nativity was January 20, 1849. He early learned the lessons of practical industry and his preliminary educational discipline was obtained in the common schools. Thereafter he attended Westminster College at Fulton for one year, and finally he completed a four years' course in the Holbrook Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, in which institution he was graduated. Thereafter he devoted ten years to the pedagogic profession in which he was specially successful and popular, and during one year of this period he was a member of the faculty of Hardin College, at Mexico, Missouri.

In 1879 Mr. Houf established his home on a farm five miles north of Fulton adjoining the old homestead of his father, and there he continued to be engaged in stock growing and agricultural pursuits until 1909, when he sold the property and purchased a small farm near the city of Fulton, Missouri. In 1911 he exchanged the small farm for his present well improved farm of five hundred and sixty acres situated in Liberty township about two and one-half miles south of Hatton. He has given his attention principally to the live-stock business in which he has bought, fed and sold cattle and mules upon a somewhat extensive scale and through his industry and good management he has gained success well worthy of the name. His career has been one of close and worthy application to business and he has stood at all times exponent of loyal and broad-minded citizenship. He is vice-president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company of Calloway County, which controls a large and prosperous business throughout Callaway county, having at present four and one-fourth millions of farm property insured. He is staunch in his allegiance to the Democratic party, but has not been a holder of public office. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the (Modern) Maccabees, and both he and his wife are devout and zealous members of the Baptist church at Rising Sun, Callaway county, Missouri, in which he has served most acceptably as deacon. He has also been for many years treasurer of the Little Bonne Femme Association consisting of forty churches combined together for the spread of the gospel in Callaway, Boone and part of Montgomery county, all in Missouri. Mr. Houf has continued to take a deep interest in educational affairs and that he is appreciative of the value of proper intellectual training is evidenced by the fact that six of his eight children have been graduated in college.

On the 7th of July, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Houf

to Miss Louisa J. Bishop, who was born in St. Johnsville, New York, on the 16th of May, 1852, and who is a daughter of John and Eliza (Grocock) Bishop, who immigrated to America from Leicestershire, England, where all of their children were born with the exception of Mrs. Houf, the parents having passed the closing years of their lives at the home of H. S. Houf in Callaway county, Missouri. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Houf.

Harry W., who was graduated in the medical department of the University of Missouri, is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Las Vegas, New Mexico; Herbert B. remains with his parents on the home farm and is associated in its work and management; Harriet E. is the wife of Rev. C. L. Bullard, who is pastor of the four churches in Boone county, Missouri; Homer J., who wedded Miss Hayden Houchins, resides on a farm near that of his father; Harold S., who was graduated in Westminster College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and who has been a successful teacher, is at the present time at the parental home; Henrietta L. is the wife of J. Lon Dunn, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work; Horace, who likewise was graduated in Westminster College, is a clergyman of the Baptist church and holds a pastoral charge at Wilmington, Delaware; and Helena is a successful and popular teacher of painting and vocal music in the public schools of Fulton.

GARLAND CARR BROADHEAD. Columbia, Missouri, has rarely been called upon to mourn the loss of a distinguished citizen whose death cost not only the city and the state, but the country at large, so irreparably, as did that of the Hon. Garland Carr Broadhead, eminent American geologist and savant, which occurred December 15, 1912. Mr. Broadhead's achievements in the field of science gained him nation-wide prominence and throughout his career he was the recipient of official honors that brought him into every-day contact with the leading men of his time. Garland Carr Broadhead was born October 30, 1827, in Albemarle county, Virginia, and came of an old and illustrious American family. His paternal grandfather, John Broadhead, was born in Yorkshire, England, from whence he came to this country in 1776, and served under General Burgoyne. At the close of the War of the Revolution he settled in Virginia, and there was married and had three sons: William, who moved to Kentucky; Thomas, who remained in Virginia; and Achilles, who became the father of Garland C. Broadhead. Achilles Broadhead was a farmer in Albemarle county, Virginia, until 1836, in which year he moved to St. Charles county, Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was well known in both localities, and served in the capacity of justice of the peace both in Virginia and Missouri. He was married in November, 1817, to Mary Winston Carr; who was a descendant of Sir Thomas Carr, of Topping Castle, King and Queen, afterwards King William and Caroline county, Virginia. Sir Thomas Carr married a Miss Garland in England, and they had three children: John, Robert and Major Thomas. The latter, of Bearcastle, Louisa county, Virginia, married Mary Dabney and they had one son, John. This John Carr married (first) Mary Garland, and had one son, and married (second) Barbara Overton, and had six children, namely, Mary, Dabney, Samuel, Overton, Garland and Elizabeth. Of these Garland Carr was married in 1783, to Mary Winston, and they had children as follows: Frank, Daniel Ferrill, James Overton, Elizabeth Anne Barbara and Mary Winston, the last named the mother of Garland Carr Broadhead.

Garland Carr Broadhead received his education at the University of Missouri and the Western Military Institute of Kentucky, where he

studied civil engineering under Gen. Bushrod Johnson, formerly of the West Point Military Academy faculty, and also under Col. Richard Owen. In 1852 he entered the service of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and was engaged for five years in surveying, construction, etc. His natural tastes and the knowledge he had acquired, led him to make geology his special study, and in 1857 he was appointed assistant geologist of Missouri, was in 1868 appointed assistant geologist of Illinois, and in 1873 was appointed state geologist of Missouri, in charge. In 1875 he was occupied with making mineral collections for the state of Missouri, for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., and for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. During that exposition he was one of twenty jurors, American and foreign, charged with making awards for mines and geology, and in this association rendered valuable services with the leading scientists of the world.

From 1879 to 1881 Professor Broadhead was engaged in railroad survey work in Kansas and Missouri, and in the latter year became special agent in Kansas and Missouri for quarry industries for the tenth United States census. In 1883 and 1884 he was engaged in assorting geological specimens for the Missouri State University, and in the latter year became a member of the Missouri River Commission, by presidential appointment. From 1887 to 1897 he was professor of geology and mineralogy in the Missouri State University and during that time was also a member of the State Board of Mines and Geology. During all these years he traveled extensively in Missouri and other states, making special studies, particularly in geology and mineralogy, and collecting specimens. His writings upon these and kindred subjects were voluminous, and the last few years of his life were devoted to writing of his personal knowledge of the early history of Missouri, especially in regard to old trails and roads of Missouri and rock and earth formation of different counties of Missouri. A great many of these articles have appeared in the leading journals of the country, particularly in St. Louis newspapers. Professor Broadhead's close investigation and clearness in report earned for him a national reputation as a scientist and membership in various scientific bodies, among them the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, the Geological Society of America and the Geographical Society of America, as well as several historical organizations, viz.: The Virginia Historical Society, the Illinois Historical Society and the Missouri Historical Society. Missouri University conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of sciences. A Whig in his political views in early life, he subsequently became a Democrat, and in his latter years expressed independent convictions. He occupied various positions not pertaining to his profession and most of them came to him unsought. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, although he belonged to no religious denomination.

On December 20, 1864, Professor Broadhead was married at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, to Miss Marion Wallace Wright, a daughter of William Winlock and Malinda (West) Wright, who died November 24, 1883. Mr. Broadhead was married (second) June 18, 1890, to Miss Victoria Regina Royall, a sister of the late Gen. William B. Royall, U. S. A., and a niece of Gen. Sterling Price. There were five children born to the first union, of whom three are still living: Garland Carr, a graduate of the Missouri State University, civil engineer by occupation, and at present located in Texas; Marion Gertrude, who married S. F. Conley, of Columbia, a well known real estate and insurance man; and Harry Howard, a graduate in law of the University of Missouri, now in the clothing business, married, and living in Columbia. Mrs. G. C. Broadhead died January 26th, 1913.

GAITHER BERRY. Practically from the beginning of settlement and improvement in Northeastern Missouri the Berry family has been conspicuous in the transformation of the wilderness into farms, as extensive producers of the fruits of the soil, and owners of thousands of broad acres in various localities, but especially in Callaway and Audrian counties. To those best acquainted with this section of the state as an agricultural community, probably no name is more familiar than that of Berry, and with it have been associated many of the interests which have been at the foundation of the prosperity of Northeast Missouri.

The settlement of the Berry family in Callaway county was made in about 1818, at about the same time when the Galbraiths settled in the same locality. Both families were from Christian county, Kentucky, where E. G. and Sally Ann (Galbraith) Berry were born. These representatives of the two families grew up together in Callaway county and in their marriage was founded the branch of the family with which the present necessarily brief sketch is concerned. In the death of the late E. G. Berry, which occurred in 1907, when he had attained the fine old age of ninety-seven years, seven months and seventeen days, one of the most useful and venerable of the pioneers of this section of the state passed to his reward. It was in about 1862 that he had moved to a prairie farm near Cote's Prairie in Callaway county, but his first farm, which was a particularly fine one, he had cleared out from the dense woods on Auxvasse creek. At one time he was the owner of three thousand acres of land in Callaway county, and to each of his children he gave large and valuable farmsteads. In early days he was one of the chief among the wheat and tobacco growers in this vicinity.

Six children were born to E. G. and Sally Ann (Galbraith) Berry, and of that number Caleb, who was the father of the subject of this review, was born in Cote's Prairie, Callaway county, on the 4th day of July, 1841. He came into possession of his father's original homestead on Auxvasse creek, but in about 1873 traded the place to his father for a tract of seven hundred and twenty acres of open prairie land at Littleby, eight miles east of the City of Mexico. It has long been a characteristic trait of the enterprise of the Berry family to lend itself to the developing of large tracts of raw land into productive and valuable farms, and the fine estate of Littleby which Caleb Berry developed is one of the most speaking examples of this brand of enterprise. Caleb Berry turned five hundred acres of the prairie into productive fields, and later the cultivated area of the farm included its every acre. In addition he increased his holdings in the same vicinity to three thousand acres, bought at prices ranging from three dollars and seventy-five cents to twenty-eight dollars the acre, and before the conclusion of his active career had put it all into cultivation. With his grain crops and his horses, mules and cattle, he prospered from the outset of his career and increased his original capital many fold. Caleb Berry was the only man in that vicinity who paid an income tax. He often fed as many as two hundred and forty steers at a time, and was one of the leading shippers of stock from this section of Missouri. He has given each of his children a large farm, and in about 1894 moved to Mexico, where he has since lived a retired life. He has here confined his attention principally to the buying and developing of small parcels of real estate at Mexico, and at the present time owns some thirty or forty acres in or adjoining the limits of that city.

Caleb Berry married one of his schoolmates, Miss Betty McCall, a daughter of J. E. McCall, who was from Virginia, and the McCall family has long been a prominent one in Callaway county. After a wedded companionship of forty-six years Mrs. Berry passed away in 1909, the mother of six children, of which number one had died in childhood and

one as a young married woman. The two daughters and two sons now living are: Ada, the wife of Dr. Cornett, of Rush Hill; Minnie, the wife of J. E. Azdell; Walter, a farmer living two and a half miles northeast of Mexico; and Gaither Berry, who occupies the old farm near Littleby.

Gaither Berry was born near Reform in Callaway county on the 2d day of October, 1870, and has resided on his present homestead since he was two years old. His early education came to him through the village school, situated near the farm, and he remained at home with his parents until he had reached the age of twenty-four, at which time he went west, spending some time in the state of Texas. His father later gave him a fine farm of three hundred and fifty acres and he purchased an additional hundred and sixty acre tract near the town of Worcester, and on this he began his independent farming career. He is today the owner of seven hundred and eighty-seven acres, comprising one of the finest farms in Audrain county. His residence is a ten room house and he has other dwellings on the place for his helpers. Mr. Berry employs three men during the greater part of the time, and his entire farm is devoted to agriculture and stock raising, the latter being his specialty. He feeds each year about one hundred cattle, seven hundred and fifty sheep and a hundred hogs or more.

Mr. Berry was married near his old home on April 18, 1900, to Miss Ada McCue, a daughter of Henry and Martha (Hockaday) McCue. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Callaway county, Mrs. Berry also having been born in this county. The McCue family, like the Berrys, is one of the old Missouri families, having its origin in the Old Dominion, and has for many years been connected with the development and progress of its adopted state. The grandfather of Mrs. Berry was Col. Moses H. McCue, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, on the 10th of July, 1808. He married Miss Sarah F. Steele in September, 1838. He was a man of considerable prominence in his native county and state and served Augusta county for twenty years in the important office of high sheriff, at the conclusion of which period of able service he migrated from his native state of Missouri in October, 1857, making the trip by the overland route. He was accompanied at that time by his entire family, comprising his wife, ten children and a dozen or more servants. His second son, Moses Henry McCue, and the father of Mrs. Berry, was at that time fourteen years of age, his birth having occurred on November 6, 1843. The latter served in the Confederate army in the company of Capt. Dan McIntyre and gave gallant aid to the cause of the Confederacy in his capacity of soldier. On June 2, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Hockaday, and in 1883 moved to Audrain county with his wife and five children, where he resided on his fine farm six miles east of Molino, until death ended his long and busy life on July 28, 1910. These parents reared five children, concerning whom the following brief mention is here made: Wallace Hart McCue, the first born, is now married and resides on the old farmstead with his mother; Laura is the wife of J. J. Wakefield near Mexico; Lida married Gray Wilson of Molino; Ada, the wife of Mr. Berry; and Florence, the wife of J. J. Browning, of Paris, Missouri. Concerning the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Berry, it may be said that he was Otey Hockaday, born in Clark county, Kentucky, on July 10, 1805, and that he came to Fulton, Callaway county, this state, in about the year 1835. Here he engaged in the mercantile business, continuing for three years, when he turned his attention to the business of farming, and moved to a fine farm which he bought, some twenty miles northeast of Fulton. There he resided until 1869, when he moved to Cass county and his remaining years were spent in that county, death claiming him in September,

1885. He had been a man of prominence and position in Callaway county, having served as sheriff and district judge and was further honored by his election to the legislature of the state. His wife, Laura Hart, who was born in October, 1817, in Albemarle county, Virginia, migrated to Callaway county, Missouri, in company with her parents in about 1825, and with them settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Jilson Harrison, near Auxvasse creek.

Mrs. Berry was born on February, 25, 1874, and began her schooling in Callaway county, but at the age of nine the removal of the family to the place where her later years were passed, caused the scene of her educational experience to be changed. From the age of nine her home was located about six miles distant from the home of him who later became her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of four children, namely: Martha Elizabeth, born April 4, 1901; Gaither Henry, born July 1, 1905; Walter and Wallace (twins), born December 30, 1909.

Politically Mr. Berry is a Democrat and has always been regarded as a public spirited and worthy citizen who has never withheld his influence and efforts for the betterment of his community. He has taken an active part in various business enterprises of the town, and has been a director of the Bank of Rush Hill since it was organized.

HARRY CAPPELLE SCHEETZ. The Scheetz family, which is one of German ancestry, had its first American representative of whom there is authentic record in the person of George Scheetz, who was born near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1782. His father, presumably, was the first of the name to settle upon American shores, but of him and his life and works no records are available. Thus the family record which it is deemed most appropriate to incorporate in brief in the sketch of Harry Cappelle Scheetz, begins with the name of his grandfather. This family, be it said, has long been prominently identified with the fortunes and growth of the Episcopal church in America, and each succeeding generation has supplied valuable timber to the ranks of her clergy. The grandfather, it is true, was a convert to the faith, having been trained for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, but later casting his lot with the old established Church of England, in its American form, the Episcopal church. His service was none the less sincere, and his works were of a high order, and of inestimable value to the church body. Other professions and trades have claimed members from each generation, and all of the name have performed worthy works in the fields of activity to which they gave themselves.

Long established in Maryland, it was in 1840 that Rev. Frederick B. Scheetz, the father of the subject, settled in Missouri and Harry Cappelle Scheetz was born near Hannibal, in Ralls county, on the 6th day of February, 1841.

Reverting to the ancestry of the subject, it is of record that George Scheetz, the grandfather of Harry C. Scheetz, was born near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1782, the son of German parents who had all their lives devoted their energies to the farming industry in that state. George Scheetz was educated for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and engaged in that work as a young man. It was while preaching in Maryland that he became acquainted with the woman who became his wife. She was Marie May Cappelle, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cappelle, a surgeon with the French troops of General Lafayette during the War of the Revolution. Dr. Cappelle was a noted member of the Masonic fraternity in his day and he came from France during the War of the Revolution in the army of the great French patriot, Lafayette. When the war was well over he moved his family from France to the colonies,

or the United States of America, as they were then known, and his daughter, Marie May Cappelle, was born on the Potomac river, in Maryland, in 1786. She was twenty-two years old when she married Rev. George Scheetz in 1808. It so happened that the family of Dr. Cappelle were devout members of the Episcopal church, and it was through his association and marriage with a daughter of the family that Rev. George Scheetz was impelled to renounce his fealty to the church in which he was reared and unite with the church of his wife. Some time after that event he moved to Philadelphia and there became rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, continuing in that connection from 1815 to 1850—a continuous service in one parish of thirty-five years. During this period three daughters and one son were born to them. The eldest daughter, Mary Anna, was born in Philadelphia in 1809, and in 1830 married Charles Swift of Easton, Pennsylvania; their son, Frederick B., was born in 1816; another daughter was born in 1819, and the youngest daughter, Caroline, was born in 1824. The second daughter married Dr. F. J. Mendenhall in 1847, and settled in Wilmington, Delaware; Caroline married Dr. George C. Jones of Philadelphia, in 1848. In 1840 Frederick B. Scheetz and Mrs. Charles Swift, his eldest sister, moved from their Philadelphia home and came to Missouri, locating near Hannibal, in Ralls county. This migration immediately followed the marriage of Frederick B. to Miss Henrietta F. Cruger, a young English girl, whom he had met in New York City. She was a music teacher and a young woman of beautiful character and fine attainments. They arrived in Hannibal, Missouri, on April 20, 1840, and in the vicinity of that now thriving city, the young couple built their little log cabin home, a twenty foot square building constructed of the rough logs with clap-board roof and a three foot square window in either side of the cabin.

Frederick B. Scheetz received an exceptionally good education and was graduated from Bristol College in 1838. In 1839 he was assistant engineer in charge of the construction work on the New York Central Railroad in New York state, and it was while in the discharge of his duties in that capacity that he made the acquaintance of the woman who became his wife, and the mother of the subject. As mentioned above, their migration to Missouri followed their marriage, and in the log cabin home which they built near Hannibal, their first child, Harry Cappelle Scheetz, was born on February 6, 1841. In 1843 they sold their homestead, having arrived at the conclusion that neither one knew enough about farming as a practical business to insure their success, and they accordingly moved to Palmyra, where they taught one of the first schools ever conducted in the place. They continued in that work for some years, then determined to give the farming business another trial. They bought a place of one hundred and sixty acres in the year 1846, the same being located between Hannibal and Palmyra, near the Bates school house. In 1848 Mr. Scheetz was elected to the office of county surveyor for Marion county, Missouri, and two years later, in 1850, was appointed locating engineer for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He completed the work of that road in 1855 and then resigned from his connection with the company. In the meantime, in 1852, he had sold his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, buying in its stead twelve hundred acres of unimproved land in the northwestern part of Marion county. In 1857 Mr. Scheetz was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal church, and with the help of his neighbors he built a small frame church on the corner of his large farm, the church being located about a mile distant from his residence. In those early days practically every farmer owned slaves, and Frederick B. Scheetz himself held two, but the greater part of the work of the farm was performed by hired labor from the two

colored families who had cabins upon his farm. Between the years of 1856 and 1866 Deacon Scheetz conducted his farm and preached in the little church he had erected on his property, dividing his time between the two vocations. Not only did he preach to his own little congregation, but he gave his services of that nature to every town and village within a radius of thirty miles. It would be difficult indeed to form any adequate estimate of the value of the services of the pioneer preacher and farmer in his twofold vocation during the years of his ministry. It was about 1858 that his father, Rev. George Scheetz, moved from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Palmyra, in company with his two daughters, Mrs. Mendenhall and Mrs. Jones, and their husbands. Both these families were well to do and independent of worldly considerations, and they were free to devote themselves almost exclusively to the upbuilding of the church in Palmyra and vicinity, and this they did. Each family bought property in Palmyra and settled down to the work they found, but the outbreak of the war in 1861 shattered their plans, and the next few years found their work at a standstill in that vicinity. In 1866 the aged father and his daughters with their families moved to Monroe City, Missouri, located on the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and there built a new stone church. In that year the father died, his faithful wife, Marie May (Cappelle) Scheetz having passed on in Palmyra, some time previous at the age of seventy-two years. Upon the death of the aged clergyman, Deacon Frederick B. Scheetz, his son, was advanced to the ministry in charge of the new church, and he held that ministry until the year 1880, when he was elected to the pastorate of Grace church at Kirkwood, Missouri, where he continued until his death in 1904, at the age of eighty-seven, secure in the love and esteem of all who knew him and after a life full of good works and honorable service in the cause of his church. His wife had preceded him in 1902 when she was eighty-one years of age. Thus passed the parents of the subject, himself then well advanced in the span of life.

Harry Cappelle Scheetz attended the public schools but two terms, between the years of eight and ten, at the time when the family lived in the vicinity of the Bates school. His next schooling was in St. Paul's College at Palmyra, in 1855 and 1856, and thereafter he was in the hands of private instructors, one of them Professor Shaw of the University of Massachusetts. In 1864 Mr. H. C. Scheetz married Fannie M. Green of Monroe City, and soon thereafter built him a home upon the farm of his father, or to state the matter more accurately, upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which his father presented him with upon his marriage. This place was located four miles west of Monroe City, and was an unimproved place. It may be said, however, that between that time and the year 1888, Mr. Scheetz was able to make a fine and productive farm out of the place. He increased his holdings in the meantime to two hundred and forty acres, built a fine stone house, capacious barns, windmill, etc., and the place was well stocked with fine animals of all kinds usually found on a well conducted farm. During these years a quartette of children were born to these parents—two sons and two daughters, and these have been educated in approved manner and are now filling useful places in the world.

Concerning these young people, more detailed mention is here made, to make a complete record of the family down to date. The eldest, a girl, was born in 1865, and is now Mrs. Mary S. Proctor of Chicago; the eldest son, Frank B. Scheetz, was born in 1868, and is a civil engineer by profession. He was with the Missouri Pacific Railroad in charge of their bridge department for eighteen years, and is at this writing (1912) with the Kansas City Bridge Company in Kansas City, Missouri. The

second son, H. V. Scheetz, born in 1873, was for five years in the shops of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road in Hannibal, later was fireman five years, then locomotive engineer, and is now a conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad at North Yakima, Washington. In January, 1913, he married Miss Corrine of that town.

Harry Cappelle Scheetz has been a lifelong Democrat. He has given a deal of public service in his time in one capacity and another as well as having given to his section of Marion county one of the most productive farms. In 1866 he was appointed deputy county surveyor under County Surveyor Lockling, and later served in the same capacity eight years under Major Dean. Then he was appointed by the governor of the state in 1886 as county surveyor to fill out the unexpired term of Major Dean. He was next elected to two successive terms of four years each in the same office, his service continuing until 1897, and his work in the interests of the county proving him a capable and practical engineer, and being of a nature calculated to result in the best of conditions for the benefit of the county. For twenty years Mr. Scheetz was a notary public. In 1903 he continued his engineering work in the interests of the county upon his election to the post of engineer in charge of the laying out and constructing of what is known as the South River Levee District, between Hannibal and Quincy, along the right bank of the Mississippi river. The work was finished in 1906, but Mr. Scheetz is yet engineer in charge of the levee. He has been city engineer of Palmyra for the past twelve years and has assisted at intervals in some railroad surveying of an important nature.

In the year 1900 Mr. Scheetz prepared and published the "Twentieth Century Atlas Map of Marion County," a work of the greatest value and one that has met with the approval of all who have occasion to require such a handbook.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Scheetz have been principally with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he has been a member for the past twenty years. Like all his family, Mr. Scheetz is a member of the Episcopal church. He was baptized in this church of his people in Hannibal, Missouri, in 1845, Bishop Kemper, that fine old gentleman, long since gone to his reward, officiating at the ceremony, and he was confirmed in the church of his father, St. Jude's, on the home farm, in 1857, with Bishop Hawks in charge of the ceremonials. He was also a member of the new St. Jude's church at Monroe City until 1886, and since that time has been a member in good standing of the St. Paul's church in Palmyra. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution by right of his colonial ancestry, a distinction which but a limited number of native born Americans may claim. At the present time Mr. Scheetz is at work on a preliminary survey in the locating of an electric railway in the county. Mrs. Scheetz died in 1889, her death occurring very suddenly at Palmyra. She was the daughter of Ellis C. and Mary Green, and was born in the state of New York in 1844. She came to Missouri with her parents in 1856, when they located on a farm near where Monroe City is now located. Mr. and Mrs. Scheetz were united in marriage by the grandfather of the subject, Rev. George Scheetz, the marriage occurring in 1864, when the old gentleman was eighty years of age. For some years, as has already been stated, the young couple lived on their farm, moving to Palmyra in 1888, and in the following year the wife and mother was called home. She died very suddenly and is interred in the family plot in Monroe City, where many members of the family have been laid when their earthly careers have closed. Mrs. Scheetz was a woman of the most extraordinary qualities, sharing in all the Christian virtues and enjoying the esteem and regard of all

who came within the circle of her gentle influence. She was a devoted wife and mother, and her loss is yet mourned by those whom she left behind her.

• OVID BELL, owner and editor of the *Fulton Gazette*, one of Missouri's most influential county newspapers, is one of the distinguished journalists of the state. Clear and forceful in editorial expression, comprehensive in its treatment of the news, with high ideals of business and professional ethics rigidly adhered to, the *Gazette* holds high rank. It is its editor in print. Mr. Bell is a native Missourian. He was born on a Callaway county farm southeast of Fulton on June 10, 1875, the oldest child of John P. and Emma Keen (Gilbert) Bell, both Virginians. When Mr. Bell's father was elected county collector in 1884 the family made Fulton their home. Retiring from the collector's office in 1887, the senior Mr. Bell bought the *Fulton Telegraph* and in the office of this newspaper, at the age of twelve years, the son began his newspaper career. In public schools at intervals, in Westminster College a year, at other times in or near the newspaper office, Mr. Bell's education for public service as an editor of a country journal continued.

In March, 1897, Mr. Bell became the private secretary of Richard Parks Bland, the noted advocate of the free coinage of silver, who was then the representative in congress from the eighth district of Missouri, obtaining the position through the influence of his father, one of Mr. Bland's closest friends. Mr. Bell went to Washington when President McKinley called the extra session of congress which enacted the Dingley tariff law, and continued in his position with Mr. Bland until the death of that gentleman in June, 1899. The following winter he returned to Washington and worked in the bureau of a Philadelphia newspaper, giving up his work finally because of the effects of the Washington climate on his health, and abandoning the keenest desire of his early life; that is, to become Washington correspondent for a metropolitan newspaper.

Returning to Fulton during the winter of 1900, Mr. Bell, in March, 1901, became editor and owner of the *Gazette*. When the paper came into his possession its subscribers numbered less than five hundred and its plant was worn out. Though without financial resources at the beginning Mr. Bell has built up the business and plant to their present large proportions and also has erected a large brick building for the exclusive use of his business. The *Gazette* building and plant are considered models, while the newspaper itself is often referred to as "the ideal country weekly." His work on the *Gazette* has brought him wide recognition among newspaper men, and at the present time he is president of the Missouri Press Association, one of the largest and most important state press associations in the country.

Mr. Bell was actively identified with the movement that resulted in the election of Joseph W. Folk to the office of governor of the state of Missouri in 1904, and at the request of Mr. Folk, sought a place on the Democratic state committee that year. After his election as a member of the committee he was chosen its secretary and two years later declined re-election. Six years before his election as secretary of the committee he was stenographer to one of his predecessors in the office.

Mr. Bell was married on September 4, 1912, to Miss Maud Hall, of Rocheport, Boone county, a daughter of James C. Hall, cashier of the People's Bank of that city, and formerly for many years assessor of Boone county. Mrs. Bell is a member of an old and prominent family of central Missouri, and is a gracious and talented lady. She was educated at Christian and Stephens colleges, Columbia, and also studied piano music one year in Leipsie, Germany.



Ovid Bell

Mr. Bell is a deacon of the Fulton Presbyterian church and is actively identified with other branches of the work of the church. He is president of the Westminster College Alumni Association and a past master of Fulton Lodge No. 48, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

He is recognized as a leader in state and national press associations, not merely because of his thorough-going newspaper ability, but because of the dignity, enthusiasm and strength with which he upholds the best traditions of the profession in which he has so conspicuous and so deserved a success.

JOHN TREADWAY is a son of parents who were pioneers in the state of Missouri, and he was born within a quarter of a mile of his present residence, on July 27, 1836. His birthplace was the "Dickey" Carr farm, upon which his father, Washington Treadway, settled upon his advent into Missouri, in October, 1835. The Treadway family formed a part of the caravan which included the McDannolds, natives of the same Kentucky town as were the Treadways, and the ox teams and old prairie schooner conveyed the household, white and black, to the Paynesville community, where the future life of the family was to be centered.

Washington Treadway, the father, was a son-in-law of Reuben McDannold, the head of that numerous family of pioneers which settled in and about Paynesville, and he himself found the country to his liking. He was born September 15, 1803, in Kentucky, and belonged to the slave-labor class of citizens. Farming constituted his life-work. He was a member of a Baptist family, and although he himself lived outside the church, he strongly favored its work throughout his life. He was a sturdy partisan of Thomas H. Benton, prominent for many years in the Missouri Democracy, and a member of congress for a long period. The father of Washington Treadway, Dr. John Treadway, left Kentucky about the time his son departed for Missouri, but the father located in Bartholomew, Indiana, and there practiced his profession until his death in 1845, or thereabouts. Dr. Treadway was born in Virginia in 1781. His wife, Elizabeth Griffin, whom he married in 1851, was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. She died in Pike county and is buried in the old Reuben McDannold cemetery. Dr. Treadway was one of those kind hearted, sympathetic, southern gentlemen, whose life was given to the alleviation of distress, and he literally wore himself out in ministering to the afflicted, "without money and without price," if the conditions made that call upon his sympathy.

Washington Treadway in 1835 married Sarah E. McDannold, a daughter of Reuben and Phoebe (Ellis) McDannold, and they became the parents of two children, John, of this review, and Phoebe. The daughter was born August 26, 1838, became the wife of William H. Henderson and died in Pike county on January 20, 1912. The father, Washington Treadway, died August 29, 1875, and his wife died on January 12, 1865.

The district school educated John Treadway in his early years, and his final educational training was secured under the tutelage of the noted teachers of his time, Marcellus Boren and E. N. Bonfils. When he entered upon life independent of his parents' care, he engaged at once in stock trading, in which business other representatives of his family have been more than ordinarily successful, and in which he enjoyed his full share of prosperity. The first few years of his married life Mr. Treadway passed on the old Reuben McDannold farm and in 1870 he came to the farm which has since been his home and the scene of his very substantial achievements.

On February 21, 1860, he married Eliza A. Coons, a daughter of

Captain John and Elizabeth (Wells) Coons, who were Kentucky pioneers to Pike county. The Coons children were John, who died in 1912, in Texas; Clifton and Franklin died in childhood; Mary J., the wife of R. L. Keithley; Carrie L. married William Culbertson and passed her life in Ralls county; Eliza A. was born on December 4, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Treadway are the parents of four children: Dr. Ollie Treadway, a veterinary surgeon and farmer, born April 27, 1861, married Eugenia Smith, who died and left a daughter, Ada Smith Treadway; Sarah E., the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Treadway, died in infancy; Dr. William W., born in September, 1865, is practicing medicine, as well as conducting a farm in Pike county, and Major Wells, the fourth child, is a farmer of Virden, Illinois; he married Sarah Wycoff and has three children, Carrie E., John W., and Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Treadway have been members of the Baptist church since 1857 and lived lives of the highest integrity, winning and retaining the esteem and admiration of all who have known them in their home community.

JAMES A. McDANNOLD is a representative of that numerous progressive and popular family of pioneers established in Northeast Missouri by three sons of Reuben McDannold, who was born in Virginia, February 14, 1768, and who was a young boy at the time of the Revolutionary war. His son, William, was one of the trio of brothers responsible for a share of the honor of building up the "house of McDannold" in Missouri; he passed his life about Middletown and is believed to be interred in the cemetery there.

William McDannold was born September 23, 1793, and he died in 1840. His life was that of a frontier farmer for he literally hewed an estate for himself out of the wilderness. He married and had the following children: William is a resident of California; Orlando was a resident of Lincoln county, Missouri, at the time of his death, and he is survived by five children; James A. was the father of the subject of this review, who was named after him; a daughter who married A. M. Crouch in Virginia and subsequently settled in Audrain county, Missouri, where she died; and Mrs. Atkinson, who passed her life in Virginia.

James A. McDannold, Sr., was one of the few farmers of ante-bellum days who possessed a finished education. He was graduated in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and his life as a farmer demonstrated a very substantial success. He passed through the Civil war period without taking an active part in the struggle and, although a son of slave-holding ancestry, he remained loyal to the Union. He was a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in his religious faith. His birth occurred September 19, 1832, and he died of malaria, October 20, 1865. He married Susan Gillingwater, a daughter of John Gillingwater, a master mechanic who plied his trade for many years doing repair work on Mississippi river boats; he died in Louisiana in 1875. Mr. Gillingwater married and the union was prolific of three children,—Mrs. McDannold; James, who died in Tucson, Arizona; and Mary, who died in Louisiana. Mrs. McDannold passed away June 16, 1884, and was survived by two children—James A., Jr., and Mrs. C. W. Powell, whose husband is a merchant at Hartshorne, Oklahoma; they have two sons, Hurley and James.

A native of Montgomery county, Missouri, James A. McDannold, Jr., was born March 16, 1862. His father died when he was a child of but three and a half years of age and for a time the young James lived in the home of his grandfather Gillingwater. He became a mem-

ber of the household of John Turner, one of the leading farmers and pioneer characters of the McIntosh community of Pike county. After completing the curriculum of the district schools Mr. McDannold attended the public schools in Louisiana, Missouri. On reaching his majority he engaged in agricultural operations, which he had successfully learned from his benefactor, Mr. Turner. He prepared himself for a career at mule-raising and in that line of enterprise became eminently successful. He remained on his farm until 1907, when he came to Clarksville and engaged in the hardware and implement business as a member of the firm of Middleton Brothers & McDannold. He remained with that concern until February, 1912, when he resumed farming pursuits in a partnership with Judge Patterson. Together they own farming lands which are in a high state of cultivation. Mr. McDannold is financially interested in the Farmers' Elevator Company of Clarksville, in which concern he has been a stockholder since its organization.

In politics Mr. McDannold remains true to the political faith of the McDannold family as a sterling Democrat. He has been committeeman for Calumet township for fourteen years and in April, 1911, he was chosen mayor of Clarksville as the successor of L. B. Buchanan. August 5, 1912, he resigned his office as mayor in order to resume his farm work. His brief administration of the city's municipal affairs added an impetus to the former work of general street improvement, the building of stone arch being the conspicuous undertaking along this line.

September 7, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McDannold to Miss Ella V. Scott, a daughter of James and Mary (Turner) Scott, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Turner, in whose home Mr. McDannold grew up. Mrs. McDannold was reared an only child and she was educated in LaGrange College. Mr. and Mrs. McDannold are the parents of one child, Mary Virginia, whose birth occurred July 14, 1894.

Mr. McDannold is a member of the subordinate and encampment branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand and which he has represented in the Grand Lodge of Missouri. His family is actively identified with the Presbyterian church, which he has frequently represented in presbyteries of the district and in which he has been an elder for sixteen years. He is a man of broad mind and is possessed of a generous heart, ever being ready to assist dependent humanity and to help those in trouble.

BREVATOR J. CREECH. Exceedingly successful in every phase of his life, Brevator J. Creech, the senior member of the law firm of Creech, Penn & Palmer, has won his way to the respect and esteem of his community, not only in his capacity of advocate, or of public official, but in the humbler role of private citizen and neighbor. Mr. Creech was born in Troy, Missouri, on October 10, 1880, the son of the late Josiah Creech, whose death in 1905 brought to an end a long and active legal career in Troy.

Josiah Creech was brought into the world in Lincoln county, Missouri, in the year 1840. His father was a pioneer settler of Missouri, who came west from Kentucky and settled a few miles southeast of Troy, where he died early in life. Josiah was the only boy in his parents' family. Among his sisters were Mrs. Lillie Kilkinson, and Mrs. Laura Schults, of Troy.

Having received his preliminary education Josiah Creech took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He developed into a most efficient advocate, able in prosecution as well as in defense. He

was a strict adherent to the policies of the Democratic party, and his faithfulness to his faction was rewarded with the office of prosecuting attorney for the county. During his two terms in that capacity, Mr. Creech had erected the first gallows ever built in Lincoln county. On this gallows, a prisoner convicted of murder was to have been executed, but the governor's reprieve prevented the carrying out of the sentence. Another county office held with credit by Mr. Creech, was that of public administrator.

Josiah Creech was united in marriage to Marie Brevator, the daughter of John and Catherine Brevator, who were respectively of English and French extraction. The marriage resulted in the birth of three children, two of whom passed away in the year 1884, in which year their mother also died, and the third of whom is Brevator J. Creech, the subject of this sketch.

Brevator J. Creech received his early education in the schools of Troy. He then entered the State University of Missouri, where he took a course. In 1901, while still attending college, Mr. Creech married Miss Mary C. Richards, a daughter of John E. Richards, a banker and successful farmer and stock man of Moscow Mills, Missouri. Mrs. Creech's mother was before her marriage, a Miss Ida Carter, a daughter of the historic character, Colonel T. M. Carter, who was a pioneer of Missouri, served in the Mexican war under Lieutenant Price, and fought for the Confederate cause under the leadership of General Cockerell. Colonel Carter also rendered his state conspicuous service by serving as a public official in times of peace. His wife, the grandmother of Mrs. Creech, was the daughter of Malcolm Henry, a noted citizen of pioneer days in Missouri, and one of the signers of the state constitution.

After his marriage Mr. Creech decided to start at once in his study of law, and accordingly went to Washington University at St. Louis, in the law department of which institution he finished his course in 1903. He began to practice his profession in the town where he had spent his childhood and where his father had made a name in the legal profession before him. His energy and ability soon became manifest, and in 1906, just three years after he had left law school he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county. He was reelected to the same office in 1908, and during the four years of his incumbency, he tried some of the most notorious criminal cases that have occurred in the county for years. He inherited from W. O. Dudley, his predecessor in office, a murder case which he assisted in prosecuting, but which failed of conviction. Another case which came under his jurisdiction was that of the Rev. Clyde W. Gow, a Methodist preacher, who, with his accomplice, Dr. Hemphill, was charged with a felony. This case is still fresh in the minds of Lincoln county people. The preacher was tried in Audrain county, on a change of venue, and was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of six years. Dr. Hemphill was given a two-years' sentence, but his case is still pending on account of a technicality, before Judge Dyer, of the circuit court. Mr. Creech was also prosecuting attorney in the case of a Mr. Parris, who was tried for murder, was convicted, and is now serving a forty-year term at Jefferson City.

An examination of Mr. Creech's record as prosecuting attorney, will show that his dominant characteristic during the administration of that office was that of a vigorous enforcer of the law. His official service has done much toward upholding the dignity of his profession in his community, and is besides his chief recommendation as a lawyer, and his best endorsement as a citizen.

As a Democrat, Mr. Creech is one of the most influential men in Lincoln county. He has represented his community as a delegate to the

state convention, and has been of great aid in forwarding the interests of Champ Clark in his congressional district. He was honored by the chairmanship of the Champ-Clark-for-President Club of Lincoln county, and was one of the active speakers and workers of the Clark forces in Illinois prior to the presidential primary in that state.

Mr. Creech has many interests in addition to politics and the practice of his profession. He is the owner of an extensive farm in the rich Mississippi valley, near Old Monroe, and as one of the owners of the Troy Telephone System, has been instrumental in rebuilding the line, improving the service, and putting its patrons into touch with the various commercial centers of the vicinity. Mr. Creech is also secretary of the Lincoln County Fair Association, and the esteem in which he is held by the people of Troy is further shown by the fact that he is one of the school directors of that city. Mr. Creech has also found time to take an active interest in the affairs of Masonry. He a past master of the blue lodge of that order, a Knight Templar, and has sat in the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He is also affiliated with the Odd Fellows. He and his family take part in the spiritual life of the town, as members of the Presbyterian church.

Three children, Richard, John, and Jo, have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Creech.

WILLIAM H. EWING. Scotland county, Missouri, figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have contributed to its development along commercial and agricultural lines and in the latter connection the subject of this review demands recognition as he has been actively engaged in farming operations during practically his entire lifetime thus far. He has long been known as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist and one whose business methods demonstrate the power of activity and honesty in the business world. Mr. Ewing is the owner of 965 acres of most arable farming land in Scotland, Knox and Clark counties and in addition to his farming interests is president of the Gorin Savings Bank.

A native of Scotland county, Missouri, William H. Ewing was born on the farm on which he now resides, September 13, 1856, and he is a son of Capt. W. B. Ewing, whose birth occurred in Kentucky in 1820. Captain Ewing came with his father to Missouri in 1836 and the former, whose name was Elijah Ewing, settled on a farm in Lewis county, later removing to Clark county. In 1836 Captain Ewing entered a tract of 160 acres of government land in Scotland county and that is the estate on which the subject of this article now makes his home. Captain Ewing was a soldier in the Confederate service during the Civil war and was captain of a company when he participated in the battle of Sand Hill, in August, 1862. In that conflict he lost his life, nobly fighting for the cause he believed to be just. His wife, Martha J., a daughter of a Mr. Lasswell, an old pioneer settler in Scotland county, died in 1899. There were six children in the Ewing family and concerning them the following brief data are here incorporated.—Elijah died at the age of seven years; Nannie died in childhood; William H. is he to whom this article is dedicated; Martha Brown died at the age of fifty-four years; Hettie is the wife of a Mr. Davis and they reside five miles southeast of Gorin; Anna, aged fifty-eight years, is the wife of a Mr. Luter, of Gorin; and E. W. died in 1899 near Fairmont, Clark county, Missouri.

William H. Ewing was educated in the Scotland and Knox counties joint school. Upon his father's demise he and his elder brother became the wage earners for the family, which they kept intact until all the children were grown. William H. Ewing came into possession of the old homestead of 160 acres. During the long intervening years to the present time, in 1912, he has prospered and has added to his original acreage until he now is the owner of two farms—one containing 624 acres in Scotland and Knox counties and the other 341 acres in Clark county. The latter farm represents his paternal grandfather's old place. He has 965 acres of land in all and on the same is most successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. For the past fifteen years he has been connected with the Gorin Savings Bank as its president. Mr. Ewing is a man of splendid executive ability and unusual initiative. His is a forceful character—one that carries great weight in public and financial matters. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat.

In the year 1884 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ewing to Miss Minnie Adams, a native of Knox county. This union has been prolific of eleven children, as follows: C. M. makes his home in Oakland, California; G. W. is proprietor of an hotel in Gorin; Lloyd H. resides at home; C. A. is a restaurant man in Gorin; J. T. remains at home; Jason lives on his father's farm in Clark county; Gilbert died at the age of thirteen years; Agnes, Joel and Hallie are at home; and one child died in infancy. The Ewing family is a happy one and the home is the scene of many attractive gatherings and most generous hospitality.

HON. EMMERT A. DOWELL. The character of a community is judged by the world by its representative citizens, admiration and respect being yielded to those whose works and actions constitute a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent of Lewis county is the Hon. Emmert A. Dowell, who has attained success in the field of law and jurisprudence, and who is an influential member of the Democratic party, having represented his county in the state senate for twelve years, and who is honored for his ability and sterling integrity. Born February 20, 1858, he is a native of the village of Colony, Knox county, Missouri, and a son of Elijah B. and Elizabeth (Henry) Dowell.

Elijah B. Dowell was born in October, 1828, in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, a son of Elijah Dowell, a native of Virginia, who migrated to Kentucky and thence to Northeastern Missouri, settling in Knox county, in 1856, and here spending the remainder of his life. The maternal grandfather of Senator Dowell was Hugh Henry, a relative of Patrick Henry, and a native of North Carolina, from whence he migrated to what is now Knox county in or about 1830. In his native state he served as county judge for many years, and in Missouri became one of the best known citizens of his county. Elijah B. Dowell accompanied his parents from Kentucky to Knox county, Missouri, from whence he enlisted in Colonel Jackman's regiment, in the Confederate army, during the Civil war, serving valiantly throughout that struggle. At the close of the war he came to Lewis county, where he became a prosperous farmer, and is now living a retired life at Labelle. He and his wife reared a family of four children, as follows: Mrs. Mary Lee Kendrick, of Labelle; Emmert A.; John H., who died at the age of twenty-one years, and one who died in infancy. The mother of these children passed away in 1886.

Emmert A. Dowell was reared on the home farm and received his primary education in the country schools, subsequently attending Monticello Seminary and the Kirksville Normal School. During two terms, 1881 and 1882, he taught school, after having spent one year in the West, and then began to study law, being admitted to the bar in

1884. Since that time he has been in continuous practice in Labelle with the exception of six years, when he was serving in the capacity of prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, a position to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1888. In 1898 he was sent to the state senate from the twelfth district, was reelected in 1902 and again in 1906, and during these three terms was known as one of the most active workers in that distinguished body. He served on the judiciary and jurisprudence committee; was chairman of the committee on railroads during his last session; chairman of the insurance committee one session and served on the appropriations committee. He was the author of the bill taxing all board of trade transactions in stocks and a bill to license all manufacturers, blenders and distillers of liquors, both of these bills being revenue producers, it being estimated that they added \$300,000 annually to the state revenues. In 1900 he was a member of the revisions committee on general measures. Senator Dowell's career throughout was above reproach and he gained a reputation for honesty of purpose and loyalty to the interests of his constituents. Every vote cast by him was above suspicion, and during the infamous and notorious "pool" days, he was known as a man whom it was dangerous to approach with a proposition of any kind to unduly influence him. Fraternally, the senator is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and his religious belief is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On December 24, 1885, Mr. Dowell was married to Miss Minnie O. Gloyer, daughter of Joseph Glover, of Newark, Missouri, and two children have been born to this union: Glover, born May 21, 1891, and now a senior student in the State University, Columbia, where he is taking a law and literary course; and Lucille B., born December 31, 1896.

GLEN HILLS. It might be said not inappropriately of Glen Hills, the hustling editor and publisher of the *Hustler*, the bright and entertaining newspaper of Ewing, Missouri, that he was born to the life of a journalist, for he has been connected with newspapers in one capacity or another since boyhood, and it is certain that he inherits his inclination for his chosen calling from his father, Frank Hills, the well-known editor of the *New Homestead*, of Wayland, Clark county, Missouri. The editorship of a periodical that enters as many homes as the *Hustler* is a grave responsibility to place upon the shoulders of so young a man as Mr. Hills, but his many friends insist, and present indications are bearing them out in their assertion, that he is fully capable of satisfactorily taking care of its interests and of advancing public welfare.

Glen Hills was born April 24, 1888, in Wayland, Clark county, Missouri, and there received his education in the public schools. As a lad of fourteen years he began to be identified with newspaper life, entering the office of his father, where he learned the trade of printer. During the years that followed he worked at his trade in various of the large cities and towns of Northeastern Missouri and in other states, traveling as a journeyman and acquiring much experience and valuable information that only travel can bring. It had always been his ambition, however, to be the editor and publisher of a paper of his own, and in 1910 the time seemed ripe for the establishment of a newspaper at Ewing. Accordingly, on March 23d of that year the *Hustler* was launched by Mr. Hills and his father, and the success which has rewarded the efforts of the capable young journalist makes evident the fact that the time and location were well chosen. The *Hustler* is a four-page, five-column sheet, with a circulation of five hundred subscribers, and as its name

suggests stands for the principles that makes for progress. It has been given hearty support by the people in and around Ewing, and its editor has not only gained a name for himself in his chosen field, but has made and retained numerous friends who realize that the young man has a brilliant future before him.

FRED NORRIS. Among the country estates in Audrain county that have long been pointed out by reason of their improvements, productivity and many evidences of modern business-like management, one of the best is the Norris homestead near Mexico. Forty years ago its lands were bare prairie, almost a desert so far as producing the fruits needed for mankind's use was concerned. Many years of careful husbandry and cultivation have transformed it all, and to this transformation both a father and son of the Norris name have given their best energies.

Fred Norris, the present occupant and proprietor of this fine farm, was born in Stark county, Illinois, February 24, 1870, and at the age of six years came to Audrain county and the site of his present homestead with his parents, Elias B. and Mary E. Norris. The father paid six dollars an acre for about a section of land, and was engaged in its development and improvement until about 1895, when he and his wife moved to Mexico, where he resided until his death. He was one of the leading farmers of the county, and held a high place in the esteem of his many friends and neighbors.

Mr. Fred Norris has continued on the homestead, where he had grown to manhood. When his father left it, the farm contained about eight hundred acres, and the son has since increased it to nine hundred and forty acres. He raises both grain and stock, and has had a very prosperous career.

JOSHUA THOMAS ROWLAND, of Woodlandville, Missouri, who now holds the honorable and responsible position of judge of the south district of the Boone county court, is not one of Boone county's wealthiest men, but he has a better distinction, that of being one of its most useful and worthy men and one who, in an indirect way, has, probably, had more influence on the life of Boone county than all its wealth has had. As a teacher for about seventeen years he had under his charge many of the boys and girls that are now the men and women of affairs in this community. He was conscientious in his work, impelling the minds of the youth to useful and practical studies, forcing upon them the realization that character is the most valuable asset in life, and encouraging each to take a worthy and noble place in the ranks of the world's workers. Judge Rowland can recall the names of many of his pupils that are now of the professions, doctors, lawyers and ministers, but he takes no less pride in those who have become worthy members of society in other vocations. He has been successful also as a business man and agriculturist.

Judge Rowland was born near Harrisburg, Boone county, Missouri, January 24, 1852, a son of William J. and Martha (Fenton) Rowland, both natives of Boone county. William J. Rowland was born in the same neighborhood as his son in 1823 to Thomas and Elizabeth (Alexander) Rowland, very early settlers here, the former of whom bought eight hundred acres at \$10 per acre, which estate was finally heired by his sons. The farm on which Judge Rowland now resides was a part of this plantation and is from an uncle's portion of the estate. These grandparents were both native Kentuckians, born in Mercer county of the Blue Grass State, and came to Missouri about 1818 a young married

couple. They first located near Smithton, Missouri, but soon afterward bought their large farm near Harrisburg. Thomas Rowland died in 1870 when about seventy-two years of age. Martha Fenton, the mother of Judge Rowland, was a daughter of James Fenton, also a Boone county pioneer from Kentucky, who was located near Hinton. She died in 1852, nine days after the birth of her only son and child, Joshua Thomas, as a result of that event. William J. Rowland, whose life occupation was that of a farmer, died in the Federal prison at St. Louis, Missouri. He had gone out under General Price at the beginning of the Civil war and was captured while under the service of General Poindexter, being taken prisoner at his own home and then transferred to the prison at St. Louis. His second wife was a Miss Thompson, from Howard county, Missouri, who survived him but a short time and left two daughters: Alice C., now the wife of J. W. Whitesides, of Columbia, Missouri, and Julia, who died a young maiden. Judge Rowland was reared by his grandparents, Thomas and Elizabeth Rowland. He attended the common schools of his locality until seventeen years of age, when he took up teaching and taught two terms in Boone county. He then entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, where he took a three years' course, having in the meantime received a portion of his father's estate. The next twelve or fifteen years were spent as a teacher in the district schools of Boone county, teaching several terms in the same district, where he was returned year after year and had a very pleasant experience. During this time he had also taken a business course in the Jones Commercial College in St. Louis and was graduated in book-keeping and commercial law. After this long experience as a teacher he spent two years as manager of a cooperative store at Harrisburg and then took up farming. He had already bought land, for which he had paid by teaching and raising stock, and to his original purchase he kept adding until he held about four hundred acres, for which he had paid from \$25 to \$30 per acre. He continued to operate his large farm and to raise and feed considerable stock until about the time he took up his present duties as judge. He disposed of part of his holdings but still retains 145 acres and has a very comfortable homestead, on which he has placed all of its improvements. In 1910 he decided to become a candidate for the office of district judge of the Boone county court. He won his nomination over three strong opponents and was elected. His associates on the bench are Judges W. T. Johnson and Benjamin Tate, both of whom receive individual mention in this work. He is a Democrat in party affiliations and has served frequently as a delegate in the county conventions. Fraternally he is a Free and Accepted Mason, a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 356, at Harrisburg since 1880, and has filled offices in the blue lodge. He is a member of the Bethlehem Missionary Baptist church, which is but a quarter of a mile from his home, and has served as church clerk several years. He has also served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for several years. All of his different relations to society have been characterized by the most conscientious and careful effort on his part and as his experience has broadened he has realized more and more the immense responsibility of man's influence with his fellow men.

On November 4, 1875, Judge Rowland was united in marriage to Mary C. Shaw, daughter of R. D. and Elizabeth (Dooley) Shaw, of this same vicinity of Boone county. Mr. Shaw was born in Kentucky in 1822, and in 1825 came to Missouri with his parents, who located in Boone county. His life was passed as a farmer near Harrisburg, Missouri. Judge and Mrs. Rowland have two daughters: Maud, the wife of C. C. Hazzard, residing near Harrisburg, and Gertrude, who

married J. T. Watson and resides in the same vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have two sons—Herschel Rowland Watson and David Harris Watson.

JOHN E. TINCHER. A representative of one of the old and honored families of Callaway county, as a scion in the third generation, Mr. Tinchcr is numbered among the progressive agriculturists and stock-growers of this section of the state and is the owner of a finely improved farm of two hundred acres, situated one mile from the village of Hatton and fourteen miles north of Fulton, the county seat.

Mr. Tinchcr was born on the old homestead of his father, one and one-half miles southwest of his present place of abode, and the date of his nativity was April 11, 1855. He is a son of Judge Hugh and Susan (Newsum) Tinchcr, and as adequate data concerning the family history appears in the sketch dedicated to his brother, Judge J. W. Tinchcr, on other pages of this publication, a repetition of the data is not demanded in the present connection. Mr. Tinchcr was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native county and also those of a home of distinctive culture and refinement. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained to the age of twenty-six years, when his father gave him 150 acres adjoining, the same having been the old home of his paternal grandparents. On this place Mr. Tinchcr conducted operations as an agriculturist and stock-grower for a period of five years, at the expiration of which, in 1884, he traded the property for his present farm, upon which he has thus maintained his home for nearly thirty years. He has made many improvements on the place and on every hand are the unmistakable evidences of thrift and prosperity. Mr. Tinchcr, like many other representative farmers of this section, devotes special attention to the feeding and shipping of live stock, and he conducts this department of his farm enterprise upon a somewhat extensive scale. He feeds annually many head of cattle and sheep, and he has been most careful in selecting stock that will command the best market prices. He ships carloads of live stock annually, and brings to bear scientific methods of feeding and care, and has been specially successful along this important line of industry.

As a citizen Mr. Tinchcr is eminently loyal and public spirited and he has been a zealous worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party, in the conventions of which in his home county he has frequently appeared as a delegate. In the primary election in the spring of 1912 he was advanced as a candidate for the office of county judge, but was defeated by a small majority. He has a wide circle of friends in his native county, and his attractive home, under the direction of its gracious chatelaine, Mrs. Tinchcr, is a center of social activity and distinctive hospitality.

In 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tinchcr to Miss Anna Lee Muir, who was born on a farm south of Fulton, Callaway county, and who is a daughter of Jeremiah and Lucy Muir. Mr. and Mrs. Tinchcr have no children of their own, but in their home they reared, from the age of eight years, Lulu Grivens, who is now the wife of Kent Oldham.

HENRY KUNKEL. Northeast Missouri has not a few prosperous citizens who at the beginning of their active careers had nothing but their native ability and the industry of their hands and labor. One of them is Henry Kunkel, who now has a fine farm six miles southeast

of Mexico in Audrain county, and who has spent most of his life in this county, having come here a boy of fourteen in 1874.

His father, a native of Germany, and his mother, also of German parentage and born and reared in Illinois, came to Missouri and settled in Audrain county in 1874. Their son, J. O. Kunkel, now resides on the old home place, where the father had a hundred acres, which he divided among his children, but which finally came into the possession of J. O. The father, who spent his career as a quiet and industrious farmer and who always cast his ballot for the Republican ticket, was killed in a cyclone in May, 1891. The mother had passed away in October of the preceding year.

Mr. Henry Kunkel was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, October 10, 1860, and was a boy of fourteen when the family moved to Audrain county. He was at home until the age of twenty-one, when he married and began winning a home for himself. His marriage occurred on the 20th of December, 1881, to Miss Katie Spencer. The Spencers, originally from Kentucky, were pioneer settlers of Audrain county, and on the old homestead in that county was born and reared James Spencer, the father of Mrs. Kunkel. Mr. and Mrs. Kunkel spent nearly twenty years of their married life on a farm north of Mexico, and in February, 1900, moved to their present place, which consists of two hundred acres of good land. Besides owning the property, Mr. Kunkel has added much in the way of building and other improvements to it during his ownership. He is engaged in the raising of stock and grain and hay, etc., and for many years has made a very satisfactory showing of his labor and management.

Mr. and Mrs. Kunkel are the parents of the following children: Otto is a scholar and is now an instructor in the University of Missouri; Wilbur has been a student for two years at the University of Missouri; Callie is a trained nurse at the university; Ira and Ernest are still at home. Mr. Kunkel is a Democrat in politics. His church is the Christian, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Modern Woodmen of America.

NEWMAN PAYTON STARKE. The Starke family has been prominently known in connection with the Two-Mile-Prairie district of Boone county since practically the first dates of white settlement in this country. The above named representative of the family, who is of the second generation in this county, has himself been one of the foremost in the activities of agriculture and stock farming for half a century, and at one time was considered the most extensive cattle feeder in all this vicinity.

The founder of the Starke family here was Newman Basil Starke, who was a Virginian, born in Stafford county in 1789, and died on the Starke homestead in Boone county in 1860. He married Priscilla Thornton, who was born in the same Virginia county in 1790, and she survived her husband until 1867. They were the parents of nine children, the names of whom follow: James H., who moved out to Kansas and died in Oklahoma; Charles T.; William N.; Edwin Alexander; Mary A.; Linnie T.; Priscilla; Newman Payton; and Anthony B., who was a soldier under Price during the war, and who, about twenty years ago, moved to western Nebraska.

Soon after his marriage Newman Basil Starke accomplished the long pioneer migration to Missouri, and in 1828 settled in Boone county. He first bought 120 acres right where the present home farm is located, and afterwards entered land from the government and also bought, so that at one time he had 1,800 acres in Boone and Callaway counties

and was one of the biggest landowners of the time in this vicinity. He was an old-time Democrat, owned many slaves, and conducted his estate in the fashion of the southern planter of those days. About 1841 his original dwelling was replaced by a pretentious brick home, and there he and his wife spent their last years.

A short time before the completion of the brick mansion just mentioned the son Newman Payton was born, on the 28th of April, 1841. The old home estate has been the scene of his lifetime activities, his early recollections being associated with the home during the days before the war. He erected his present comfortable residence in 1876, and there his children were born and reared. He was married on March 20, 1890, to Miss Catherine Adair, who was born in 1862, a daughter of Joseph Adair of Callaway county. Of the four children born to their union, one died in infancy, and the others are William N., Newman P., Jr. and Edwin A. The two younger sons are now operating the farm for their father.

Mr. Starke's farm, which is situated nine miles southeast of Columbia, is a splendid estate of 930 acres, and has all the facilities for modern farming on an extensive scale. In former years he raised fancy stock and each year disposed of a large number of cattle. As to political matters Mr. Starke has always been a Democrat. His career has been devoted to the quiet pursuits of the farm, and he has always enjoyed a liberal prosperity and has been an honored citizen of this community.

W. K. McCall, M. D. In the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, and possessing the confidence and esteem of the people of Laddonia to an eminent degree, Dr. W. K. McCall stands high in the ranks of the medical men of Northeastern Missouri, and his present position has been secured through persevering study, inherent ability and a natural inclination for the various branches of the medical profession. Born in Callaway county, Missouri, near Fulton, December 5, 1875, Dr. McCall has spent his entire life within the confines of the state, and for more than fifteen years has been engaged in practice in Audrain county.

Dr. McCall's father was born on a farm near Fulton, Missouri, whence his parents had come from Virginia, December 7, 1841, and was there married, his wife having been born and reared at the same place, the date of her birth being September 6, 1846. They started housekeeping with but few of this world's goods, but through industry, perseverance and energy managed to accumulate a handsome property, and in 1910 disposed of their land and removed to Fulton, Missouri, where they are now living quietly. Mr. McCall has been an agriculturist all of his life, devoting himself to tilling the soil to the exclusion of engaging in political matters, although he has interested himself in fraternal affairs and is a valued and popular Master Mason in the Fulton lodge. He and his wife have had seven children, all of whom survive: Thomas H.; Winnifred, who married Ernest Craghead, of Fulton; Fannie, who married Ed Holman, of Fulton; J. M., a resident of Fulton; W. K., of this review; C. F., who is engaged in missionary work in Japan; and R. K., the present owner of the old homestead, which he purchased from his parents.

Dr. W. K. McCall received his preliminary education in the public schools in the country, following which he became a student in Westminster College, at St. Louis, where he took the full course of four years. Choosing for his field of practice the little village of Worcester, in Audrain county, he there continued to enjoy a large professional business for thirteen years, but in 1910 came to Laddonia, where he

has since remained. Dr. McCall is recognized as a medical practitioner of much more than ordinary skill, and the competent and successful manner in which he has handled a number of difficult cases has gained him widespread reputation and the confidence of the people at large. He is a close and careful student, and takes a great deal of interest in the work of the Audrain County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, being a member of all three of these bodies. He acts in the capacity of medical examiner for several insurance companies, and is fraternally connected with the Masons, having attained the Master degree in the Laddonia lodge. Politically, Dr. McCall supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, although he has never cared for public office himself. With his wife, he attends the Christian church.

On March 12, 1902, Dr. McCall was married to Miss Sudie Crawford, who was born and reared at Worcesters, Missouri, and they have had three children, namely: William Crawford, Margaret and Levan, all attending school.

HON. WALTER WARREN GARTH. Columbia, Missouri, has among its honored retired citizens many men to whom it owes much, men of the highest type of responsible citizenship. They have been useful to the community through their activities in business, their public services and their professional achievements, and now, having stepped somewhat aside from the busy paths that their descendants still creditably occupy, they are entitled to the consideration which they receive. In this connection it will not be inappropriate to briefly review the career of one of Columbia's most highly respected citizens, Judge Walter Warren Garth. Judge Garth has the added distinction of being a native son of Columbia, having been born in this city January 27, 1848, a son of Jefferson Garth.

Jefferson Garth was born May 22, 1803, in Scott county, Kentucky, a son of John and Sally (Griffith) Garth, slave holders and plantation owners in the Blue Grass State. He came to Missouri in 1836, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, accumulating six hundred acres of land and being one of the leading citizens of his community at the time of his death. In 1827 he was married to Mary Ann Russell, daughter of Gen. Robert S. Russell, and they had seven sons and one daughter, Walter Warren being the last in order of birth.

Walter Warren Garth secured his education in the University of Missouri, and Stephens and Christian colleges, and in 1866, when only eighteen years of age was made deputy circuit clerk by John M. Samuel, a position which he held until 1874. From that time on he acted in numerous official capacities, at all times displaying a conscientious devotion to the duties and responsibilities of his high offices. At the age of twenty-six he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of Boone county, and received the re-election, serving thus for eight years. He subsequently became a member of the city council and acted as its chairman, and in 1892 was appointed by Gov. D. R. Francis as probate judge, but resigned his judicial position to become assistant cashier of the Exchange National Bank. He subsequently became cashier of that institution, and continued to hold that office until 1910, when he retired from active life, although he still acts in the capacity of vice president of the bank. He is the owner of a large farm near the city of Mexico, and has various real estate interests. In 1873 Judge Garth was admitted to the bar, and has attained to an eminent place in his profession. Since resigning from the bench, he has not been active in political affairs. He is prominent in Masonic circles, having held the

highest offices in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and takes the greatest interest in the work of that order. He is a direct descendant of Gen. William Russell, of Virginia, a Revolutionary officer, and the military reputation of the family was sustained by a brother of the judge, Samuel A. Garth, who was captain of a company of Missouri volunteers during the Civil war.

On October 7, 1867, Judge Garth was married to Miss Eva Samuel, daughter of John M. Samuel, and a graduate of Bellwood (Ky.) Seminary. Four children have been born to this union: Jefferson H., who is engaged in the insurance business in Kansas City, Missouri; Mary Russell, the wife of Dr. James Grodon, of Columbia; Lucy, the wife of H. I. Bragg, of Columbia; and William Walter, Jr. The latter is a graduate of the University of Missouri, and is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business at Columbia with W. S. St. Clair, and was elected a member of the city council in 1912. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Sigma Chi college fraternity, is unmarried, and resides with his parents.

John M. Samuel, father of Mrs. Garth, was born in Columbia, Missouri, December 16, 1825, a son of Richard and Lucy (Marrs) Samuel. He lost his parents when he was six years of age, and was reared by relatives in Kentucky, and in 1842 returned to Missouri and entered the University of Missouri, which had just been opened. In 1844 he attended Louisville (Ky.) College, and after reading law pursued his law studies in Transylvania College, at Lexington, Kentucky, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. Deciding, however, to become a merchant, he established himself as a dealer in pork, tobacco, etc., and became the leading merchant of Columbia. In 1857 he was elected sheriff of Boone county, and was re-elected in 1859, and in 1867 and 1871 was elected county clerk. In 1876 he became county treasurer, serving as such until 1883. On September 2, 1847, he was united in marriage with Eleanor B. Van Horn, daughter of Ishmael Van Horn, of Boone county, and they had three daughters.

HORACE MUNDY. Few of the prosperous farmers of Audrain county have started with less and been more successful than Mr. Horace Mundy, who has one of the first-class stock farms near Mexico and has gained a substantial reputation through the country for his fine horses and cattle.

He was born on the old Mundy homestead twelve miles north of Mexico on the 22nd of December, 1859. His father, Logan Mundy, though a native of Audrain county and from one of the early families that settled in that vicinity, moved when about fourteen years old to Boone county, where he was reared. He afterwards returned to Audrain county, where he was engaged in farming on the above mentioned place until a few years before his death, which occurred on July 26, 1892. He married Miss Luzann Creed, who was born and reared in Audrain county and is now living in Mexico. They were the parents of the following large family of children: John, William, James C., Emma, Corda, Ada; Elizabeth, wife of Clay Berry; Josephine Brice, of Texas; Lee, in Vernon county; Horace; Analiza and Alice, deceased.

During his youth Horace Mundy had very few school advantages, and has educated himself and won his own way through the world. The fall after his twenty-first birthday he began farming for himself on rented land in the neighborhood of the old home, and began at the bottom. The next year, on November 10, 1882, he married Miss Lou Dowell, and together they began the task of winning a home and prosperity. He continued farming for two years, and then moved to

Mexico, where he engaged in shipping mules, and did fairly well for a time. He then rented a farm of 160 acres near his present homestead, and operated that two years. This was followed by his appointment to the superintendency of the county farm, a position in which he performed efficient public service for a long term of thirteen years. Before leaving this place he bought 120 acres, and has since acquired several other considerable tracts, part of which he has sold, so that his present homestead comprises 227 acres. In keeping with his prosperity he had constructed a modern eight-room residence with bath and all the facilities of a comfortable home. As a stockman he is engaged in the raising of draft horses and each year turns off a number of cattle. He has premiums won by his stock on exhibition at fairs. Mr. Mundy has been vice president of the Mexico Fair Association since its organization. All his material prosperity he has won during the last eighteen years. At one time he lost a large amount of money through some unscrupulous men, and in spite of reverses and difficulties has made a substantial and influential place in the community. Politically he is a Democrat, is a member of the Christian church in Mexico, and of the Modern Brotherhood of America in its lodge at Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Mundy are the parents of the following children: Nina, now deceased; Emmett, who married Edith Miller and resides near his father; Fred, who married Tennessee Wright, and Leonard, both at home.

SAMUEL BURTON McCULLY. The present county superintendent of schools of Randolph county has made education his life's work, and for sixteen years has been identified with the schools of his home county as teacher and supervisor. While by virtue of his own ability, and by his position, he is the leading man of his profession in his home county, he is also one of the prominent educators of Northeast Missouri. Mr. McCully was fortunate in entering the field of education at the beginning of the great modern uplift movement in this great department of human affairs, and having the spirit of the modern teacher and working constantly for progressive measures, he has won a worthy place in his life work and profession and has large honors awaiting him in the future.

Samuel Burton McCully was born in Randolph county on the 6th of May, 1873. The founder of the McCully family in Randolph county was his grandfather, whose name was Samuel McCully, of Irish descent, and who came to Missouri in the early years of the last century and settled upon a farm in the western part of Randolph county. The parents of the present county superintendent were Tolman Gorum and Matilda E. (Fowler) McCully. His father was born in Randolph county, took up the occupation of farmer and after his marriage in 1872 located on a homestead in Prairie township, in which township they lived for a number of years. The father died in Prairie township in 1906, at the age of sixty-one years. The mother, who is still living, was a daughter of William B. Fowler, who was born in Kentucky and became one of the early settlers in the southern part of Randolph county, where he was for many years engaged as a successful farmer. The Fowler family was also of Irish descent. The three sons comprising the family of Tolman McCully and wife are all living, and the superintendent of schools is the oldest. His brothers are: Thomas Arthur, a merchant at Moberly, and William Evra, a bookkeeper in the Bank of Moberly.

Professor McCully was reared on a farm, and in that wholesome environment gained the physical strength which has enabled him to

withstand the test of an active career. During his boyhood in Prairie township, he attended the district schools, and assisted in the labors of the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. Having prepared himself for teaching, he began his career in the district school, and continued actively in that work for many years until 1909, in which year he was elected county superintendent for Randolph county. He has the complete confidence of the large body of teachers in the county, as well as the support and cooperation of his fellow citizens, and it has been his distinction to promote many excellent improvements and the better system and efficiency in the schools over which he has supervision.

On December 30, 1902, Mr. McCully married Miss Martha Florence Brockman. Mrs. McCully is a native of Randolph county, and the daughter of J. C. and Mary (Green) Brockman, both well known people of Randolph county. Mr. McCully and wife are the parents of one daughter, Alliene. Professor McCully is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Christian church at Moberly. Mrs. McCully is a Methodist.

HON. SHELDON EDGAR BOTSFORD. A man of wide knowledge, both general and technical, is the Hon. Sheldon E. Botsford, whose activities in public life have embraced both those of the Christian ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the most highly purposive political endeavors in eminent position. The well-known home of Representative Botsford is located in an attractive rural district ten and three-fourths miles southeast of Edina and in Bee Ridge township.

Representative Botsford is of New England parentage and of English descent. His father, Amos P. Botsford (1841-1909), was a mechanic and a carriage and wagon builder. After coming west and first settling in Indianapolis, he made a temporary location in St. Joseph, Missouri, afterward settling in Edinburg, where he permanently resided and pursued his vocational activities. He did service during the Civil war in the Missouri State Militia in the environs of St. Joseph and Jefferson City. Amos Botsford was thrice married, the now surviving children of the first two marriages being: John Jacob Botsford, of Cameron, Missouri; and Mrs. Mollie Emory, of San Jacinto, California. His third wife, Olivia C. Witten Botsford, was a native of Virginia. The children of this marriage were three, and are now, in mature life, located as follows: Thomas Green Botsford, in Nevada, Missouri; Robert Lee Botsford, in Edinburg, Missouri; and Sheldon Edgar Botsford, whose life is below reviewed in some detail, in Bee Ridge township.

Edinburg, in Grundy county, Missouri, was the place and November 15th of 1869 the time of the birth of Sheldon E. Botsford. His general education was pursued in the common schools and in Grand River College, supplemented by a course in Davenport College (at Davenport, Iowa), where he received the degree of Master of Science.

Determined to secure as broad and complete an education as possible, Mr. Botsford next went to Chicago, where, supporting himself by daily work at his inherited trade of carriage painting, he attended evening schools in order to master shorthand and typewriting, besides studying in the law offices of Curtis Haven. In the summer of 1890 he went to Moberly, Missouri, where he continued his legal research under the direction of Judges Martin and Terril. Finally, with Judge Hall of Trenton, and also Harber & Knight, he completed his studies of the technicalities of the law.

Being thoroughly equipped with so much training of the most practical nature and with knowledge relating to the most worldly of all professions, Mr. Botsford surprised some of his friends by entering quite another profession. Becoming deeply interested in the motives and ideals of the organized church, he entered the ministry of the Methodist denomination and for ten years remained a member of its conference, filling pastorates in Gorin, in Novelty, in Kahoka, in Edina, in Excelsior Springs and in Jamesport. In 1903 he located at his own request at Hedge City, and his activities here combined the mercantile and agricultural. He has a farm of 160 acres and has had charge of a large amount of additional property. Five years were spent by Mr. Botsford at Hedge City, from which place he moved in 1908.

A logical sequence of Mr. Botsford's legal education and the public work to which he had given so much attention was his interest in politics. In 1904 he was elected a member of the Missouri legislature and was honored by re-election in 1906. He was a very prominent figure in the state assembly, being active on the militia committee and that of public schools and text-books. At the Forty-fourth general assembly he served ably as speaker pro tempore of the house.

Most signal service has been done by Representative Botsford in his work for temperance legislation in the state of Missouri. He was one of the instigators and supporters of the local option enactments of the Forty-fourth assembly, which legislation has resulted in the elimination of saloons from eighty-two counties of the state. While the fight for local option was in progress, Mr. Botsford was everywhere in the thick of the fight, both lending his moral assistance to the issue and taking an active part as a member of the state committee in charge of the campaign. His political alignment is with the Democratic party, which has honored him with the important offices he has held. In addition to his membership in the legislature, he served in 1905-1906 as vice president of the State Democratic Club.

The family of ex-Representative Botsford consists of his wife and their three children. Mrs. Botsford was formerly Miss Caroline Fowler, a daughter of S. K. Fowler, a wealthy farmer residing in Edina. Mr. and Mrs. Botsford's two sons and one daughter are Samuel K., Paul Parmalee and Margaret Louise Botsford.

E. THOMAS CARSTARPHEN. The activities and associations of the Carstarphen family in Northeast Missouri furnish material for many interesting details of local history. While not among the first families in point of time, the Carstarphens have been identified with Ralls county since pioneer days, and each family group has achieved a worthy degree of material prosperity and has contributed its full share to the life and development of the vicinity.

It is a Scotch name, and the bearer of it into Ralls county was Ezra R. Carstarphen, father of the well known citizen of New London named at the beginning of this article. Ezra was a young man when he abandoned his native county in Oldham county, Kentucky, and in his search for a new abode in the commonwealth of Missouri was accompanied by his sisters Mary, Drusilla and Elizabeth.

Born in Kentucky, December 28, 1826, Ezra R. Carstarphen was a son of R. E. and Mary (Bennett) Carstarphen. The records show that Mary Bennett was of English and German ancestry, while the mother of R. E. Carstarphen was a Miss Evans, a Scotch woman. Ezra was the only son in his father's family. His sister Mary married Squire Nichols, his sister Elizabeth married Dr. Keightley, and his other sister, Drusilla, became the second wife of Dr. Keightley.

Ezra Carstarphen was trained as a farmer and followed that vocation through his brief career. His education was not extensive, but he was a man of capability. He was married after some years of bachelorhood, and the few remaining years of his life were given to the welfare of his family and to his church. He located upon a farm near the river north of New London, and there his widow brought up their two sons, subsequently selling the place to Judge H. J. Priest, one of the well known officials of Ralls county. Ezra Carstarphen manifested a sincere interest in spiritual matters, was a member of the Baptist church and was practically the builder of the church of that denomination at New London. He owned a few slaves, and the emancipation proclamation during the war threw his influence upon the side of the South. He had no active part in politics, but favored the Democracy. His death occurred on the 15th of September, 1869, while his wife survived until July 23, 1910.

He had married in Pike county on June 16, 1861, Miss Christiana Brown, a daughter of William Brown, who came to Missouri from Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mrs. Carstarphen was born in Pike county, Missouri. Her mother's maiden name was Melvina Pierce. William Brown, her father, attained the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mrs. Carstarphen was left a widow when her son, E. Thomas, was only three and his brother but six years of age and with large security debts to pay. By good management and hard work she paid them all and kept the farm until her sons were old enough to work and manage for themselves. Hers was a strong and beautiful character. William and E. Thomas Carstarphen were the only children of Ezra Carstarphen and wife. Both sons are farmers in the same neighborhood and are recognized as among the successful citizens of the community.

E. Thomas Carstarphen was born in Ralls county on the 20th of May, 1866. His minority was spent on the old farm and his boyhood training was finished in the New London public schools. He became a farmer, but after following this work for several years was turned aside by an ambition for professional endeavors. He chose osteopathy and after a course or two began practice in Illinois, then completed his studies in 1899 at Kirksville. From there he went to Rome, Georgia, later practiced a few years in Memphis, Tennessee, and then in St. Louis. In 1905, being satisfied with his experience in professional life, he returned to the most substantial of all productive industries, farming.

On his return to Ralls county Mr. Carstarphen bought the Taylor Jones farm, one of the noted estates along Salt river and one of the pioneer homesteads of the county. The place and its proprietorship are features of local history. Taylor Jones was both a pioneer settler and a distinguished citizen of Ralls county, a man of fine intelligence and was a prominent factor in educational affairs. Among his several children was the late Henry Clay Jones, whose classical education and wide information gave him a leading place among the strong men of Ralls county. Taylor Jones entered his farm from the government, and it passed from the heirs of Henry Clay Jones to Mr. Carstarphen. The pioneer character of the home site is indicated by the presence of the log cabins which once were the shelter for the Jones family and their retinue of negro servants, and there are other landmarks which attract the attention of the visitor. The 390 acres of land in the estate yield bountifully of the grains and grasses committed to their bosom, and the ownership of such a place is a fitting climax to the achievement of any practical farmer.

Mr. Carstarphen on March 12, 1907, married Miss Virginia Wat-

son, a daughter of James P. and Eliza (Tutt) Watson, another interesting family of Ralls county, whose history will be found on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Carstarphen are parents of three children: Lewis Henry, born May 28, 1908; Elizabeth, born June 29, 1910; and George Thomas, born January 14, 1912.

The successful farmer of Northeast Missouri is often found to be one of the influential figures in the general commercial affairs of his community, and hence Mr. Carstarphen is one of the directors of the Bank of New London. He is a progressive farmer and stockman, and at the present time is introducing the English Tamworth swine and is breeding the White Face cattle. He is a blue lodge Mason, and his family are members of the Christian church. His home is one of the delightful places of Ralls county, not only for its external improvements and associations, but especially as the abode of a fine family circle and the culture and moral tone which one likes to connect with the model rural home.

ROBERT LEE PATTON. The farming interests of Northeastern Missouri are in the hands of efficient, capable men, who have given to their labor that application of scientific effort that is bound to bring the best results. Years of observance of the best methods have brought the occupation of farming up to the standard of one of the sciences, and the constant improving of farming machinery has done wonders in making the raising of large crops a surety. Many of the agriculturists of Northeastern Missouri are natives of this section, have spent their entire lives here, and as a consequence are thoroughly conversant with crop and climatic conditions, and in this class stands Robert Lee Patton, who is engaged in cultivating a fine tract of land in Randolph county, although he makes his home in his modern residence in Clifton Hill. Mr. Patton was born in Randolph county, Missouri, July 22, 1875, and is a son of J. C. and Sarah M. (Alexander) Patton, also natives of this county. The father, who was a lifelong agriculturist here, died in 1906, while the mother still survives and makes her residence on the old homestead. They had two children: Robert Lee; and Mary M., the latter the wife of C. J. Patton, of the same name, but no relation.

Robert Lee Patton secured his education in the public schools of his native vicinity, and the North Missouri Institute, being reared to agricultural pursuits and spending his boyhood and youth on his father's farm. On attaining his majority, he started farming on his own account, and has met with a full measure of success, being now the owner of 175 acres of well-cultivated land. Here he has erected substantial barns and appropriate outbuildings, and the whole farm presents a pleasing and attractive appearance, reflecting the ability and industry of its owner. Although Mr. Patton resides at his home in Clifton Hill, he superintends the work on his property, which he is cultivating with modern farming machinery, and by scientific methods. In political matters he is a Democrat, and while he has not cared for public preferment, has at all times been active in supporting his party's candidates and measures, as well as all movements calculated to be of benefit to his community or its citizens. He is fraternally connected with the A. F. & A. M., having filled several offices in his lodge, and he and Mrs. Patton are popular members of the Order of the Eastern Star.

On April 5, 1899, Mr. Patton was united in marriage with Miss Eva Milam, a daughter of J. Milam, a complete review of whose life will be found in another part of this work. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Edwin M., born April 30, 1900; and Mary E., born July 5, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are members of the Methodist

church, and are well and favorably known in social circles of Clifton Hill.

Theron Baldwin Powers. One of the prominent citizens of Ralls county, Theron Baldwin Powers resides in Perry and is a director of one of its leading banks. From first to last his life has been a somewhat varied one, beginning in the dawn of manhood with a journey across the "Great American Desert" to the Eldorado of the far west, living for many years under the tension and excitement incident to a new and unbalanced country and concluding his activities with forty years of prosaic existence—although a successful one—upon a Missouri farm. Mr. Powers was born in Monroe county, Missouri, February 23, 1834. His boyhood was spent near Florida, which gave to the world the great humorist, Mark Twain, and the mental diversion which came to him was divided between the labor incident to the farm and the pursuit of the "Three R's" in a cabin school.

Mr. Powers' father was Richard D. Powers, a slave-holding pioneer of Monroe county, who came hither from Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was a native son of Kentucky, being born in Greenup county, that state, and was a type of the aristocratic frontiersman of slave times. He married a Miss Poage, who at her death left him four children: Marcus M., who died as a farmer in Monroe county; Harvey, who moved to California, and died there; Milford, who passed away at Long Beach, California; and James W., residing in Paris, Missouri. For his second wife Richard D. Powers married Judith Shortridge, who also reared a family and took a mother's place in the hearts of her step-children. Her own children were: Julia, who married a Mr. Saunders; Jane, who became the wife of a Mr. Gillespie; Malinda, who married a Mr. Saunders; Orion, a well known lumber merchant of Paris, Missouri; and Theron B.

Theron B. Powers was beckoned by the "call of the wild" upon the near approach of manhood and yielded to the persuasion of friends to cross the plains. He left home in 1854 in company with the Terrill brothers of Randolph county, Missouri. James and John Terrill had made the trip to California before and knew the sources of profit in handling stock among the mines and took out a drove of mules and a bunch of cattle. They left the Missouri river at Kansas City and followed the Santa Fe trail out into Colorado, where the California trail separated from it and then led off through Utah, and Sacramento was reached without interference by Indians or serious loss of life or stock. Once at the seat of the great mining industry of the west, Mr. Powers, while selecting a business for himself, took the advice of a negro who was acquainted with the situation and engaged in teaming. He purchased his mules from the caravan which took him out and the venture proved one of the most profitable outside of the mine. He built up a patronage and extended his acquaintance over a wide scope of territory. His supply station was Colfax, California, and he freighted for Frank Smith & Company, of Austin, among others of that mineral region. As an indication of the juice such a melon as freighting yielded at that time, three loads of goods transported from origin to destination brought him \$1,500.

While Mr. Powers was in California, the Civil war was fought and all the incidents of reconstruction were under way before his return to Missouri. He left California by boat from San Francisco, and reached New York by way of the Isthmus or Horn. He arrived just fifteen years from the day he began his journey to the west. Although beyond the sphere of influence as affecting the cause of the South in

its contest for slavery and for independence, Mr. Powers imbibed a strong feeling for his southern brothers and when the news of President Lincoln's assassination was reported to him he celebrated the event with a yell. However, when advised that the military at Sacramento were riding the mayor of the city on a rail for a similar offense and that any exaggerated manifestation of spirit from citizens was likely to be met with powder and ball, quiet was easily restored and Mr. Powers repressed his feelings.

Resuming the work of the farm, Mr. Powers purchased land in the locality of his birth and carried on agriculture and stock-raising successfully until the infirmities of age began to tell on him. He gathered together a considerable area of the domain about him and from his efforts and those of the family combined, he has made provision for his children. He persuaded his old friend and business associate, Marcus LaFrance, to sell him a suburban tract of ground upon which he built a commodious home and other improvements required for a man accustomed to a rural life when living in town, and in 1906 came to Perry to spend the remainder of his years. When the Peoples Bank was organized, Mr. Powers was one of the original stockholders and he has been a member of the board of directors since. He was chosen vice president of it in the beginning and served in that capacity until 1912.

Mr. Powers was married in February, 1870, to Miss Mildred Hocker, a daughter of Joseph T. and Margaret (Browning) Hocker, pioneers to Missouri from Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. The other Hocker children were: Annie E., the wife of O. G. Powers, of Paris, Missouri; Martha, the widow of Thomas V. Vaughan, of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have had these children: Mary Emma, of Perry, Missouri; Cassie Violet, wife of E. W. Foree, of Monroe county; Hattie R., the wife of M. V. Davis, of the same county; Homer N. and Oscar Browning, who are farmers of Monroe county; and Charles O., an assistant in the Peoples Bank of Perry.

Mr. Powers brought up his family in the Missionary Baptist faith. By inheritance and practice he is a Democrat.

JOHN BLEDSOE, M. D. In a review of the lives of those who have been a conspicuous factor in the development of any community, a strong thread in the warp and woof of its citizenship, it becomes one's duty to speak of him who has nursed that community from its infancy, as it were, to a stage of development approaching perfection, and who watched over its physical destiny through many long and strenuous years,—the physician of the early day.

In John Bledsoe is presented just such a character as is suggested in the previous paragraph, and one whom posterity is entitled to know from a perusal of personal and genealogical facts gleaned while the vital spark still animates his body, and while many of his contemporaries still witness events and incidents of his whole career. Dr. Bledsoe can scarcely remember when he was not a resident of Missouri. He was brought into the state in about 1844, when he was a lad yet without his letters and in Monroe county the family established its permanent home. They were settlers from Gallatin county, Kentucky, where the doctor was born July 22, 1839. The father was Willis Bledsoe, born in that same district in the Cracker commonwealth, in 1801. His grandfather was of Scotch-Irish blood, and was Hiram Bledso, who married Winifred Hutchinson. This ancient ancestry lived the lives of slave-holding planters of Gallatin county and there died. Their children were Baylor, Samuel, Jessé, George, William, Willis, Mrs. Nancy Morton, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. Winifred Ellis and Miss Bettie.

Willis Bledsoe, their son, was a man of ordinary education, who spent his life on the farm. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church and was first a Whig and then a Democrat in politics. He made the journey to Missouri by boat, locating at Florida and soon afterward purchased a farm seven miles south of that town. There he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on October 20, 1880, while his wife passed away September 18, 1867. He married Jane Donally, whose father was a political refugee from Ireland because of his connection with the futile attempt of his compatriots to throw off the British yoke and again become free. Mr. Donally married Betsey Gardner and they both died in Kentucky. The issue of Willis and Jane Bledsoe were: James, who died in Mexico, Missouri; Dr. John, of this notice; Willis, of Modesta, California; Jane, widow of James Vance, of Perry, Missouri, and Abner, who passed away in Mexico, Missouri, October 5, 1904.

John Bledsoe was a country youth and equipped himself for the duties of citizenship chiefly in Prairie Seminary in Monroe county, Missouri. He was yet engaged in farming when the firing on Fort Sumter brought on the Civil war, and he straightway made the cause of the South his own, enlisting in the Confederate army. He joined Captain Hastings' company of Colonel Rollins' battalion and became a unit of General Price's army. His only engagement was that at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 8, 1862, after which he left the service under discharge, and en route for home was taken prisoner in Henry county, Missouri, by an Iowa brigade commanded by Capt. H. H. Heath. After two months spent in the Alton, Illinois, military prison, he decided to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and was discharged, whereupon he returned home. During the remainder of the war period Dr. Bledsoe applied himself to the work of the farm. Choosing medicine as his life work, he began its preparation with a course of reading under Dr. M. L. Catron of Monroe county, and following this he took a course of lectures in the Keokuk Medical College. With his studies partially completed, he decided to apply his knowledge in actual practice and he did so near Perry, under the direction of Dr. S. M. Lapsley. For his final course he entered the McDowell Medical College in St. Louis, and took his diploma from that institution on February 27, 1867.

Ready for active and permanent work in medicine, Dr. Bledsoe located in Perry, then just platted, and containing a crossroads store and the usual blacksmith shop. His experience of a quarter century of close application was replete with little else than hard work. The long rides and drives over a wide area of unsettled country,—the exposure to weather conditions that too often tried the metal of the man, made inroads upon his own constitution and seriously impaired his hearing; all of which conspired to shorten his active career as a practitioner and he began to withdraw from it in about 1892, gradually abandoning the work entirely.

Dr. Bledsoe became a landowner in early manhood, and has maintained active farming interests up to the present time. He was one to demonstrate the adaptability of this section to the apple, and owns one of the largest orchards in the county. Following the discovery of coal in this locality he executed a coal lease July 15, 1892, to the Vandalia Coal Company, covering a hundred acres of land, at a royalty of five cents per ton. The Ralls County Coal Company succeeded the Vandalia people and completed the lease eventually, this being the first attempt at commercial mining done in the county.

To his farming, his fruit and his mining interests may be added

the doctor's connection with banking at Perry. He helped to organize both the Perry Bank and the People's Bank and is a director of the former institution. In politics he is a Democrat and his leanings are toward the Presbyterian church, and although he has never added his name to the roll, his belief in the usefulness of the church is a strong one, and he has always assisted in the support of its good work.

On November 12, 1873, Dr. Bledsoe married in Monroe county, Miss Allie Wommack, a daughter of Hiram Wommack and his wife, Louisa Zimmerman. Mrs. Wommack's father, George Zimmerman, was a Virginia farmer, and Mr. Wommack was a native of Tennessee, who came out to Missouri in his boyhood days. The Wommack children were: Kate, who married Dr. Brown and died in Audrain county, Missouri; Watt, who passed away in Pueblo, Colorado; Mollie, the wife of Foss Matthews, of Bowling Green, Missouri; Victoria, who is Mrs. Gam Hannah, of Perry, Missouri; J. Madison, of Bremen, Oklahoma; Lima, the widow of William Provines, of San Antonio, Texas; Annie married Alexander Reed and both are deceased; Mrs. Bledsoe was the next, and the youngest of the family was Lillian, the widow of A. B. Ayres, of California.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Bledsoe were three in number, and are as follows: Lurla, who died in 1910 as the wife of Robert L. Dye, leaving two children,—J. R. and Juanita; Willis Wommack, a farmer of Monroe county, Missouri, married Nellie Alford; they have a son, Eugene Alford; and Lee, the wife of Joseph M. Kendall, who has two children,—Jo Lee and Marvin Mack.

Dr. Bledsoe's fraternal relations are represented by his membership in the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Master's degree. He joined the fraternity in his city as a charter member, and has served as junior and senior warden in his lodge.

HON. MAY TOMPKINS GILL. Bringing to his office a ripe and unerring judgment gained through a long experience with men and affairs, Judge May Tompkins Gill, of Perry, has become one of the eminent members of the Ralls county bench, his fitness to serve on which has been demonstrated by a distinguished service. It often occurs that the training received in a life devoted to large commercial transactions peculiarly prepares a citizen for service in positions relating to matters of jurisdiction, and in Judge Gill's case there has been no exception to this rule. He was born on Lick creek, five miles south of Perry, June 20, 1865, and is a son of Hon. Thomas F. Gill, whose life work is recorded in another part of this volume.

In Judge Gill's infancy, his father moved the family to the cross-roads place known as Perry, and there the future county judge was reared, educated and received his business training. The wonderful adaptability of his father for any line of commercial activity led him to found many of the business enterprises of the new town, and his son May was installed in several of these, by times, and in this way he became an able business competitor himself before his majority was attained. The mill, the livery and the lumber yard serve to indicate the variety and the versatility of the senior man's mental operations and in these enterprises, and others, May gained a good commercial education. He subsequently settled down to trading and dealing in stock and then located himself upon the farm. He acquired by purchase the interests of the Gill heirs in a section of land lying against the townsite on the west and here his efforts as a feeder, grower and stock dealer have been carried on. He is widely known among the extensive stockmen and the mule buyers have learned to depend upon his ranch for valuable animals by the carload.

In 1908 Judge Gill entered the race for county judge, as the successor of Judge Samuel J. North. He won the nomination, and was elected and has contributed much to the strength of the personnel of the county bench. His colleagues are Judges Priest and Gore, and their administration has been marked with the improvements to the highways, the building of bridges and other noteworthy accomplishments. His selection for a dual part in the handling of the public funds has shown wisdom among the constituents of his district.

On September 14, 1892, Judge Gill was married to Miss Lena Moss, daughter of John C. and Sarah (Richards) Moss, and sister of Mrs. J. E. Bowler of Perry, and George A. Moss. Judge and Mrs. Gill have two children: Moss and Longly Malone. The Gill residence is among the elaborate country homes of Ralls county. It was erected in 1899, commands a view of the big farm-ranch, and reflects the substantial character of its owner. Its wooded front echoes the noise of the little commercial center just beyond Lick creek and its annual output adds materially to the clearings credited to Perry as a business point. Judge Gill is one of the vice presidents of the Perry Bank. He is a member of Lick Creek blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Christian church.

JOHN EDWARD BROWN, M. D. The medical practitioner of 1912 is a man widely different from the practitioner of 1812 or 1862. The science of medicine has advanced more in the last half-century than it had in all the ages up to the beginning of the nineteenth century. While it has progressed, the requirements of the physician have grown abreast, and the doctor of today approaches his work only after years of earnest effort and careful training. Dr. John Edward Brown, of Perry, a practicing physician, is one of the most representative men of his class in Northeastern Missouri, and is a native born Missourian, having been born in Audrain county in 1866, and grew up in the vicinity of the village of Farber. His father, James Robert Brown, settled in that locality upon coming from Montgomery county, this state, where he was born December 20, 1844.

John Brown, the paternal grandfather of the doctor, was born in Virginia and came from that state to Montgomery county, Missouri, during the western exodus in Taylor's administration, settling near Middletown and there passing his remaining years. He and his wife had the following children: Penelope, who married Robert Brown; Mary, who was the wife of John W. Ham; James Robert, father of the doctor; Sweetie, who died single; Jennie A., who married John T. Elzea, of Laddonia; M. R. Brown, of Farber, Missouri; Phronie A., who married Henry L. Elzea, of Ralls county; and Mollie, who married a Mr. Hamlet, and resides at Middletown, Missouri.

James R. Brown achieved his modest success as a farmer near Farber, Audrain county, Missouri. His education was that of the old district school. He was content to devote himself to the production of that which satisfies the appetites of men, and, after the Civil war, he indulged in no diversion calculated to set man against his brother or create discord amongst his fellows. He was a Democrat without apology and his religious faith was that of the Primitive Baptist church. For his wife James R. Brown married Sallie Tipton, a daughter of William Tipton, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, whose wife was a Miss Splond. Mrs. Brown passed away in 1872, her children being as follows: John Edward; Amanda, the wife of M. A. Sherman, of Endicott, Washington; and William T., of Rock Lake, Washington. Berilla Curry became the second wife of James R. Brown, and a son, Claude E., of Middletown, Missouri, resulted from the second union.

John Edward Brown was educated in the country schools and at Martinsburg, Audrain county, and began the study of medicine in 1892. Spending a year in the St. Louis Medical College, he matriculated in the Hospital Medical College of Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated there in 1895. He took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate school of Chicago, in 1907, and began his practice at Campsville, Illinois, going from there to Farber, Missouri, where he practiced one year, and subsequently removing to Florida. Dr. Brown remained in Florida, Missouri, from 1897 to the fall of 1911, when he established himself in Perry, and here is in the enjoyment of a large and representative practice. He is identified with the Ralls County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in all of which he takes an active interest.

Dr. Brown was born on November 1, 1866, and was married February 7, 1900, to Miss Antha B. VanDeventer, daughter of John W. VanDeventer, who was born and reared in Monroe county, Missouri, and married there Miss Mary Buchanan. The VanDeventer household comprised Hattie, who married F. A. Utterback and is deceased; Maggie, at home; Essie Lee, wife of Reuben H. Scobee, a resident of Missouri; and Mrs. Brown. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Brown is James Randolph. They are members of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. Brown exemplifies his fraternal inclinations in the Masonic order, where he has occupied all the chairs with the exception of the master's.

MARCUS PAYNE LaFRANCE is the president of the Peoples Bank of Perry, Missouri, and one of the builders and developers of the town. His residence in the community dates from November 9, 1859, and his career of more than half a century has been full of action and substantial achievement. As a mechanic of the early time he brought into existence many of the first residences, as a merchant he was identified with the early commercial life of the place, and as a banker he has been a leading factor in the development of a financial institution second to none in Ralls county. Mr. LaFrance was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1838. He grew up at Pittston, at the mouth of the Lackawanna river, in Luzerne county. Whatever education he acquired came from the town schools, and his own lack in facing the world without ample education has ever made him a friend of liberal education and a strong supporter of the public schools.

The LaFrance family is of French origin, the American founder of it having been Pierre LaFrance, who came to the aid of the Colonies as a soldier of General LaFayette's army of Frenchmen, fought through the Revolutionary war, and after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, settled near Scranton, then called Slocum Hollow. He married there a Miss Fellows and subsequently moved to Wyoming, Luzerne county, where his son, Samuel, the grandfather of Marcus Payne LaFrance, was born. Samuel LaFrance also partook of his father's military tendencies, and when the second war with Great Britain was declared, in 1812, he became a drummer in a Pennsylvania regiment. His life as a civilian was devoted to farming, and he and his wife lived out their lives in the Wyoming valley. His wife was Mary J. Breese, a Connecticut lady, whose father was a man of means and the owner of a vast area of the Wyoming valley. Samuel and Mary J. LaFrance had these children: Lot, Truxton, Peter, Graham, Isaac, William, Hannah, Sallie and Polly.

William LaFrance, the father of Marcus P., was born April 10, 1810, around Wyoming, and there was nothing unusual in his education or parental training. He followed the carpenter trade throughout

his life in Pittston, and there his death occurred in 1876. He married Nancy McLeod, daughter of John McLeod, a Scotchman, and she passed away in 1851, having been the mother of these children: Marcus Payne; Mary J., who became the wife of John Williams, and died at Spring City, Pennsylvania; Hannah R., who married William Pollock, and resides at Wyoming, Pennsylvania; Helen, who is Mrs. Jacob Morrison of Pittston, Pennsylvania; and John G., a locomotive engineer of Ithaca, New York.

Marcus Payne LaFrance developed a vigorous constitution as a boy and youth, climbing the hills about Pittston, fishing in the mountain streams adjacent thereto, and in handling the tools necessary to make a carpenter of himself. When he had acquired a knowledge of his trade he decided to pitch his tent somewhere in the west, and in 1857 his father took him to the station one day to bid him Godspeed upon his journey and upon his new career. The father reminded him of the presence, somewhere in Illinois, of his great-uncle, Henry Breese, and hoped he might chance to find him as he crossed that state. From Pittston to Chicago by rail was then a long journey, and on reaching the latter city Mr. LaFrance remained over night, continuing his journey to St. Louis by way of Kewanee, then the terminus of the railroad. At this point he took the stage for Toulon, and among the passengers of the old coach was his father's uncle, Henry Breese, whom he recognized by the family resemblance, and whom he found was the sheriff of the county and a resident of Kewanee. He spent a week with Mr. Breese's family and then proceeded on to Toulon, remaining in Illinois through 1858 and coming to Louisiana, Missouri, the next year.

While sojourning in Illinois, Mr. LaFrance witnessed some of the incidents of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate. At Toulon he heard the Little Giant ask his audience the question: "Who is Abe Lincoln?" and then answering himself said: "A farmer's son, a rail-splitter, flatboatman, grocer and barkeeper." When Mr. Lincoln spoke, he replied to this reference to himself and admitted that his father was a farmer, and that he "was raised by sleight of hand with the shell on, split rails, flatboated, sold groceries and tended bar, and while he was engaged on the inside of the bar Douglas was a leading customer on the outside."

At Louisiana, Missouri, Mr. LaFrance worked at his trade until the fall of 1859 or the first of 1860. On November 9, 1859, he was induced by Robert Allison, of Pike county, to come to this locality to build a house for Thomas M. Campbell, and when this was done he took a contract to build the old Lick Creek Christian church, commencing that work in June, 1860. He gathered together a little force of carpenters and found contracts enough to keep them busy until business conditions were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. Although of northern birth, education and training, his residence among the pro-Slavery citizenship of Missouri won Mr. LaFrance's fealty to the Confederate cause and he mounted his pony and proceeded to do duty in the rebel ranks. His military career was cut short, however, by his early capture right in his home locality by the Federals, and he was taken to Hannibal and there induced to take the oath of allegiance, again becoming a loyal citizen of the civilian ranks.

In 1863, Mr. LaFrance began farming as an adjunct to his trade, but when he lost his wife, five years later, became identified with mercantile pursuits in Perry, then merely a cross-roads place. From 1868 to 1885 he was closely connected with the merchandise business here. The Masonic hall was directly above the frame building in which he

did business in 1868, and that year he was initiated into the mysteries of the order. When he and his partner erected a brick business house upon the same site the lodge room was provided for and remained overhead for many years. For many terms during his more active life he was master of the lodge, and for a number of years, too, did he do service as a member of the school board of Perry, always having in mind the development of the best system of public schools possible, consistent with the instructors and means at hand. In 1885 Mr. LaFrance joined other men of means in the establishing of the pioneer bank of Perry, of which he was made cashier, and remained with the Perry Bank two years, in 1887 being one of the promoters of the People's Bank of Perry. This institution gathered about it some of the leading financiers of the town and county and took early rank with the responsible financial institutions of Ralls county. In 1911 the demands for space in which to transact its growing business compelled the bank to erect a home of its own and January 1, 1912, it took possession of its new quarters and greeted its patrons and friends in one of the handsomest and most convenient banking houses of the country towns of the state. Mr. LaFrance is the fourth president of the institution, having succeeded James W. Neville, the successor of S. B. Smith, who took the place of Dr. John Bledsoe, the first president of the bank. In addition Mr. LaFrance is a large property owner, has extensive farming interests, and for a number of years carried on stock raising in addition to his other complex enterprises. He has lent a helping hand toward the work of church erection in Perry and around the town. He holds membership in the Christian church, but, like all the successful men who aid the cause of education and religion, he has continued his benefactions until houses of worship for all organized religious bodies have been provided.

On November 17, 1863, Mr. LaFrance was married to Miss Maggie Biggers, who died in 1868, leaving him two children: Emma J., who is the wife of W. R. Netherland, cashier of the Peoples Bank of Perry and a son of Missouri pioneers; and Sarah Helen, who married Joseph L. Clark, of Perry. On November 10, 1878, Mr. LaFrance was married to Miss Sue B. Fagan, a daughter of James and Lucy (Maddox) Fagan, the former of whom was once a well-known stock man of this locality. Four children have been born to this union: Mary Nana, wife of R. F. Turner, of Elsberry, Missouri, and William B., James M. and John F., all residents of Perry. In girlhood, "Nana" exhibited talent as a vocalist and her parents encouraged it in college at Mexico, Missouri and elsewhere, with the result that she is one of the leading singers of Northeastern Missouri, taking prominent numbers on Chautauqua programs and at other functions requiring ability and genuine merit. James M. LaFrance is an assistant in the Peoples Bank; and John married Miss Lorene Glascock and established his home adjacent to the parental domicile.

DR. JAMES ROBERT MUDD passed over a third of a century in the practice of medicine in St. Charles, and not only gained a high place for himself in the esteem of his patients and fellow physicians, but also gained renown among the political circles of the city. He was elected mayor of St. Charles, and during his administration the water works were installed, one of the main issues in the campaign which elected him. He was also coroner of St. Charles county, and through numerous reelections served for twelve years. During his term as coroner the county board placed him in charge of the county asylum, an office which he held for twenty-one years consecutively. He also served on

the city council from the third ward for twelve years. He was a Democrat.

Dr. Mudd's first American ancestor came over from England with Lord Baltimore toward the end of the seventeenth century, and it was under the British flag in Lord Baltimore's colony, in Maryland, that his grandfather, Frank Mudd, was born. Toward the close of the eighteenth century Frank Mudd left Maryland and settled as a frontier planter in Washington county, Kentucky, near Springfield, where Thomas and Mordecai Lincoln had also located. Mordecai Lincoln married into the Mudd family, and Thomas Lincoln was married to Nancy Hanks. Frank Mudd had four children by his wife, a Miss Hager, after whose people Hagerstown was named, James H., Luke, Betsy, who became Mrs. Philip Mattingly, and later remarried, and Mildred, who married Patrick Mudd, her cousin. Mr. and Mrs. Mudd are buried in the neighborhood of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace.

James H. Mudd, the father of Dr. Mudd, was born in 1800. He was a studious boy, and was ambitious of acquiring as complete an education as was possible at the time. He even learned Greek and Latin, an unusual accomplishment for a frontier boy of that period. If he had lived in an older country he probably would have been a scholar, but as it was, his poise and cultured manner marked him out throughout his life. He taught school for a time and then became a cooper. In politics he was first a Whig, then a War Democrat, and an enemy of Secession. He loved "The Great Pacificator," Henry Clay, and took a lively interest in politics although he held no office other than that of magistrate of his precinct. His religion he inherited from his Catholic ancestry, and he passed away at Olney, Lincoln county, in 1890, where he had settled just forty years before.

Dr. James R. Mudd's mother was Eliza Janes before her marriage, a daughter of Thomas Janes, an emigrant from Virginia. She died in 1869, the mother of fifteen children, among whom were Thomas, Mildred, who died in Lincoln county, Missouri, the wife of Jeff Moran; Sarah E., the wife of Stephen Mattingly; Martha A., now living in St. Charles, the widow of William Miller; Catharine Asenath, who before her death in Springfield, Missouri, was the wife of Leopold Edelen; Samuel, of Montgomery county, Missouri; John, of Boone county, Missouri; Patrick, of Monroe City, Missouri; Dr. James R., of St. Charles; Susan, the wife of James Elder of Montgomery City, Missouri; Lineas, who died in Montgomery City; and Sidney A., a resident of Monroe City, Missouri.

Dr. James Robert Mudd was born in Washington county, Kentucky, August 10, 1844, and received his education in the public schools of Lincoln county, Missouri, and in St. Charles College, now the military school of the city. For the first five years after he left school he taught in St. Charles county, reading medicine during his spare hours. He attended the lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, now the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, and graduated in 1872. He established himself in old Boschertown, where he practiced until 1879, when he moved to St. Charles. He became the senior member of the medical profession in the city. He was a member of the local, and the state and national medical association. He was also one of the directors of the First National Bank of St. Charles, and one of the stockholders of the Union Savings Bank here.

October 10, 1875, Dr. Mudd was married in Boschertown to Miss Mary C. Boschert, a daughter of John Boschert, the founder of Boschertown, and a family of both French and German extraction. The children of this union are Eugene J., discount clerk at the Bank of

Commerce, St. Louis; Dr. Leo C., a surgeon in the United States Army at Washington, D. C.; Arthur D., of St. Charles; Charles B., assistant cashier First National Bank of St. Charles; Francis H.; Mary; Margaret; and Linus J.

Dr. James R. Mudd died Tuesday morning, January 14, 1913. In his death, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of St. Charles has passed away. There was no man in this city who was more highly honored than Dr. Mudd, who spent most of his life in our midst, administering to the sick and afflicted. He was a member of the church of St. Charles Borromeo, the Catholic Knights of America and the Knights of Columbus.

JAMES GOODIER STERRETT has been a prominent member of the business and political world of Perry, Missouri, for a number of years, beginning his career in the city which is now his home as a green young country boy, holding a humble clerkship in one of Perry's stores. From this beginning he has become one of the leaders in the business world, and is recognized as one of the men of influence in the community.

The birth of James Goodier Sterrett occurred on the 13th of December, 1864, near Florida, Missouri, famed as the birthplace of our illustrious and lamented humorist, "Mark Twain." The grandfather of James G. Sterrett, James Sterrett also, was the founder of the Sterrett family in Missouri. A native of the state of Virginia, he came to Missouri in 1840, and located somewhere between Florida and Santa Fe, at the time a very thinly settled region. He was born near Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, the son of David Baskin Sterrett, and one of seven brothers. The Sterrett family is of Scotch Irish stock, that old strain that formed the background of the American people at the time of the Revolution. They sent a number of their members into the war with England, and the record which was thus set for courage and loyalty has ever been lived up to by their descendants. David Baskin Sterrett was the father of eight children: James, William, Samuel, David, Alexander, Baskin, Washington and Nancy, who married a Gilkerson. Alexander married a Miss Bovier and migrated to Shreveport, Louisiana, where he was killed as sheriff of the county, in 1849, leaving a family to mourn his death.

James was the seventh son and he married Evelyn Sterrett, a daughter of William Sterrett of the Pennsylvania branch of the family. His wife was born at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, and her mother is believed to have been a McCune. Mrs. Sterrett died in 1839 after the birth of her fourth child, in Augusta county, Virginia. Mr. Sterrett remained a widower until his death, which occurred in 1865, when he was seventy-two years of age. His children were William B., Samuel and George W., the fourth child dying in childhood.

George W. Sterrett, the father of James G. Sterrett, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, on the 14th of February, 1836. He grew to manhood on the farm and received his education in the country schools, his life being that of the average farmer's son. Following his father's belief that for a man born and bred on a farm there was no other means of earning a livelihood, he turned to farming, and spent his life in this industry. His death occurred in Paris, Missouri, January 2, 1911, four children surviving him. He married his wife from among the girls of the neighborhood where he grew up, her maiden name being Price, and her father, a native of Kentucky, being T. G. Price. Mrs. Sterrett died on the 15th of February, 1897, and the four children born to her and her husband were Miss Eva Sterrett, of Paris,

Missouri; James G., of Perry, Missouri, and William S. and George, of Marseilles, Illinois.

In their relation to the county, the forefathers of James G. Sterrett were retiring and conservative people, interested in politics only as followers, never as leaders, and feeling since their ancestors had been farmers they also were destined for the same work. Young James Sterrett received as good an education as the times afforded, being particularly fortunate in having as a teacher that very able educator, Professor Strother, who was a well-known citizen of Monroe and Ralls county a quarter of a century ago. He grew up with a feeling that he was not intended for the life of a farmer, and as a youth rebelled at the idea, but it was not until he had spent several years of his young manhood upon the farm near his birthplace that he finally determined to seek his future in some other line of work.

Coming to Perry in 1891, he entered into partnership with Mr. Quinn, forming the firm of Quinn and Sterrett. This hardware firm rapidly became prosperous, a fact due in no small measure to the business ability of the junior partner and his ambition and energy. He remained a member of the firm until 1902 when he retired to go into public life. Previous to this time he was a member of the town council of Perry. In the campaign of 1902 he was pitted against three Democratic competitors for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Ralls county, but in spite of the odds against him he was elected, and in November succeeded Ben E. Hulse in that office. He was reelected after four years, and altogether gave eight years to this public service. Save for the trial of Dr. Watson, which occupied a month, and was extremely important and sensational from the character of the offense and from the professional testimony introduced, there was little to distinguish his term from that of his predecessor. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to Perry, and there entered upon the real estate and life insurance business, making as successful a business man as he had been a public official.

On the 17th of January, 1889, Mr. Sterrett married Miss Mary Salling, a daughter of Dr. Peter A. Salling, who came to Missouri before Civil war days from Virginia, and died near Perry, Missouri, March 26, 1878. The first wife of Dr. Salling was Georgiana Tomlinson, and their son, George A., died in August, 1912. His second wife was Margaret Dunn and she became the mother of five children: Lizzie, who married R. A. Wolfenberger, and died December 30, 1891; Mary, now Mrs. Sterrett; Lucy, wife of F. E. Westfall, of Ralls county; William, who died in January, 1905, leaving two children; and Susan, who is the wife of S. P. Meadows, of Homer, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Sterrett were married in Ralls county, and they are the parents of two children: Lorena and Salling.

BENJAMIN J. COIL is a member of the well-known hardware firm of Coil & Fairbairn, of Perry, Missouri, and is a native of Ralls county, born scant five miles south of the city which now represents his home and the center of his business activities. His birth occurred on February 14, 1866, and he is the son of James A. and Barbara (Ball) Coil. The father was one of the ante-bellum teachers of this locality and many of the white haired men of the present day were pupils of his, and take pleasure in reciting to the sons of the old teacher incidents of their boyhood days and happenings in the school room when James A. Coil was making men of raw country lads.

James A. Coil was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1829, and came to Missouri with his parents as a child. His father, John Coil,

was a slave owner and farmer who pursued an uneventful life and died in Audrain county about 1850. His wife, who was Miss Susan Bradford in her maiden days, followed him to the grave in short time. Their children were five in number and were as follows: William and George, who died in Audrain county; Benjamin, who was a resident of California when he died; Mary, who married John W. Lakein, and died in 1886 in Vernon county, Missouri, and James A., the pioneer teacher.

James Coil attended the Missouri University and attained much proficiency as a scholar among the early students of the institution. His teaching did not operate against his continued mental growth, and Professor Coil, as he was known, knew many things not related to the curriculum of the district school. He gave the diseases of animals some attention and won some standing as a veterinarian. He acquired a fair knowledge of the law of forms and of legal procedure in matters commonly in dispute or contention. He was classed as a farmer and having been reared in the environment of slavery, he was decidedly southern in his inclinations during the war. Although he came under the operation of the draft he refused to enlist and chose the option of "paying himself out."

In 1863 James A. Coil married Miss Barbara Ball, a daughter of a Kentucky family of that name who came to Missouri among the early settlers from that state, in the vicinity of Hardensburg, where Mrs. Coil was born in 1841. Mr. Coil died in 1899 and his widow yet survives him. Their children were: Bevie Lee, the wife of P. H. Gullen, a leading lawyer of St. Louis; Benjamin J., of this review; John A., a farmer near Perry, Missouri; Alma June, the wife of Elder B. G. Reavis, pastor of the Christian church of Elsberry, Missouri; Rev. James H., a minister of the Christian church of Perry, Missouri; Dr. P. E., of Mexico, Missouri; Ernest E., an attorney at Los Angeles, California; Harry S., connected with the Coil-Fairbairn Mercantile house; and Inez, married to William Van Maitre, of Elsberry, Missouri; William U., of Laddonia, Missouri, is the child of the first marriage of James Coil, the mother having been Lizzie Underwood.

Benjamin J. Coil received exceptional educational benefits, attending the Perry Institute, the State Normal at Kirksville, and the State University of Columbia, Missouri. He imitated the example of his father by taking up teaching, but only remained thus occupied for four years. His pedagogical work was all done in the county of his birth and when an opportunity came after four years of teaching to enter the mercantile field he promptly availed himself of it, becoming a member of the hardware firm of Moore & Coil in Perry. The firm was launched in 1893 and in 1899 Mr. Moore gave place to Mr. Fairbairn, the present firm being formed. The establishment has continued since under its present management and is making substantial progress in the field. It handles a general line of hardware, with an implement and machinery department sufficiently ample for the supply of the farming country adjacent to Perry.

Mr. Coil is one of the representative growth of Perry as a citizen and business man. The results of his twenty years in business in this city is represented in his store, his farm and bank stock. In the latter connection, it may be said that he is stock holder of the Perry Bank. He has given service of a public nature as a member of the city council for a time, and for eight years was a member of the board of education, in which latter position he encouraged and aided the most praiseworthy attempt to establish a school system for Perry, as well as a school equipment that would rank with the best in the state. Mr. Coil no doubt

inherited his strongly marked tendency toward the Democracy, and has studiously participated in the affairs of that party as a voter.

In 1895 Mr. Coil was married to Miss Addie M. Edmonston, daughter of Captain George W. Edmonston, who was born in Prince George county, Maryland. Captain Edmonston came to Missouri in about 1854, and there married Nancy, the daughter of Capt. B. F. Davis, who were also Missouri pioneers. The Edmondston children are Frank W., Robert Lee, Mrs. Susie Flint, Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. Coil, Artemesia and George A. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Coil,—Edmonston E. and Artemesia.

Mr. Coil's relation to the church has been that of an active member of the Christian denomination, and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been interested in the work of the Sunday school. He is a member of the county board, having in charge the welfare of the various Christian churches of Ralls county. His fraternal connection is represented by his membership in the blue lodge of the Masonic order, at Perry, Missouri.

WILLIAM B. ELLIS, M. D., has been a resident of Callaway county the major part of his life and is now numbered among its honored and essentially representative physicians and surgeons. He has here been engaged in the active practice of his profession for nearly a quarter of a century, with residence in the little village of Concord, and he has ministered with zeal and ability to the people throughout this section, the while he has proved a veritable guide, philosopher and friend in many of the leading families of the county. He is an exemplar of the benignant Homœopathic school of medicine, and keeps in close touch with the advances made along the line of his chosen profession. He has realized that concentration and not diffusion of effort is usually the price of success and worthy achievement, and thus he has subordinated all else to the demands of his profession, which he has signally dignified and honored by his character and services.

Dr. William Black Ellis was born in Monroe county, West Virginia, on the 4th of May, 1846, and was about eleven years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri. He is a son of John Jay Ellis and Margaret Jane (Campbell) Ellis, the former of whom was born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, in 1823, and the latter of whom was born in the same state,—a daughter of Archibald and Margaret (Jones) Campbell, the father having been of stanch Scottish ancestry. From the historic Old Dominion state John J. Ellis went to what is now West Virginia, and there he followed his trade of tailor for a number of years. In 1857 he came with his family to Callaway county, Missouri, and established his home on a farm five miles southwest of the village of Concord. He remained on this homestead of 150 acres during the residue of his life, and also became the owner of 240 acres of land in the adjoining county of Audrain. He was a man of strong intellectuality and marked circumspection, sincere and honorable in all things, and ever commanded the respect of the community which was his home for many years and in which his death occurred in 1880. His devoted wife survived him and was summoned to eternal rest in 1896, at the age of seventy-two years, both having been earnest members of the Presbyterian church, the while he was known as a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party. They became the parents of seven children, of whom Dr. Ellis, of this review is the eldest. The names of the other children are here entered in the respective order of birth: Susan, Mary Elizabeth, Martha, Margaret, Alice B., and Samuel.

Dr. William Black Ellis gained his rudimentary education in private

schools in his native state, and, as previously noted, was a lad of about eleven years at the time of the family immigration to Missouri. He was reared to maturity in Callaway county, and after availing himself of the advantages of the local schools he went to Illinois, where he prepared himself for the profession of dentist, under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. John Campbell. After gaining a thorough knowledge of the dental art and science he returned to Callaway county, where he was actively engaged in practice as a dentist for the ensuing fourteen years. In the meanwhile, though a mere boy at the time, he had served as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. He was in the command of General Price, and was but eighteen years of age when the war closed, his parole having been given him at Shreveport, Louisiana. Imbued with an ambition for a wider field of endeavor, Dr. Ellis finally entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in the city of St. Louis, and in this admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888 and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was engaged in practice nearly a year at Mexico, the capital of Audrain county, and since that time has maintained his home and professional headquarters in the village of Concord, from which point he has built up a large and representative practice. He is identified with various medical associations, including the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, and in politics he accords loyal support to the cause of the Democratic party.

June 18, 1879, bore record of the marriage of Dr. Ellis to Miss Amanda Tinscher, daughter of Judge Hugh Tinscher, an honored citizen of Callaway county, and a member of a family to which specific reference is made on other pages of this work. Mrs. Ellis was born in Liberty township, Callaway county, on the 27th of February, 1852, and has a wide circle of friends in the community which has been her home from the time of her nativity. Dr. and Mrs. Ellis have no children.

CLIFFORD STONEWALL GARRETT. Among the men of Northeastern Missouri in whose hands have been placed the management of this section's financial interests, there are to be found many who are products of the farm, men whose early training was in the cultivation of the soil, and who retain their interest in agricultural matters while handling these issues. In this class a prominent and honored representative is Clifford Stonewall Garrett, president of the Portland Bank, in the town of Portland, and owner of one of the extensive and valuable landed estates of his native county of Callaway. Mr. Garrett is progressive and liberal as a citizen, is influential with activities tending to advance the civic and material prosperity of the community, and has so ordered his course as to maintain a secure place in the confidence and respect of those with whom he has come in contact in the varied relations of life. He is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of Callaway county, and thus further consistency is given to accord him specific recognition in this history.

William Booker Garrett, grandfather of Clifford Stonewall Garrett, was a native of Virginia and a representative of a family early founded in that historic old commonwealth, within whose gracious borders he was reared and educated. From Buckingham county, that state, he started for the West and after passing an interval in Kentucky, came to Missouri, his arrival in Callaway county having occurred in 1830. He had served as a valiant soldier in the War of 1812 and for this was granted a tract of eighty acres of land in the county which thus became his home and in which he also took up additional land, which he obtained from the government. His homestead was that now owned and occupied by his son, George W., in Auxvasse township. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of Callaway county, where, in addi-

tion to reclaiming and managing his farm, he followed to a certain extent his trade of carpenter and also established and operated the Rosedale Mill, which he erected in 1852 and which was one of the first mills in this section to be operated by steam power. This mill, which is now a landmark, is still in operation and is owned by Mr. Garrett's son, William H. William B. Garrett was a slave holder prior to the Civil war and through the medium of his slaves he operated his extensive farm, which comprised more than eight hundred acres and on which he raised sheep and cattle upon a somewhat extensive scale. He was a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type, and took a lively and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of that day. He served for some time as justice of the peace and was accorded other evidences of popular confidence and esteem. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he gave effective service as steward and trustee. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was a man appreciative of the higher ideals of life. His service in the War of 1812 was with a Virginia regiment, and he was a son of William and Mary (Coleman) Garrett, his father having served many years as justice of the peace in the Old Dominion state. William Booker Garrett was born in 1795 and thus was eighty-nine years of age at the time of his death, which occurred at his home farm, about eight miles northeast of Portland, Callaway county, Missouri, in 1884. His cherished and devoted wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ockerman, was born August 28, 1805, and was a daughter of David and Amy (Nunnely) Ockerman of Virginia. She survived her husband and was summoned to the life eternal in 1892. They reared a family of nine children, as follows: Jane, Wilson, Linneus, Amada, John A., William H., Benjamin F., George W., and Monroe.

John Anthony Garrett, the third son in the above mentioned family, was born on the old family homestead farm in Callaway county, June 13, 1834, and died in August, 1901. Through the medium of the public schools he obtained a fair education and by keen observation and close study of the ordinary problems of life, he soon became a man of broad information and sound judgment. His father, recognizing the wisdom of his council and seeing his frugal habits of industry and integrity, early chose him as a partner in the milling business which was at that time an extensive enterprise and together with a flouring mill were operated a mill for grinding corn, a mill for sawing lumber and a machine for cording wood. John A. Garrett, as an agriculturist, lived somewhat ahead of his day. He saw the necessity of keeping up the fertility of the soil and was one of the few men of his generation who left his lands in a state of productiveness higher than when he came into possession of them. He believed in breeding livestock, and manifested a preference for short horn cattle, and in his pastures could be found as good steers as Missouri produced. He also kept a considerable flock of sheep, as well as other kinds of stock on a smaller scale.

Mr. Garrett served for a short while in the army of the Confederacy during the Civil war and was a valiant soldier. The disturbance of war followed by the failure of a mercantile establishment in which he was a silent partner reduced him to indigency, but enjoying the confidence of the public he was not to be discouraged. He assumed the entire indebtedness of the defunct company and every liability was soon liquidated. Having met and overcome the disasters of war and business failure, he amassed a considerable estate. He owned about twelve hundred acres of land in Callaway and Montgomery counties, and was at the time of his death the president of the Portland Bank, a position which he had held from the time of its organization. Having thus lived a busy and

energetic life, he found time to consider the affairs of state and was a staunch supporter of the Jeffersonian doctrine of Democracy. Both he and his wife were earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and also during his membership he served in official capacity. He was considerate toward his fellow man, generous in his dealings, liberal in the support of his church, and stood ever ready to lend a helping hand to the afflicted and distressed. He lived the doctrine of his church and practiced his high ideals of citizenship. The year 1864 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Garrett to Sarah A. Crump, a woman of no less courage and strength of character than her husband, who in battling the problems of life stood his ever ready lieutenant. She was born in Callaway county, daughter of James and Paulina (Martin) Crump, who came to Callaway county from Kentucky at an early day. Mrs. Garrett died June 8, 1910. She and her husband became the parents of two children: Clifford S.; and Maude M., who is now the wife of Sparrel McCall, of Fulton, Missouri.

Clifford Stonewall Garrett was born on the old homestead farm adjoining his present place, eight miles north of Portland, and the date of his nativity was May 24, 1868. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools in the vicinity of his home and supplemented this discipline by attending Central College, where he completed his education. He has been consecutively identified with agricultural pursuits, and his finely improved landed estate comprises 880 acres, and is known as a reliable, progressive and straightforward business man. In 1899 he erected his present substantial and attractive residence, which is of modern design and facilities and his place is one of the best on the beautiful Hancock Prairie, all buildings erected by him being of the most modern type. The Garrett place is a model in every respect, and its owner may well deem himself fortunate in having such an ideal home. As before stated, Mr. Garrett is president of the Portland Bank, which is known as one of the most substantial and popular country banks in Callaway county. This bank was organized by the father of the present president, and at his death he was succeeded by M. Klein, of Portland, the latter being in turn succeeded by the present president, who has effectively carried forward the progressive policies that have brought to the institution marked success. The bank was organized in 1889, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and its operations are now based on a capital of twenty thousand dollars, with a surplus of equal amount. The officers of the institution at this time are: Clifford S. Garrett, president; Leland L. Waters, vice president; David C. Gilman, cashier; and Miss Bettie Covington, assistant cashier. In politics Mr. Garrett accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he is both a steward and a trustee.

On the 19th of April, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Garrett to Miss Luna B. Allen, who was born on a farm north of Reads-ville, Callaway county, on the 19th of May, 1871, a daughter of Theodore and Medora (Scott) Allen, highly respected citizens of this section of the state, the former of whom is now deceased. Two children have been born to this union: Medora Katherine, born June 5, 1900; and John Anthony, born March 1, 1902, both of whom are attending the public schools.

GEORGE H. WILCOXSON. The Sugar Tree Grove, in section 19, of Richmond township, comprising 740 acres, is one of the old estates of Howard county, and has been associated with one family ownership from the early days. The Wilcoxson family in old Howard dates back

to territorial times, their settlement being about the time of the famous compromise, under which Missouri came into the Union. Before the war it was a plantation worked by slaves, and its mansion house was a center for the fine hospitality of that period. Under the proprietorship of George H. Wilcoxson, who was himself born there long before the war, much of the good old-fashioned custom has been maintained in modern times.

On this plantation George H. Wilcoxson was born November 12, 1835. His grandfather, Isaac Wilcoxson, a native of Kentucky, married Priscilla Hackley, also born in Kentucky. In coming to Howard county in the year 1818, they first settled on the river bottom, but afterwards located on the place where our subject now lives. They built a double log cabin, and began the improvement of a home out of practically wilderness conditions. Both grandparents lived here until their death at old age, and they left five sons, besides one who had died before them. The grandfather was a large farmer and planter of hemp and tobacco and had a number of slaves to do the work of the plantation.

Joseph M., the father, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and was a boy at the time he came to the territory of Missouri with his parents. He married Anna Stapleton, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of George and Eliza Stapleton, both of whom were early settlers of Howard county. The children of Joseph M. Wilcoxson and his wife were as follows: Mary E., the wife of Peter Austin, now deceased, of Carrollton, Missouri; George H., who was the second in the family; Priscilla, deceased; the wife of J. R. Hughes, of Howard county; Laura, also deceased, was the wife of George Stevens; Mrs. Josephine Smith, the wife of the well known Judge Smith of Fayette; she is still living, though her husband, the judge, is deceased; T. J., now deceased, was a resident of Nevada; Theodora Tindall is living in Fayette. The father of the family died at the age of forty-seven, in 1856, after a successful career as farmer and stockman. He was a member of the Christian church and was a liberal supporter of the schools, churches and other institutions of his community. The mother died at the age of eighty-five.

The early life of George H. Wilcoxson was alternated between the old plantation and attendance at school. At the age of twenty-eight he married Sallie Richardson, who was born and reared in Howard county, the daughter of James and Sally Richardson. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcoxson are Laura, now deceased, who was the wife of Henry C. Taylor, of Roanoke; Hattie Stovall, is a resident of California; Anna is the wife of Dr. Charles H. Lee, of Fayette; Joseph R. resides on the old homestead. The greatest loss of his life was in the death of his wife, Mrs. Wilcoxson, who passed away on the 4th of February, 1904, at the age of sixty years. She was well beloved in the circle of the Christian church of which she was a member, and throughout the community.

Mr. Wilcoxson's father had two brothers,—Jefferson and Jackson, who in the days of the gold excitement in 1849, crossed the plains to California, where they engaged in stock raising, mining and real estate. They became wealthy, leaving large properties, and as both of them were bachelors, their nephew, George H. Wilcoxson, has spent several years in California acting as administrator under the terms of the will of one of his uncles. Mr. Wilcoxson's homestead of 740 acres is a beautiful piece of farm land, and its improvements are exceptional, even in this county. His location is four miles southwest of Fayette, and the place shows the care of a good business man and farmer, and though now seventy-seven years of age he still retains the active management

of his affairs and is a man of great vigor and a personality which is highly esteemed throughout this county.

JUDGE HAMP. B. WATTS. Although now living somewhat retired from active life and from the turmoil of politics, owing to advancing years and as a result of a serious accident sustained by him a short period ago, the Hon. Hamp. B. Watts, of Fayette, Missouri, is still a dominant figure in the affairs of Howard county, and his business success and the signal services rendered by him to his community will keep his memory green long after that of many an active citizen of today has faded. An agriculturist and stock-breeder by training and inclination, he reached a foremost position in those vocations, and when called upon by his fellow citizens to serve in positions of public trust and responsibility displayed such talent that he rose to high honors and won the confidence of the community that will be his as long as life lasts. Judge Watts was born in the old brick residence built by his grandfather, at the time the finest home in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, January 14, 1848, a son of Benjamin and Evelyn (Boone) Watts.

Benjamin Watts was born in 1800, in Clark county, Kentucky, and in 1821 rode on horseback to Missouri with his first wife, who died a few years later. Subsequently he was married to Evelyn Boone, daughter of H. L. Boone, who was a nephew of the famous Daniel Boone, and a member of a noted Missouri pioneer family. Benjamin Watts was engaged in farming in Howard county thirty-four years, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He met an accidental death, being killed by an elk at Deer Park, September 14, 1856. A man of fine physique, weighing in the neighborhood of 230 pounds, he was a familiar figure in his community, and had the entire respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He and his wife, who passed away at the age of fifty-two years, had the following children: Mrs. B. T. Gannett; Mrs. C. B. Smith, Howard county, Missouri; Mrs. L. Scott, deceased; Mrs. Rowena Woods, a widow of Fayette, Missouri; and Hamp. B. The mother was a member of the Christian church, and the children were all reared in that faith.

After attending the public schools of his native locality Hamp. B. Watts became a student in Central College, and not long thereafter he joined Bill Anderson's guerrillas and later enlisted in the Confederate army under Gen. Joe Shelby, under whom he participated in several engagements. For three years after the close of hostilities, he remained in Bonham, Texas, but in 1868 returned to Fayette, Missouri, where he was married to Mary Morton. She was born in Clark county, Kentucky, daughter of the Rev. John Morton, a pioneer preacher of the Christian church, who labored long and faithfully in the service of his Master. She received a good education at Harrodsburg, and was carefully reared, being fitted for whatever position in life she might be called upon to fill. The year following his marriage, Mr. Watts began to farm near the town of Fayette, on Walnut Hill Farm, giving the greater part of his attention to the raising of stock. It was largely through his efforts and those of men of his stamp, that the state became noted for its Hereford cattle, of which he made a specialty, shipping great numbers to Kansas City and the west. He improved his property in many ways, erecting a handsome rural residence, large barns for the shelter of his stock and the storing of his grain, and suitable out-buildings, while his pastures and meadow lands were the pride of this part of the county.

Mr. Watts was before the public for many years as an able business

citizen, but won higher honors in political life. Although he never sought public office, nor asked a man for his vote, his abilities were recognized by his fellow townsmen, and he served as county assessor four years, clerk of the circuit court for eight years and presiding judge of the county court seven years, in all of these offices distinguishing himself by his conscientious and faithful discharge of his duties. Howard county has known no more popular official nor one who has been held in greater respect. For years, Judge Watts had been an enthusiastic hunter, and seldom failed to return from a trip without a valued trophy of the chase. Several years ago, however, while on a hunting expedition, he was accidentally shot by a friend, and while it did not injure him fatally, his wound has been such as to incapacitate him and to make him a partial invalid. The pain of his injury is no less aggravating to a man of the Judge's active nature than the inactivity which it causes, but he is of an optimistic nature, and neither his suffering or his confinement has caused him to utter complaint, his numerous friends always finding him patient and cheerful. He is content in the knowledge that he has had a happy and useful life, and that he has been able in some degree to help his fellow men and to advance the interests of his native state.

Six children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Watts, namely: Carrie; Low; Evelyn; William, on the old home farm, who has one son, born October 9, 1912; H. Walton, who lives in Jefferson city; and Benjamin, living with his father.

JOHN ROBINSON. England has given to the world its greatest colonizers, and wherever an Englishman is found it is reasonably sure to suppose that the community has been bettered by his efforts. In this connection it is not inappropriate to briefly sketch the career of the late John Robinson, of Moberly, Missouri, who earned wide-spread popularity and held to the day of his death the full confidence of his community. Mr. Robinson had all the essentials of a successful man of business, and for thirty-two years was identified with the industrial life of Moberly. He was born in Manchester, England, April 29, 1844, and resided in his native land until he was thirty-one years of age, at that time deciding to seek his fortune in America. He had received a good common school education in his native land, and there also learned the trade of machinist. On first emigrating to the United States he located in Pennsylvania, but after spending two years there, in 1877 came to Moberly, Missouri, in which city he continued to reside up to the time of his death, in March, 1909.

Prior to coming to America, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Whitaker, also a native of England, and they became the parents of thirteen children, of whom ten are still living, as follows: William E., who resides in Dallas, Texas; John H., also a resident of the Lone Star State; David, who makes his home in Little Rock, Arkansas; Mary E., the wife of J. M. Fife, of Iola, Kansas; Matilda, who married Bert Fleming, and resides in Randolph county, Missouri; Rose A., the wife of James Hedges, also living in Randolph county; Minnie, the wife of Russell Burton, of this county; Ralph L., a resident of Texas; Laura G., who lives at home and is bookkeeper in the Mechanics Bank of Moberly; and Gertrude H., the wife of R. S. Somerville, also a resident of Moberly. The family is connected with the Presbyterian church, and its members are well known in church and social circles.

GEORGE C. CRIGLER. Throughout Northeastern Missouri few citizens are more widely known than Colonel Crigler, as he is familiarly

designated. Of commanding presence, genial and whole-souled, he has won friends in all classes, and has gained wide repute as an auctioneer, in which connection his services have been much in demand throughout a wide section of country. He has followed the vocation of public auctioneer for fully thirty years, and he also served two consecutive terms as sheriff of Howard county. His record in this office stands second to no other in the history of the county, and his administration was characterized by utmost fidelity and courage, with the result that his name became one to be feared by malefactors within his jurisdiction. His very nature makes him essentially compassionate and kindly, but as sheriff he gave heed to the demands of justice and permitted no danger or menace to interfere with his discharge of duty. He is one of the broad-minded and progressive citizens of this section of the state, and his high standing as a man firmly entrenched in popular confidence and esteem renders most consonant his recognition in this publication.

Col. George C. Crigler, who maintains his home in Fayette, the judicial center of Howard county, has been a resident of this county from his boyhood days, and in his case there can be no application of the aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 13th of April, 1847, and is a son of John Crigler, a representative of an old and honored family of the Bluegrass State. The lineage of the Crigler family is traced back to staunch German origin on one side and to the Ferris family of Irish stock. Colonel Crigler was about seven years of age at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Howard county, Missouri, in 1854, and his father became a prosperous farmer and stockgrower in Chariton township, where he continued to reside until his death, at the age of sixty-seven years, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest at the age of fifty-four years. Both were devout members of the Christian church, in which he served many years as elder, and both were held in unqualified esteem by all who knew them, the political adherence of the father having been given to the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he was a staunch and effective exponent. Of the surviving children the subject of this review is the eldest; Alice is the wife of Milton Hackley and they reside in Mexico, Missouri; Joseph W. and William are both prosperous agriculturists and stock-growers of Howard county.

Colonel Crigler was reared under the sturdy discipline of the home farm, and this training admirably developed his splendid physical powers, the while he was not denied the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. He continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until his marriage and finally turned his attention to the vocation of auctioneer, in which he has held distinctive precedence for more than a quarter of a century. He is a man of fine physique, six feet in height and weighing 230 pounds. His powerful bass voice, of excellent timbre, can be heard for half a mile, and it may readily be understood that he is an impressive figure when he appears as auctioneer. He is known as one of the best judges of live-stock and farm implements and machinery in this section of the state, and fairness and scrupulous honesty have marked his course in all the relations of life, so that he well merits the confidence reposed in him by all who know him and have appreciation of his sterling character. His services as an auctioneer are in requisition in all parts of central and Northeastern Missouri, and few men in this part of the

state have a wider circle of staunch and loyal friends than this jovial and big-hearted citizen of Howard county.

In politics Colonel Crigler accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been an active worker in its local camp. In 1892 he was elected sheriff of Howard county, and his able and fearless administration gained to him the unqualified approval of all classes of citizens save those who saw fit to infringe the dictates of law and order. The best voucher for the acceptability of his regime in the shrievalty was that given in his reelection in 1894, by a gratifying majority, and he thus served as sheriff for four consecutive years. He was then elected collector for four years.

At the age of twenty years Colonel Crigler was united in marriage to Miss Sarah T. Cropp, who was born near Glasgow, Missouri, and who proved a devoted wife and mother. She was summoned to eternal rest on the 15th of March, 1892, secure in the affectionate regard of all who had come within the compass of her gentle influence, and her husband has remained true to her memory, as he has not contracted a second marriage. Mrs. Crigler was survived by five children,—Rilla, Roy, Willie, Willard, Richard, and Joe. Cooper Colvin, Rilla's husband, is a resident of Howard county, where he is engaged in farming; Roy is a successful farmer in Howard county; Willie is engaged in St. Louis, this state; Willard T. resides in Fayette and is carrier on a rural mail route; and Joseph W. is engaged in business in the city of St. Louis. Mrs. Crigler was a devoted member of the Christian church and her life was marked by kindly words and kindly deeds. She was forty-two years of age at the time of her death.

JESSE B. JONES is a farmer, lawyer and real estate dealer, in all of which lines of endeavor he has won generous success and prosperity. He is a representative of a pioneer Missouri family, and was born in St. Louis county on June 11, 1856, the son of William Jones, who passed his life as a farmer and trader in Walton Valley. That worthy citizen was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1822, and came to Missouri in 1844, the year which stands forth in the minds of Missouri pioneers as the one in which the first great Mississippi flood took place. He was followed to this state by his brother, Charles, and both reared families in the historic valley of Walton.

William Jones was a successful farmer and stockman. When he came to St. Louis at first it had hardly assumed the proportions of a city, but gave promise of a splendid future. He married the daughter of a pioneer after whom the valley was named,—Miss Mary Walton, whose father came out of the state of Georgia and reached the unsettled and unclaimed valley of St. Louis county, to which priority of settlement eventually gave his name, and henceforth it was known as the valley of Walton. Mr. Walton was born in Georgia in the closing days of the eighteenth century and he was a grandson of George Walton, one of the makers and signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mary Walton was first married to a Mr. Bailey, by whom she became the mother of Dr. S. M. Bailey, of Elsberry, Missouri; James H. of the same place and John C., all soldiers of the Confederacy under Price and Shelby. As a result of her union with William Jones, she became the mother of William F., who died in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1911, leaving a family of three sons: Elizabeth married Clede Baird of Louisiana, Missouri; Julia passed away unmarried; and Jesse Barney, of this review. Mrs. Jones died in 1882, and her husband followed her ten years later.

Jesse B. Jones was reared on the farm in Walton valley. He

attended the Benton street school in St. Louis and the law department of Washington University on Seventeenth street. In 1874 the family moved to Lincoln county and lived near Troy for two years, then removing to Frankford, which was their subsequent home. Jesse B. completed his preparation for the law in Pike county and was admitted to the bar in Bowling Green before Judge Hughes in 1891. He opened his office in Frankford and formed a partnership with Jefferson D. Hostetter soon afterward. During several years of his association as a member of this law firm, Mr. Jones was one of the legal representatives of the St. Louis and Hannibal Railroad Company. The activity and prominence of this firm before the courts of this and adjoining counties has been of a strenuous nature, and its record a clean, effective and capable one. Among their noted cases was the one to set aside the will of John Kurz, in which they represented the plaintiff. They won the suit in the circuit court and the estate of some forty thousand dollars was distributed in accordance with their judgment. The firm was associated with Norton and Avery, of Troy, in a personal injury case of Woos vs. the Wabash Railroad Company, wherein they won a verdict for \$15,000. Mr. Jones was associated with Elliott Major in the personal injury case of Richardson vs. the Short Line Railroad Company for \$5,000 for personal injury, securing a judgment, and in the case of Huckstep against the same company a judgment for \$3,000 for personal injury was obtained.

In his public life in the field of politics Mr. Jones began convention work as early as 1876. There has scarce been a convention of the Democratic party in a third of a century which he has not attended, and his activity in behalf of his fellow citizen, Champ Clark of national fame, in all his campaigns for congressional honors and for the nomination for the presidency, is well known. He was one of the delegates to the Joplin convention, which started the speaker upon his popular journey toward the nomination, and joined hands with others in the furnishing of sinews of organization and field work toward a successful termination of the campaign. He was a spectator in the St. Louis convention which nominated William McKinley for president and witnessed the action of the national Democratic convention there when Mr. Parker was named as standard bearer.

Mr. Jones has been interested in agriculture as a farmer about Frankford for more than a quarter of a century. He owns a large acreage of farm land and has other property interests of considerable magnitude, indicating in some measure the substantial results of his life endeavors. He is a stockholder of the Frankford Exchange Bank and has been city attorney for twenty years. His is one of the fine homes of Frankford, built and improved under his own direction. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

On December 22, 1878, Mr. Jones was married at Frankford to Miss Fannie E. Mefford, a daughter of Gabriel P. and Nancy (Fisher) Mefford, both from pioneer Kentucky families of Pike county. Mrs. Jones is a granddaughter of Caleb Jarvis Davis Mefford, who came to Missouri from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1829, and of Mary Hulett Pritchett, a daughter of Gabriel Pritchett, founder of that famous Pike county family. Caleb J. D. Mefford's father was a German and married one Miss Tevis, and both passed away in Kentucky. Several of their children passed their lives in Kentucky, but those who became Missouri citizens were Betsey, who lived at Palmyra and died as Mrs. Ellis Scofield; Andrew; Nathan and one other who lived round about Frankford and Caleb J. D. was the youngest child. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have no issue.

JOHN C. GILLAM is a well known contractor and builder of Center, Missouri, and is a native son of Ralls county, born there on the 9th of September, 1868. He was reared a farmer's son, and in addition to his country school training, was a graduate of the Gem City Business College. His father, John Gillam, passed much of his early life as a carpenter and a builder, and thus it is not unusual or surprising that the son should himself drop into the same trade. He learned the carpenter trade and followed it as a journeyman workman for a matter of four years, then became a contractor in about 1897, since when he has grown more extensively into the business with the passing years. He has done much of the foremost work in his line in and about Center, the Elzea-Hulse building and the People's Bank building being contracts which he handled. He has also done a considerable building in Vandalia, and his execution of his every contract has given added endorsement to his mechanical and business ability. In addition to his contracting business Mr. Gillam has been identified to some degree with the lumber business in Center for the past ten years, and is now interested in the Gillam-Smith Lumber and Mercantile Company as a partner.

Mr. Gillam is the son of John Gillam, a farmer of Dry Fork, who was born in Pennsylvania, on the 24th of June, 1834. He was a son of David Gillam and Lucy (Howser) Gillam, whose children were John Adam; Mary, who married Peter Koontz; John, our subject's father; Thomas; Hannah, the wife of S. Morse; George; David and Lucy Ann.

The first of the name of Gillam came to America something like one hundred and fifty years ago. He was an Englishman, and worked his passage to the New World. Here he married a girl of Dutch ancestry, who, it would seem, was not more financially independent than himself, and after their marriage, which took place as soon as they had discharged the obligations incurred in for transportation to America, they settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The country thereabout was new and their nearest trading post was Hagerstown, Maryland, some sixty miles distant. Among their children were Adam, Jacob, Thomas, Polly, David and John. Little seems to be known of these children, save that Jacob was a soldier of the War of 1812 and that David passed his life in Pennsylvania, employed in farming.

John Gillam, the father of the subject, reached manhood with a mere smattering of an education. By the practical use of figures throughout his early career as a builder, he learned something of the rules of simple addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, but he acquired nothing in the art of construction of language and little in the way of orthography. He was ambitious, be it said for him, and he applied himself diligently to learning the carpenter trade, and when he had completed it he came to the west, where he believed opportunities to be greater. He took train at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and began his career in the new and unsettled west in the state of Iowa. In the east he had been employed at the stipend of five dollars a month, and he was well justified in his belief that he could find a more remunerative wage in the newer country. For some reason, he was not pleased with the situation that confronted him in Iowa and he soon went to St. Louis. His stay there was but brief and marred by illness, and upon his recovery he took boat for Kansas City. It required eleven days to make the trip and he then staged it out to Lawrence, which had just been settled by the Massachusetts colony. He found himself a job at carpenter work just west of that place, and carried his outfit to the place, but his employment was not of a lasting nature,

and soon he moved on to Baldwin, Kansas, then called Palmyra, subsequently moving on to Leavenworth, from which point he crossed the river into Missouri and took work chopping cord-wood. That work completed, he found employment in the harvest field, after which work was a scarcity with him. By this time he had been absent from his Pennsylvania home some five years, and the Civil war was about to be precipitated. He went into eastern Missouri and stopped at Hannibal in about 1861, soon joining a company of Missouri State Militia. He was made first or orderly sergeant of his company, and subsequently became battalion quarter-master sergeant. After scouting and skirmishing with the rebels and bushwhackers and driving them about over Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Boone and other neighboring counties for some two years, the company was disbanded near Hannibal and Mr. Gillam went to work for the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company, now the Burlington, as a carpenter, and he assisted in the building of the first station of the road at St. Joe. After a time he left the service of the company and found employment at his trade and at making bedsteads in Lawrence, Kansas. He next went east to Fort Scott, where he was employed by the government about the fort. He was there when General Price threatened that place and when all able bodied men were called into action for the defense of the town and the commissary and other government stores. Leaving Fort Scott, Mr. Gillam returned to Hannibal and reentered the service of the railroad company.

With the close of the war, Mr. Gillam returned to Pennsylvania and while visiting there several months he followed his trade, returning to Missouri in 1866 and soon locating at Perry, or what later came to be called Perry, for indeed, at the time he located there, it was not a town, the place not being established or founded until full two years later. He is numbered among the pioneer carpenters of the place, and he worked on many of the first stores and residences to be erected there. He performed a great amount of work for Thomas F. Gill, the foremost citizen of the town, the first residence of Mr. Gill in Perry being among Mr. Gillam's work. It was during this era that he married, a Mr. Gill officiating at the ceremony as justice of the peace. Mr. Gillam built houses, barns and structures of every variety all through the country from then until 1910, when he laid aside his tools and settled down to devote his remaining years to work on his Dry Fork Farm.

The wife of John Gillam was Joanna Hilton, an orphaned girl, and both still survive. Their children were: John C.; Luella, the wife of George Street, of Florida, Missouri; and Abraham B., of Orwood, Missouri. The elder Gillam has acted with the Republican party practically all his life since he reached his majority, and has been a man of considerable prominence in his community.

On the 23rd day of December, 1890, John C. Gillam married in Ralls county, Missouri, Miss Fannie M. Smith, the daughter of John B. and Emma (Koontz) Smith. She was one of eight children, the others being: Mollie, the wife of Samuel L. Weaver; Rena, who married Wilk. Gregory; Katie, the wife of John Barger; Bertha, now Mrs. Nat Phillips; Amy, the wife of Clyde Leake and Eula, who married Albert Robinson.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gillam are Emma Leta; Fielder E., Zaner B., J. C., Jr., and Marjorie.

Mr. Gillam is a Mason of the chapter and blue lodge, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church and has served on the Ralls County Republican Central committee in an important capacity.

GEORGE G. SMITH. Six years of continuous service in the office of collector of Howard county have made the name of George G. Smith well known to the people of this part of Northeastern Missouri, where his popularity is firmly established among members of all political parties. Mr. Smith has a wide and varied experience in the field of business and in public office, and his secure position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens has been gained by a career which stands without stain or blemish. George G. Smith was born in Howard county, Missouri, June 21, 1871, a member of an old and honored family that was established in this section of the state in 1844, when the progenitor of the family came here from West Virginia.

Nathaniel Smith, the father of George G., was born in Kanawha county, Virginia (now W. Va.), in 1832, and was twelve years of age when he came to Missouri. Here he grew to manhood on a farm and married May B. Gibson, the daughter of David Gibson, a pioneer settler and slave owner of Howard county who came from Mississippi. During the Civil war, Nathaniel Smith served as a member of the Seventh Texas Infantry in the Confederate army, under Generals Price and Joseph Johnston, eventually surrendering at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. Returning to Missouri, Mr. Smith again took up the pursuits of peace, and continued to be a highly esteemed citizen of his locality until his death in 1871. His wife passed away at the age of forty years, having been the mother of eight children, of whom four are living: A. M., of Montana; Mrs. W. O. Settle, of Murphysboro, Illinois; Mrs. J. T. Watkins, of New Franklin, Missouri; and George G.

George G. Smith was brought up on the Howard county farm, and was reared to habits of industry, thrift and integrity. His education was secured in the public schools and Central College. He learned the printer's trade in the offices of the *Howard County News*, at New Franklin; he then went to St. Louis, where he began clerking, and was in that city at the time of the disastrous cyclone which struck that city and its vicinity in 1896. On leaving St. Louis, Mr. Smith became student of the Parsons Horological School at Peoria, Illinois, but gave up the occupation of educator to enter the employ of A. J. Furr, with whom he continued for three years. In March, 1907, Mr. Smith was elected county collector of Howard county, and settled in Fayette, where he has since resided. His signal services during his first term of office, caused him to be elected to succeed himself and he is now serving his second term. He is a man of much more than ordinary executive ability, and has discharged the duties of his office in a faithful and conscientious manner, fairly earning the regard and esteem of his constituents.

On November 29, 1901, Mr. Smith was married (first) to Burchie L. Fugate, daughter of Judge Frederick Fugate, and she died February 2, 1911, having been the mother of one child: Fugate Nathaniel. On March 10, 1912, Mr. Smith was married (second) to Edna E. Fugate, a cousin of his first wife and daughter of S. B. Fugate, of Howard county. Mr. and Mrs. Fugate are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are widely and favorably known in religious and social circles of the city. He holds G. G. S. membership in the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and has numerous friends in public and fraternal centers.

HON. DAVID BAGBY. Many of Northeastern Missouri's most distinguished public officials are products of the farm, men reared to agricultural pursuits, whose success in the handling of their personal affairs has caused them to be chosen to fill public office and who have

proven the fact that an agricultural training is a good preparation for a life of official usefulness. In this class stands the Hon. David Bagby, probate judge of Howard county, who for many years has been engaged in tilling the soil and who is now the owner of four hundred acres of well-cultivated land located three and one-half miles north of Fayette. Judge Bagby was born near Trenton, in Grundy county, Missouri, October 2, 1858, and belongs to one of the old and honored families of Randolph and Howard counties, members of which have distinguished themselves in civil and military life, in the professions and in business.

The Missouri founder of the Bagby family came to this state from Kentucky, and here Capt. John W. Bagby, father of Judge Bagby, was born. The captain was a wagon-maker in early life, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war enlisted in the American army and participated in that struggle. At its close he returned to the pursuits of peace, but again left his home during the Civil war, and held a captain's commission under Generals Price and Joseph Johnson, fighting gallantly throughout the war between the states and being wounded on three occasions in action. When hostilities had closed, he returned to Roanoke, Missouri, and there took up the study of law, and after his admission to the bar rose to a prominent place in his profession. He was widely known in Northeastern Missouri in his day, and was a man of distinguished military appearance, being over six feet tall and weighing in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds. Captain Bagby married Elizabeth Terrill, daughter of James Terrill, a native of Kentucky, and an early pioneer of Northeastern Missouri, and to this union there were born children as follows: David; Lewis C., a railroad man living in Springfield, Missouri; R. M., of Fayette; and Elizabeth, living in Illinois. The family affiliated with the Christian church, in which Captain Bagby was a deacon for many years, and his political belief was that of the Democratic party.

David Bagby received his education in the public schools of his native vicinity, was reared to habits of industry and sobriety, and brought up to be a farmer. When a young man he secured employment on the farm of James Denny, near Armstrong, in Howard county, where he worked for twelve years, then embarking in agricultural work on his own account. He has been successful in his farming and stock raising operations, and is now the owner of one of the best properties in Howard county, a tract of four hundred acres located three and one-half miles north of Fayette. This he has brought to a high state of cultivation, his flowing grain fields and wide stretches of meadow land reflecting the care that has been expended upon them, while his residence, barns and outbuildings are modern in architecture and substantial in construction. A Democrat in his political views, in 1910, he became the candidate for probate judge of his district, and was elected by a satisfactory majority. He has proven an efficient and popular public official, and no citizen stands higher in the regard and esteem of his fellow men. Fraternally, Judge Bagby is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Masons and I. O. O. F., and holds membership in the Knights Templar No. 48, at Fayette. He is a deacon in the Christian church and a man of many excellent traits of character, and a pleasant personality has gained for him a number of sincere friends.

In 1880, Judge Bagby was married to Miss Narcissa Denny, who died after the birth of her child, J. H. Bagby, now a resident of Centuria, Missouri. The judge's second marriage was to Cora Lee Underwood, daughter of Hugh Underwood, of Johnson county, Missouri,

and a woman of intelligence and Christian character. Two children have been born to this union: David C., a student in the public schools; and Narcissa Lee.

WILLIAM SHAFROTH. One who holds a place of marked prominence among the substantial and influential business men of Howard county, Missouri, is William Shafroth, president of the Fayette Mill Mercantile Company, of Fayette, who has experienced over a half-century of business activity in this city and within a very short distance of where he was born. John Shafroth, his father, was a native of Switzerland, who had emigrated to the United States in 1838 and very shortly afterward located in Howard county, Missouri, where he became one of the settlers and business men of Fayette. Here he continued in the mercantile business until his death in 1866. Six children came to him and his wife, the latter of whom was Annie Aull as a maiden, and to whom he was married at Boonville, Missouri; they are: Mrs. Sophia Hale, of Junction City, Missouri; Mrs. Laura Segar, of Lansing, Michigan; Mrs. John Bradley, of Fayette, Missouri; Caroline, who became the wife of Dr. U. S. Wright, of Fayette, and is now deceased; William Shafroth, of this review; and John Shafroth, the present governor of Colorado. The mother, a firm and devout member of the Baptist church, passed away at the age of seventy-five. Governor John Shafroth was born in Fayette, Missouri, June 9, 1854. He grew to manhood here and received a good literary education at Central College, later, or in 1875, graduating in law from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. For the practice of his profession he went to Denver, Colorado, where he advanced rapidly as a lawyer and soon became prominent in politics in that state, serving from 1895 to 1905 as a congressman from that state. He has strict opinions as to right and wrong, even in political affairs, and has become known all over Colorado and largely through the west as "Honest John." He resigned his seat in congress because he became convinced that there had been fraud practiced in securing his election and he was unwilling to serve under those conditions. In 1911 he became governor of Colorado and his administration as executive head of that state has been progressive and in consistent keeping with his own firm character. His wife, also a native of Howard county, Missouri, is remembered here by her maiden name of Virginia Morrison, and her grandfather was one of the early state treasurers of Missouri. Governor and Mrs. Shafroth have three sons, of whom one is in the United States navy, another is a lawyer, and the youngest is now a student in the alma mater of his father, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

William Shafroth, second child, was born December 31, 1844, in a home that stood on the ground now occupied by the Commercial Bank of Fayette. He received his education in the public schools of Fayette and at the age of fourteen began to acquire business experience as a clerk in his father's store. He continued with the mercantile line of business until 1889, when he entered the milling business. In that year he, with J. H. Armstrong and M. A. Boyd, built the Fayette Flouring Mills. Along in the '90s Mr. Armstrong sold his interest to the other two partners and in 1902 Mr. Shafroth purchased the interest of Mr. Boyd and at that time organized the Fayette Mill Mercantile Company, with William Shafroth as president, M. L. McQuilty as vice president and A. B. Cloud as secretary. The mill was originally built for a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, but the increase of business demanded an increase in capacity, which has now been made two hundred barrels per day. The company has always done a large

mercantile business, handling an immense amount of corn and home-grown clover seeds. In 1907 the mill company built an additional storage elevator for wheat which has a capacity for about 125,000 bushels. Their leading brands of flour are the Premium High Patent and the Missionary Extra Patent. Early in his business career Mr. Shafroth was extensively engaged in the tobacco business and was one of the leading manufacturers of tobacco at Fayette, buying on an average of 500,000 pounds of leaf tobacco annually. Thus for nearly half a century he has been of the active, energetic, enterprising and efficient business men of Fayette, a citizen of the progressive order and in every relation of life one of the most worthy of men. Certainly no review of the men who have made Northeastern Missouri would be complete without mention of William Shafroth. He has traveled extensively in the west, but has found his old Missouri home the fairest spot of all to him.

JASPER THOMPSON. The profession of law is one that demands undivided attention, rather than ordinary ability, and careful training. The legist of today, if he is engaged in active practice in all the courts, is kept busy in keeping abreast of the various decisions that may establish a precedent and so change jurisprudence, but in spite of the exacting demands of their profession, many members thereof have found time to interest themselves in other lines of endeavor and to add to their communities' prosperity and advancement by their connection with commercial and financial projects. In this connection, it will not be inappropriate to briefly sketch the career of Jasper Thompson, one of the ablest members of the Howard county bar, a directing factor in the affairs of the Howard County Fair Association, and a man who has for years identified himself with matters of a business nature, in connection with his large general law practice. Mr. Thompson was born near Jackmon's Mills, Howard county, Missouri, January 26, 1870, and is a son of George W. Thompson. The family is an old and honored one in Howard county, and was founded here at an early day by the paternal grandparents of Jasper Thompson, who came from Virginia. George W. Thompson married Eliza Ferbis, who was born in Missouri, and was a great-grandniece of the famous Daniel Boone. They had a family of four sons and three daughters, as follows: Jasper, who resides in Fayette; Elias, conducting the old farm on which he was born; R. W., a railroad fireman, who met his death in an accident, in 1910, when thirty-three years of age, leaving a widow and one child; Eddie; one daughter who died in childhood; another, who passed away in infancy; and Sidney, of Fayette, with Carl Jayger.

Jasper Thompson was reared on the old home farm in Howard county, and received a public school education. It was his father's intention that he should follow in his foot-steps and engage upon an agricultural career, but the youth had other views as to his subsequent life, and spent much of his spare time in home study. For nine and one-half years he worked for L. S. Prosser Dry Goods Company, and after spending some time in studying law under the preceptorship of O. S. Barton, entered Central College. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar at Fayette, and here he has since remained in general practice. Perhaps the highest type of character is displayed by the judicial mind, and to maintain the judicial poise and retain friendships is one of the best evidences of worth and integrity. In this Mr. Thompson has shown himself an able and astute legist, for, in spite of the numerous cases in which he has been engaged, he still retains the friendships of former years, and no citizen holds the respect and esteem of his fellow-men in a greater degree.

In 1907, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Jennie Barton, a sister of O. S. Barton. Mr. Thompson has not devoted all of his time to his profession, as he is interested in the Howard County Fair Association, in which he is the owner of one-tenth of the stock. He serves in the capacity of secretary of this organization, of which he is an enthusiastic "booster," and much of its success are due to his efforts. He holds a directorship in the Commercial Bank of Fayette, and has identified himself with various movements calculated to be of benefit to the city. Fraternally, he is connected with the local lodge of the I. O. O. F. A self-made man and self-educated, Mr. Thompson takes a pardonable degree of pride in what he has been able to accomplish, not only in a material way, but in the matter of friendships, while his rise in public esteem has been continuous as a lawyer, as a business man and as a citizen.

PROF. A. H. MONSEES. The enterprise and progressive spirit of the people of Fayette, Missouri, are reflected in the advantages that are being given their children in an educational way, for no city of its size in Northeastern Missouri can boast of more thoroughly equipped institutions of learning. Erected in the years 1911 and 1912, the Fayette public school building, costing \$60,000, is a structure of modern architecture, containing sixteen rooms, with 520 pupils and 13 teachers. Included in this handsome building are an auditorium, capable of seating five hundred people, with orchestra chairs, full stage and equipment, and a laboratory where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy and pyrotechny may be performed. At the head of this excellent system is Prof. A. H. Monsees, and here also the people of the city may be congratulated upon their good judgment and foresight, for this gentleman has proven himself the right man for the right place, an educator who possesses the rare ability of imparting his knowledge to others, and an executive whose administration of the duties of his office have made him popular alike with pupils and teachers.

Professor A. H. Monsees, superintendent of schools, was born February 19, 1880, in Pettis county, Missouri, and is a son of John H. and Margaret (Kahrs) Monsees. His father, a native of Germany, was brought to the United States at the age of four years by his parents, who settled in Missouri, and there he was educated, grew to manhood, and engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Civil war, John H. Monsees enlisted in a Missouri regiment of volunteer infantry, in the Federal army, and served therewith until his capture by the Confederates. On being paroled, he received his honorable discharge and returned to the peaceful pursuits of farming and stock raising, in which he was engaged during the active years of his life. He was married to Margaret Kahrs, who was born in Pettis county, and whose parents, natives of Germany, came to Missouri via New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Monsees were the parents of three sons and three daughters.

A. H. Monsees received his early education in the public schools, and his boyhood was spent on the home farm, where he built up a hearty and robust physique. He began teaching in the rural schools of Pettis county at the age of twenty-one years, and since that time has been connected with the graded schools in one or another capacity; he was principal of the Malta Bend schools for two years, where he had charge of five teachers and was superintendent of the Tipton schools for three years where there were nine teachers. Feeling the need of further preparation for his profession, he entered Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Missouri, where he received the degree of A. B., in 1911, and in 1912 received the degree of B. S. from the University of Mis-

souri, graduating with high honors. Coming to Fayette, he was elected to the office of superintendent of schools in April, 1911, and in September entered upon the duties of his office, which he has discharged to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Professor Monsees was married at Malta Bend, Saline county, Missouri, to Miss Blanche Fulton, daughter of Everett Fulton, of that place, and to this union there has been born one son: Everett Fulton Monsees, born in January, 1911.

WINCHESTER DAVIS. Most intimately associated with the welfare of any live, growing community are its real estate interests, and a city's growth and development depends largely upon the character and abilities of the men whose activities are devoted to promoting its importance along this line. Theirs is a vocation which directly affects their community, for without their ability to instill confidence in the minds of prospective investors, the capital necessary to finance municipal growth could not be obtained, realty values would languish and general business depression would be the natural result. The city of Fayette, Missouri, has been fortunate in having among its business men, individuals whose activities in the real estate line have conduced to the general welfare, and whose high reputation and business integrity have served to gain and maintain general confidence, and to them must be given the credit for the city's importance as a commercial and industrial center of Northeastern Missouri. Among those who have gained prominence in the real estate field, Winchester Davis holds a foremost position. He was born June 30, 1844, and is a son of Col. Joe Davis.

Colonel Joe Davis was born in Kentucky, a member of an old and honored family of the Blue Grass State, was reared in the vicinity of Hopkinsville, and as a lad of fourteen years, in 1818, accompanied his father, Edward Davis, to Howard county, Missouri. He grew to manhood on the land which had been entered by his father from the government, and became a surveyor, assisting in the survey of the old trail through Missouri. Subsequently, he turned his attention to the law, studied at St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar, and eventually rose to a high position in his profession. He also was successful in agricultural pursuits, amassing a tract of two thousand acres, which he worked with 75 negro slaves, and was known as a typical southern planter, dispensing hospitality to all who visited his estate. Colonel Davis was a man of fine physique and military bearing, was noted for his integrity and courage, and was an expert marksman, being able to hit a 25-cent piece at 40 rods. He died, respected by his entire community, when 67 years of age. Colonel Davis was married to Sarah E. Greene, also a member of an old Kentucky family, and she died at the age of seventy years, having been the mother of these children: Mrs. R. H. Ober, of St. Louis; Winchester; Ida, wife of W. T. Williams; and Smith.

Winchester Davis was reared on the old plantation home where he was born, and was given excellent educational advantages. As a young man he entered the real estate business, and has been a promoter on an extensive scale, handling thousands of acres in Missouri and Texas, and traveling through the North, East, West and South in the prosecution of his business. He has put through some of the largest land deals that have ever been recorded in the state, and his operations have served in material manner to advance the interests of his native locality. A man of shrewdness, foresight and good judgment, he has been able to recognize opportunities, to grasp them and to carry them through to

a successful conclusion, but his enterprises have always been of a strictly legitimate nature and he has thus firmly established himself in the confidence of his associates and the public at large. His long career in the business arena has gained him a wide acquaintance, and a frank and genial personality has been the medium through which he has made many friends.

On November 10, 1865, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Estelle Prewitt, eldest daughter of R. T. Prewitt, deceased, a prominent lawyer. She is a graduate of Howard Payne College and also attended University at Monticello, Illinois. She is a member of one of Howard county's pioneer families. To this union there have been born children as follows: R. Prewitt Davis, the oldest child, who died in Kansas, leaving a wife and six children; Martha, the wife of W. B. Cully, a prominent stockman of Chariton county, Missouri; Wendell P., connected with the Cloquet Lumber Company, of Minnesota; Trimble P., connected with the same concern; Leonard, a salesman in a shoe store; and Lionel, a lawyer at 602 Commercial building, St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM J. MEGRAW. A fine representative of the business men of Howard county, William J. Megraw is prominently identified with the industrial interests of Fayette, being one of its leading contractors and builders. He was born and reared in Fayette, where his father, Joseph Megraw, who is now living retired from active pursuits, was for upwards of half a century successfully employed in business as a lumber manufacturer and dealer, and as a builder and contractor.

Brought up in Fayette, William J. Megraw acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, and later attended Central College, where he took an active part in athletics, as a member of the Central Base Ball Team, winning a good record. At the age of seventeen years he began learning the trade of a mechanic with his father, and when familiar with all of its details was admitted to partnership with his father, and became prominent in advancing the building interests of Fayette, erecting many of the leading public building and private residences of the town, and of the surrounding country.

Mr. Megraw increased his operations from time to time, becoming the leading manufacturer of cement blocks, and taking large contracts for block work and street paving. He has filled large contracts both for the town and for private parties, building many of the cement walks in the town, and paving streets, among the more important of his contracts having been the paving, for three-fourths of a mile, of Davis street, a splendid piece of work, which is the pride of Fayette and her people, it having been completed in 1910. Mr. Megraw employs twelve men in the busy season, and endeavors at all times to have his work done on time, and in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Megraw first became identified with the Fayette Fire Company as captain of the Hook and Ladder Company, but was afterwards elected chief of the company, a position in which he has since served most intelligently and satisfactorily, taking no salary for his work. This company has done efficient work on many occasions, through its efforts having saved from destruction by fire the courthouse, the First Methodist Episcopal church, the Collar & Kelley block, and other public buildings and private residences. Mr. Megraw gives close attention to his business, is prudent in the management of his affairs and strictly honorable in his dealings, and has won to an eminent degree the confidence and respect of his friends and associates. He has a firm belief that Fayette will continue its advancement in financial and industrial movements, and has invested to a considerable extent in Fayette property.

HARRY McCULLOUGH. The Sunny Hill Stock Farm, in Richmond township, Howard county, four and a half miles southwest of Fayette, is a center for the industry which has made Missouri famous. Harry McCullough & Sons are the proprietors of this fine farm of six hundred acres, and they are keen business men and fine citizens of one of the finest old counties of Northeast Missouri.

Harry McCullough was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on April 25, 1852. His grandfather, John McCullough, was born in Scotland, came to America with his parents in 1792, and from Pennsylvania finally moved to Ohio. Alexander McCullough, the father, was born in Ohio, and married Bethann Hammond, a native of Ohio and of English and German ancestry. The parents moved to Howard county, Missouri, in 1872, and spent the rest of their lives here, the father dying at the age of sixty-four and the mother at the age of sixty. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: David, Mary, Harry, Clara, George, Charles and Margaret. The father was Republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church. A man of vigorous constitution, weighing two hundred pounds, he spent a lifetime of industry and gained the thorough esteem of every community in which he lived. His oldest son, David, had volunteered from Jefferson county, Ohio, and served as a Union soldier.

Harry McCullough was reared and educated in Ohio, attending public school and college, and afterwards taught school for awhile. On December 9, 1880, he married Miss Ella Lientz, who was born in Boone county, Missouri, and received her education in the college at Columbia. After more than thirty years of married companionship she passed away in March, 1911. She had been a devoted wife and mother, and took much interest in the work and welfare of women in this state. Her three children are: Montgomery L., who married Erla Potts, of St. Louis, and they have two sons, Montgomery and John Harry; Bethann, the wife of Harry Dale, of Springfield, Missouri; and Carlos Harry, a student in the Kemper Military College at Boonville.

In politics Mr. McCullough is independent. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, and his son, Montgomery, is a thirty-second degree Mason. This son has had occasion to travel extensively through old Mexico, and speaks the language of the country fluently.

The Sunny Hill farm is noted as a producing center of jacks, jennets, cattle and sheep. Old Mexico is a market for many carloads that leave this farm. For the past twenty-five years they have also kept herds of fine bred Swiss and Holstein cattle. During the season of 1912 McCullough & Sons have sent upwards of twelve carloads of fine stock to Mexico, and every animal that goes off their place gets the best market price. The proprietors have been in the stock business many years, and have built up a reputation such that they could not afford to handle anything but the very best in their line. Personally they are genial gentlemen, and the hospitality of the Sunny Hill home is known far and wide.

N. CORDELL TINDALL. To the city man who has never had the opportunity of visiting a modern Northeastern Missouri country homestead, the mention of farming brings to mind a team of hot, tired horses, a scorching, sun-baked field, and a horny-handed son of the soil toiling laboriously behind a hand plow from sun-up to sunset. Those who hold such ideas of agricultural life would be considerably surprised should they visit Walnut Hill Farm, the property of N. Cordell Tindall, in Howard county. True, industrious labor is still a

necessary part of farm work, but power farm machinery has taken the place of the crude instruments of the pioneer settlers, the vocation of farming is now paying good profits to those who follow it intelligently, and the agriculturist finds that he can better prosecute his activities and obtain more satisfactory results if he observes reasonable hours and enjoys periods of recreation.

N. Cordell Tindall, who belongs to the modern, progressive class of farmers, was born in Howard county, Missouri, November 15, 1852, and is a son of Cordell Tindall, a grandson of Obediah Tindall, of Culpepper county, Kentucky, and a great-grandson of Obediah Tindall of Virginia. The Tindall family was founded in Howard county, Missouri, in 1818, the grandfather passing his life in agricultural pursuits near the old Trails Road, where he died. Cordell Tindall was born in that vicinity, and was married to Lucina Kingsbury in 1844, she being a daughter of Jerry Kingsbury, of Massachusetts, and Elizabeth Scotten Kingsbury, of North Carolina, who came to Howard county in 1817. Cordell Tindall settled on Walnut Hill farm after his marriage, and there continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, May 18, 1855, when thirty years of age, his birth having occurred March 8, 1825. He and his wife had the following children: Henry C., who died in 1894; Milton K., who passed away in 1883; M. F., who is farming a part of the old homestead; Lucy Elizabeth, deceased; and N. Cordell. The mother of these children, who died in 1898, was a woman of education and refinement, being a graduate of Mt. Pleasant Academy, where her principal was Prof. Wm. Switzer.

Reared to agricultural pursuits and taught to be honest and reliable, N. Cordell Tindall grew to manhood on the home farm and was given excellent educational advantages, attending the public schools, William Jewell College and Central College. He was married April 11, 1883, to Ella Eaton, a woman of intelligence and many social graces, who was educated at Howard Payne College, a daughter of George C. and Mary (Patrick) Eaton. After their marriage they settled on Walnut Hill Farm, a tract of 240 acres of valuable land, on which are located a modern residence, large barns and substantial outbuildings, located five miles from Fayette and near Mount Moriah church. In addition to general farming, Mr. Tindall carries on horse breeding and raises fine Angus cattle, which bring top-notch prices in the markets. Mr. Tindall is known as a scientific farmer, one who realizes the benefit of modern methods and the use of power machinery, and as a citizen he is held in high esteem, his name ever being connected with movements which have for their object the betterment of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Tindall have had the following children: Frank E., born June 16, 1884, who died December 19, 1888; Cordell H., born May 4, 1890, who was married September 25, 1912, to Nora B. Wayland, of Fayette, Missouri; and Robert Kingsbury, who is a student in Columbia University. Mr. Tindall is a Baptist in his religious belief, while his wife is a member of the Christian church. During their long residence in this county they have gathered about them a wide acquaintance, among which they number numerous sincere friends.

J. ROMEO HUGHES. Howard county is admirably located for the successful prosecution of farming, for the soil is exceedingly fertile, the climatic conditions almost ideal, and transportation facilities unsurpassed. However, although the agriculturist here has these advantages, he cannot compete successfully with others unless he carries on his operations according to modern ideas, and uses improved machinery and up-to-date methods in his work. That the majority of the farmers here

are progressive men is proven by the number of finely developed farms to be found all over Howard county, a fact that has very materially raised the standard of excellence here and placed Howard among the leading counties in agriculture in Northeastern Missouri. One of the men who has assisted in bringing about this desirable consummation is J. Romeo Hughes, proprietor of Plum Grove Farm, and a man who has been closely identified with the agricultural history of Howard county. Mr. Hughes was born on the farm on which he now lives in Howard county, Missouri, August 30, 1833, a son of William Hughes, Jr. His paternal grandfather, William Hughes, Sr., was of Welsh ancestry, and was for many years engaged in conducting a plantation in Jessamine county, Kentucky. There his son, also named William, grew to manhood and married Anna M. Morison, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of William Morison, and a sister of Judge Alfred W. Morison, former state treasurer of Missouri. William and Ann M. Hughes came to Missouri in 1818, locating on the hill where J. R. Hughes now has his home, and there William Hughes built a tanyard and did an excellent business, having the contract for tanning all the boots and shoes that were manufactured in this section during the early days. He was also engaged in farming and stock raising and was rapidly becoming one of his community's leading citizens, when his death occurred in 1837, when he was but forty-five years of age. His widow survived him until 1863, and was sixty-five years old at the time of her death. They had the following children: A. F., who was a soldier in the Mexican war; William, who died in 1892, was also a Mexican war veteran, and passed away in San Francisco, California; John L., who died in Howard county in 1901; Mrs. Leland Wright, deceased; Mrs. A. L. Davis, deceased; George R., living in Southwestern Oklahoma; J. Romeo; and J. T. J., living in California.

J. Romeo Hughes has spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits and is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of his part of the county. Plum Grove farm, a fine tract of 426 acres, is situated four and one-half miles from Fayette, and has the best of improvements, including a brick residence, surrounded by stately shade trees and a wide and well-kept lawn. The substantial barns and outbuildings, the well-repaired fences, the flowing fields and wide pastures of blue grass, all testify to thrift, industry and able management, while the generous hospitality that is tendered to visitors suggests the old pioneer or the Southern planter.

Mr. Hughes was married November 26, 1857, in Howard county, to Miss P. A. Wilcoxson, who was born on a farm in this section, daughter of Joseph N. and Amanda (Stapleton) Wilcoxson. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are parents of the following children: Judge J. W., who is serving his third term on the bench of the superior court of Sacramento, California; William, representative of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Kansas City, Missouri; two daughters, Minnie and Gussie; and two sons: Morrison, who is assisting his father on the old homestead, and J. Romeo, Jr., a well-known attorney of Sacramento, California. Mrs. Hughes was born May 23, 1837, and died September 3, 1892.

Mr. Hughes and his son are engaged in raising pure-bred Polled Angus cattle, with which they have met with gratifying success. They are known as leaders in all movements tending to benefit Howard county and its people, and are earnest supporters of good citizenship and education.

ALFRED W. MORRISON. The pioneers of Howard county have done their work, and the result of their efforts is shown today in the magnificently developed farms, flourishing towns and cities, splendidly kept

roads and perfectly equipped schools. All this was not brought about in a day, but is the result of years of unceasing endeavor, coupled with constant faith in the locality and appreciation of its possibilities. One of the representative farmers of this locality, who belongs to an old and honored pioneer family, is Alfred W. Morrison, who is engaged in operating the well-known Morrison homestead, Lilac Hill, where he was born.

Judge Alfred W. Morrison, grandfather of Alfred W., was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, and there resided until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he came to Howard county with his mother, step-father and sisters, about 1818, settling on the present farm of Mr. Morrison. He became one of the most prominent stock raisers and farmers of his locality, and served three terms as state treasurer of Missouri, being the only man to serve three consecutive terms in that capacity. Judge Morrison married a Miss Jackson, daughter of Capt. John Jackson, of an old and highly respected family of Howard county, and they had these children: William, John L., Capt. Samuel C., who was a gallant officer during the Civil war, James P., and Preston E. After the death of Judge Morrison's father, his widow married Lawrence Jones Daly, a teacher and college graduate, who was of Irish parentage, and they had daughters as follows: Louisa, who married Judge John Sebree, and became the mother of Admiral Sebree of the United States Navy; Mrs. Samuel Major, who became the mother of General Major, and Samuel Major, the latter a noted attorney of Fayette; Mrs. William C. Boone; and Mrs. Dr. John A. Talbot, the mother of Bishop Talbot of the Episcopal church. Judge Morrison left a farm of one thousand acres and was decidedly successful from a material standpoint, but his true worth was shown by the respect and esteem in which he was held by members of all political parties, and by the warm affection of his hosts of friends.

James P. Morrison, son of Judge Morrison, and father of Alfred W., was born in 1832, on the old homestead, was there reared and educated in the schools of Fayette, and at the age of twenty-four years was married to Carrie Stewart, daughter of Hugh Stewart, who came at an early day to Howard county, from Kentucky. Seven children were born to this union: Alfred W.; Bessie, the wife of W. W. Ferguson of Rich-Hill, Missouri; Minnie; Mary; Rena, wife of Warren Bailey, of St. Louis; Dr. C. S., of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and James B., of San Antonio, Texas. The mother still survives and makes her home on the old homestead.

The whole career of Alfred W. Morrison has been spent on Lilac Hill farm, so called because of the beautiful lilac bushes which were planted some eighty years ago, and which still flourish. The two-story brick residence on this property overlooks the city of Fayette, being but one mile therefrom, and is an ideal country home, equipped with all modern conveniences and comforts. Like his father and grandfather, Mr. Morrison is an enterprising, industrious and highly skilled agriculturist and stock-raiser, and bears a firmly-established reputation for integrity and uprightness of character. Few men have a wider acquaintance in this part of the county, and none have a wider circle of personal friends. Mr. Morrison has never married.

JOHN E. STAPLETON. In Howard county the name Stapleton has for years been associated with agricultural operations on a large scale, and the Stapleton homestead in Richmond township easily takes rank among the best to be found in Northeast Missouri.

John E. Stapleton represents the third generation of this family in

Howard county. He inherited large landed possessions, and has used his fine business ability both in the use and extension of his large property. His home farm was his birthplace, where he was born on September 25, 1861. His father, George W. Stapleton, Jr., was born at the same place. The founder of the family name and fortunes in this old Missouri county was George W. Stapleton, Sr., who was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, whence he moved to Missouri and did an important share in the pioneer development of Howard county. His wife's name was Eliza, and they were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom grew up, but are now deceased.

George W. Jr., the father, was a lifelong resident of Howard county. He married Martha Cornelison, a native of Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky. They were the parents of only two children, and one of the sons died young. The mother died in 1866 at the age of twenty-seven, and the father lived to the age of sixty. At his death he left fifteen hundred acres of land as the heritage of his son John. As a farmer he had been an extensive producer of hemp and tobacco, and before the war worked his land with many slaves. His tobacco he shipped direct to Liverpool, England. He was one of the largest tax payers in Howard county. He was a man of vigorous constitution, and firmly adhered to the substantial principles of business conduct. He was a Democrat in politics, liberal in religious affairs, while his wife was a member of the Christian church.

The old farm in Richmond township has many associations for John E. Stapleton, for his earliest recollections concern the environment there during the sixties and seventies. He enjoyed liberal advantages as a boy and after his public schooling attended the Central College.

In 1903 he married Miss Florence Condron, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Condron, who had five children, one son and four daughters. Mrs. Stapleton was educated in Howard Payne College, and before her marriage was a popular teacher in the local schools. Mr. Stapleton and wife have two sons, John E. Jr., and James C.

Mr. Stapleton's farm lands comprise about two thousand acres, in several different farms, all well improved. He raises cattle, usually keeping about three hundred head. He has a number of tenants, and through their labors his land produces a large amount of grain.

URIAH S. WRIGHT, M. D. For more than forty years has this venerable and honored physician and surgeon been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Fayette, the judicial center of Howard county, and no citizen of this section of the state has a more determinate hold upon popular confidence and affection. He has long controlled a large and representative practice, widely disseminated, and his indefatigable devotion to his work has shown his deep appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of the exacting and humane profession to which he has given himself with all of zeal and ability. He is one of the leading members of the medical profession in Northeastern Missouri, has served as president of the Missouri State Medical Society, and as a citizen he has ever stood ready to aid those measures and enterprises which tend to promote the general welfare of the community. He has been "guide, philosopher and friend" to many of the leading families of Howard and adjoining counties, and to him has come a gracious reward in the love and esteem of so wide a circle of friends as comes to few men in the common walks of life. There is special pleasure in being able to present in this publication even a brief review of the career of Dr. Wright, and further interest attaches to such consideration by reason of his being a

scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the county in which he has lived and labored to goodly ends.

Dr. Uriah Seabree Wright was born in Richmond township, Howard county, February 1, 1847, in Fayette. He is a son of Leland and Catherine (Hughes) Wright, the former of whom was born at Madison Courthouse, Virginia, a representative of one of the old and influential families of that historic commonwealth, and the latter of whom was born at Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of William Hughes. The marriage of Dr. Wright's parents was solemnized in Howard county, Missouri, and upon coming to Missouri they established their home in Howard county, where the father became a prosperous farmer and stock-grower. He was a man of superior intellectuality and strong individuality, earnest and sincere in all of the relations of life and kindly and tolerant in his judgment of his fellow men. He was a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and both he and his wife were most zealous members of the Baptist church, in which he served many years as deacon. The family name has been one that has stood exponent of productive effort in times of peace and utmost loyalty in the warfare in which the nation has been involved, representatives of the family having been valiant soldiers in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, as well as the War of 1812. John Wright, grandfather of the Doctor, was a prominent and influential citizen of Madison county, Virginia, and one of his sons, Uriah, was for many years one of the representative members of the bar of St. Louis, Missouri. Leland Wright continued to reside in Howard county until his death, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his loved companion and helpmeet passed to the life eternal at the age of eighty years, secure in the love of all who had come within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the three children Dr. Uriah S., of this review, was the first in order of birth; Nancy is the wife of Robert S. Walker, of St. Louis, Missouri, prominent judge of that city, and Katie died at the age of about twenty-two years.

Dr. Uriah S. Wright passed his childhood days on the home farm and after duly profiting by the privileges afforded in the common schools of the period he entered Center College, at Fayette, this state, where he pursued high academic studies. He began the study of medicine at Salisbury, Chariton county, Missouri, under effective private preceptorship, and for a period of about five years he was independently engaged in the drug business at Salisbury. In 1871 he was graduated in the St. Louis Medical College, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and during the long intervening period he has been engaged in active general practice in Howard county, with residence and professional headquarters in the county seat, Fayette. He has endured many hardships and vicissitudes in ministering to those in affliction, as he has traversed many weary miles, in summer's heat and winter's tempests, often over roads nearly impassable, in order to succor those in distress and suffering. His has been a life of self-abnegation and utmost faithfulness to duty, and well it is that he holds to himself the loving regard of those in whose homes he has been a veritable messenger of mercy and help. He has found satisfaction in keeping himself abreast of advances made in medical and surgical science, and his medical library is one of select and comprehensive order, embracing the best of standard and periodical literature of technical sort. He is a member of the American Medical Association, has served as president of the Missouri State Medical Society and was one of the organizers of the Howard County Medical Society. Genial and considerate at all times, he has the high regard of his professional con-

freres as well as of the entire populace of his home city and county, where not to know him is virtually to argue one's self unknown. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance, and has been for many years a deacon in the Baptist church of Fayette, in which his first and his present wife likewise proved most faithful workers.

At the age of twenty-seven years Dr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Shaffroth, who was born and reared in Howard county and who completed her education in Howard Payne College, at Fayette. She was a woman of most winning personality, was a devoted wife and mother and was a most gracious chatelaine of the home over which she presided. She was a sister of Hon. John T. Shaffroth, a former governor of the state of Colorado, and now a senator from the same state, and was a member of one of the well-known pioneer families of Howard county. She was summoned to eternal rest in 1889, and was survived by five children, concerning whom the following brief data are given: Uriah S., Jr., was graduated in the Kansas City Medical College and is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Kansas City; Anna L., who was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools is now a principal of the public school at Bozeman, Montana; Nannie Louisa, principal of the musical department in Howard Payne College at Fayette; John, who is a veterinary surgeon by profession, is engaged in practice at Salisbury, Chariton county; and Caroline is a successful and popular teacher in private schools of Howard county, this state, holding diploma from Central College and Howard Payne College. In 1890 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Wright to Miss Willie S. Swinney, who has proved a devoted helpmeet and who is a popular factor in the church and social activities of her home city. She was born at Bedford, Virginia, and is a daughter of the late John Swinney, a well-known citizen of Bedford, Virginia. Of the second marriage have been born three sons, and these fine youngsters give life and brightness to the family circle, their names being here entered in respective order of birth,—Frank W., Benjamin G., and Robert Swinney.

Enjoying the gracious associations of an ideal home and surrounded by a host of friends who are tried and true, Dr. Wright, who still remains "in the harness" and finds pleasure in his professional labors, may well felicitate himself that his "lines are cast in pleasant places" and that he has not been denied a recompense for his many years of earnest and arduous endeavor as a true friend of humanity.

ALBERT L. KIRBY. The life of every public man possesses interest to his fellow-citizens, particularly if his abilities have elevated him to honorable office in which he has displayed honest effort and fidelity in the performance of its responsibilities. Pre-eminently is this true when the official is a native-born citizen of the county he serves, and especially is interest excited when the subject is so well known and honored a man as Albert L. Kirby, circuit clerk of Howard county. Whatever success has come to Mr. Kirby has been gained through the medium of his own efforts, for his youth was filled with earnest endeavor and constant study, and the determination which has marked his entire career has culminated in the securing of a high official position and a place of prominence among his fellowcitizens. Mr. Kirby was born in Howard county, Missouri, January 21, 1863, and belongs to an old and honored family of this section. His grandfather, John Kirby, was a native of Kentucky, and some time after marriage migrated to Howard county and settled on a farm, on which Jesse Kirby, the father of

Albert L., and also a native of the Cornercracker State, grew to manhood. Jesse Kirby married Elizabeth Brashear, and they had a family of eight sons and four daughters, of whom three children survive, namely: C. W., who lives in Armstrong, Missouri; Albert L.; and N. F., also a resident of Howard county.

Albert L. Kirby, the youngest of the twelve children, was reared to the life of an agriculturist, and was engaged in tilling the soil until after his marriage. In his youth he received only ordinary educational advantages, but it was his ambition to enter upon a professional career, and with this in view studied assiduously at home. Thus he was qualified to become a school teacher, and in 1887 was given his first school, which was located in his home district, and there he spent the next seven years in instructing the youths placed in his charge. Following this he taught in Randolph county for one year, and also taught two terms in Armstrong, and became widely known as an educator, and a general favorite with pupils and parents. In 1899 Mr. Kirby was chosen as representative of his district to the fortieth general assembly, and was reelected to the same position when his first term expired, and was known as one of the working members of that distinguished body. His eminent services in the legislature caused his name to be mentioned favorably, in 1910, as a candidate for the office of circuit clerk and recorder, and he was subsequently nominated and elected, having served eight years as department circuit clerk before this. Here he has shown the same faithful and conscientious regard for the duties of his office, and is known as one of Howard county's most efficient and popular officials. Mr. Kirby is a man of sound judgment and well-balanced views, and regards his office as a sacred trust, and for this reason, and others, he holds the unqualified esteem of his fellow citizens, among whom he numbers many warm friends. He holds membership in the local lodges of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and takes a keen interest in the work of these fraternal orders.

In 1883 Mr. Kirby was united in marriage with Miss Rose Rimer, a highly educated lady of refinement and social graces, daughter of Maj. Thomas Rimer, a prominent agriculturist of Knox county, Missouri, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby have had three children: Albert Rimer, who is a student in the Fayette high school; and Elizabeth and Charles B., who attend the graded schools of this city. The family is affiliated with the Baptist church, and Mr. Kirby is known as a supporter of all measures calculated to advance the cause of education, progress, religion and good citizenship.

WILLARD SMITH. The duties of the public administrator include the inventorying of estates, the collection of accounts due, the paying of all debts and the distribution of the remainder of the estate among those entitled to it. The very nature of these duties make it plain that this official, who was elected by the people of the county 1904-1912, a man not only of high ability as a business man, but of the strictest integrity and probity of character, with a knowledge of jurisprudence and some experience as an accountant. For this reason the public administrators of any community are invariably found to be citizens in whom the public has the greatest confidence, whose careers have been free from stain or blemish and in whose abilities their fellow citizens may trust. No exception to this rule is found in Howard county, Missouri, where the public administrator, Willard Smith, has proven himself eminently capable of meeting every requirement above mentioned.

Willard Smith is a native of Howard county, Missouri, and was born

June 13, 1867, a son of Judge James Thomas Smith, who served on the bench of Howard county for sixteen years as a probate judge. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, a son of James Smith, also of the Corneracker State. Judge Smith was a man widely known and highly respected, and when he died, in 1911, at the age of seventy-three years, Northeastern Missouri lost one of its best citizens. He married Josephine Wilcoxson, who was born, reared and educated in Howard county, and she survives him and lives in Fayette, being in excellent health in spite of her advanced years. They had a family of four children, as follows: Willard, of this article; G. W., residing in Fayette; Dr. N. E., engaged in the practice of medicine in Fayette; and Miss Nellie H. The parents were members of the Christian church, and the children were reared in that faith.

Willard Smith was reared to manhood in Fayette, and was given the advantages of an excellent education, first attending the public schools and later attended Central College. On leaving that institution, he became connected with the banking business as a clerk in the Davis Bank, and was subsequently advanced to the position of bookkeeper, which he held for some years. On severing his connection with that financial concern, Mr. Smith entered the abstract and loan business, and was so engaged in 1904, when he was given the appointment to the office of public administrator of Howard county, in which he has continued to serve with credit to himself and to the best interests of Howard county to the present time. He is known to be capable and faithful in the discharge of his duties and his continued reelection serve to demonstrate that the business of his office is being properly handled. A courteous and obliging manner has made him one of his county's most popular officials, while among his wide acquaintance in Fayette he numbers many sincere friends.

JOHN FERGUSON. The profession of photography has a skillful representative in John Ferguson, of Fayette, Missouri, who is a master of its science and art and well understands that efficiency in this, as in every other calling, is the compelling key to success. He himself is the severest critic of the work that passes from his studio and is satisfied only with the best production that it is possible to obtain. With this mention of the character of his workmanship it is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Ferguson is the leading photographer of Fayette, is prospering and is a citizen of that type that is valued in every community.

Mr. Ferguson was born on a farm in Kentucky in June, 1861, and on both the paternal and maternal sides is a scion of worthy and prominent Kentucky families. Isaac Ferguson, his father, was born in North Carolina and came of Scotch ancestors, he well bearing out in his career the reputation for the integrity and honor which is proverbially attributed to the Scotch nationality. When a young man he came to Kentucky and there was married to Mary E. Harrison, a second cousin of President Benjamin Harrison. Later the family removed to Springfield, Missouri, where Isaac Ferguson passed away at the age of seventy-three. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious faith and church membership a Christian. Mary E. (Harrison) Ferguson is yet living, being now seventy-three years of age, in good health and still a resident of Springfield, Missouri. There were ten children in the elder Ferguson family, five of whom are yet living. John Ferguson is sixth in this family in order of birth. He was about seventeen years of age when his parents removed to Springfield and had received his education in Kentucky. He began to learn photography under the

direction of an elder brother, George W. Ferguson, a well-known photographer at Springfield, and he devoted himself assiduously and with intelligence to mastering the science and the art. Later he engaged in the business at Springfield for himself, remaining there some eighteen years, or until his removal to Fayette, Missouri, in 1907. A master of the principles of his profession, and with the artist sense and a large capacity for the most careful attention to details, Mr. Ferguson has won the reputation of being one of the best artists in his line in Northeastern Missouri. He has the finest studio in Fayette and his patronage is largely drawn from the students of Central College and Howard Payne College, located there, though people from towns many miles distant also come to Fayette to avail themselves of his superior abilities as a photographer.

On October 15, 1903, at Springfield, Missouri, Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Westmoreland, who was born in Greene county, Missouri, and was educated at Springfield. She is a daughter of William Westmoreland, of Greene county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, namely: Mary Alice, who died when sixteen months old; and Nancy Doris and John Hubert. Mr. Ferguson is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is expressed by membership in the Christian denomination.

ROBERT W. PAYNE. Among the first of the thrifty settlers coming to Howard county, Missouri, was Robert J. Payne, the grandfather of Robert W. Payne, of Fayette, vice-president of the Bank of Fayette and one of the well-known and capable financiers of Northeastern Missouri. The former's advent to this section dates back nearly a century ago, or to 1818, and he was numbered among the prominent and successful pioneers of Howard county, the prestige he gave the family name for honor and worthy living being well upheld by his grandson, our subject, as will be seen in the following brief review. Robert J. Payne, mentioned above, was a Kentuckian by birth and was a farmer and stockman in business activity. Coming to Howard county, Missouri, in 1818, he was one of the earliest and one of the prominent makers of history in this section and became well known throughout Northeastern Missouri. He was a large slave owner and quite successful in a business way. He was a man of splendid physique, being over six feet tall and of pleasing proportions. He died at the age of thirty-seven years, passing away much esteemed by all who knew him. He and his wife were the parents of six sons, one of the sons being Richard J. Payne, the father of Robert W., of this sketch. Richard J. Payne was born in Howard county, Missouri. He was married to Lenora Benson, a daughter of Ezekiel Benson, who also was a Kentuckian. The wife and mother died when her son Robert W. was but six weeks old and left a family of three sons and two daughters. Of these, the two daughters, Maria and Laura, died young; the sons are William, an agriculturist in Howard county, this state; Robert W., whose name introduces this sketch, and Dr. T. J. Payne, of Fayette, Missouri. Richard J. Payne, the father, attained definite success as a farmer, and passed to rest at the age of sixty-seven. Dr. T. J. Payne, the second son, a prominent physician and business man of Fayette, received a good education and was graduated in medicine at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1888.

Robert W. Payne was born on a farm in Howard county, Missouri, on March 20, 1866, was reared to farm pursuits and by precept and example was guided to habits of industry and was taught to be loyal

to truth, honor and right and to regard his self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow men as of the first importance in life. He received both a public school and collegiate education and first entered into business activity in 1888, when he became a member of the drug firm of Payne & Denny. He continued identified with this business twenty-five years and assisted in conducting the leading and the most popular drug store of Fayette. It was in 1908 that he became vice-president of the Bank of Fayette and he has since continued in that position, being one of the popular officers of the institution. A business man of splendid ability, he has proved his worth both as a financier and as a citizen and stands high in public estimation at Fayette and throughout Howard county. With his brother, Dr. T. J., he still owns the old homestead settled by his grandfather in the early days.

On October 12, 1892, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Anna Carey, a lady well educated, refined and the daughter of Calvin Carey, a well-known citizen of Cooper county. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have three children, namely: Robert W. Jr., now nineteen years of age; Martha C., and William R. Mr. Payne and his family enjoy one of the beautiful homes in Fayette.

JOHN T. GRAVES. One of the well-known and prominent men of Fayette, Missouri, is John T. Graves, who has won his standing through many years of activity as a tobacco grower and manufacturer in Howard county and as a merchant in Fayette. He is a native son of Missouri, born near Prairieville, Pike county, on July 1, 1843. James Graves, his father, was a Virginian by birth and in an early day came from his native state to Missouri, where he engaged extensively in growing tobacco. He was a son of John Graves, of Virginian birth and Irish lineage, who was a soldier in the Revolution and also participated with Gen. Andrew Jackson in the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. The patriot's father was an Irish immigrant to the United States during its latter colonial period and was the original progenitor of the family in this country. James Graves married Elizabeth Waugh, who also was born in Old Virginia and was of German descent. They became the parents of two children: Mary, the eldest, now deceased, and John T. Graves of this review. Both parents have long since passed to rest, the father's demise having occurred at the age of seventy-six. Their lives were so ordered as to gain and retain for them the high respect of all who knew them and their home was one of open hospitality and one where kindness and good cheer prevailed. They were devout members of the Christian church and consistently lived the faith they professed. John T. Graves was brought up on a farm, where in healthful rural life he developed a rugged constitution and those traits of character that have made him a strength both as a business man and as a citizen. Like his father, he became a tobacco planter and for a number of years was also successfully engaged in its manufacture. In the great issue between the North and the South which led to the Civil war the sympathies of Mr. Graves were with the Confederacy. Enlisting as a soldier under General Price, he saw much active service in Missouri and Arkansas, among the numerous engagements in which he participated being those at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, and Lexington, Missouri. After the conflict had ended he returned to his home in Howard county and in 1869 was joined in marriage to Addie A. Ray, who was born and reared in Howard county. She is a daughter of Thomas Ray, a prominent pioneer farmer of this county who came here from Kentucky, where he was born June 3, 1807, near Lexington. He participated in the Black

Hawk war as a member of General Owens' command. He was very successful in his farming operations and at his death in 1882 left a large estate to his children. For years a member and an elder in the Christian church, he helped to build the first Christian church in Howard county, and in this and in other ways left a worthy and enduring impress upon the life of this community. Mrs. Ray, who was Miss Phoebe Johnson prior to her marriage, was a member of a prominent Kentucky family and one of her brothers became one of the leading bankers of New York City. She passed away in 1862. There were two children in the Ray family: Thomas Ray, Jr., who died in 1892, and Addie A., the wife of Mr. Graves. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have two sons: James T. and M. Fisher, both of Fayette, Missouri. Mr. Graves has traveled much in the South and West and through his business connections has become well known in both sections. He has a good physique, a soldier's carriage yet unbent by his years, and his open, frank and genial ways make him a pleasant associate, whether in business or social affairs. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Christian church at Fayette.

J. H. BUTLER. One of the best known and most popular stores in Fayette, boasting as large and complete a stock of books, china and glassware as may be found in Northeastern Missouri, is the Arcade, an establishment located on the west side of the square, the proprietor of which, J. H. Butler, has spent his entire business career in this city. A member of an old and honored Howard county family, he early chose mercantile pursuits as his life work, and has no reason to regret his choice, for today he occupies a place of prominence in the business world and in the esteem of Fayette's best citizens. Mr. Butler was born in Howard county, Missouri, November 26, 1867, and is a son of William G. and Sarah (Maddox) Butler, both of whom are deceased.

William G. Butler was born in Tennessee, and came to Howard county, Missouri, in 1842. He served as a soldier during the Mexican war, and when the war between the States broke out, he joined General Price's Confederate forces. In 1877 the family moved to Fayette, and there the parents of Mr. Butler spent their active years in farming, the father passing away at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was the father of three children, namely: Malinda; Bell; and J. H. Butler.

James H. Butler was reared on the home farm, his early training having the effect of instilling in him an appreciation of the value and dignity of hard work. His education has been secured in the public schools, and during his business career he has developed such a wonderful memory, that every article in his extensive stock is tabulated and has a place in his brain. The first floor of his establishment is stocked with a full line of novels by the most popular authors, and an excellent assortment of china and glassware. On the second floor is located a modern candy factory, where all kinds of pure sweets are manufactured in a cleanly manner and under sanitary conditions. A genial, courteous man, at all times anxious to please his customers and to give them a square deal, Mr. Butler is popular with the buying public and the Arcade is well known throughout Fayette.

Mr. Butler was married October 1, 1901, to Miss Minnie Zimmer, who was born, reared and educated in Fayette, daughter of John Zimmer, who served in the Union army during the Civil war, and is now deceased. Mrs. Butler's mother still survives and makes her home in Fayette. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have had five children: Sarah

Elizabeth, Frances Rebecca, Malinda Lucille, Minnie Estelle and James H., Jr.

The building in which the Arcade is situated is a structure two stories in height, 21x100 feet, and modern material and architecture, well adapted to the needs of the business to which it is devoted. The goods are displayed and handled in a manner that would do credit to a large city establishment, and its proprietor is possessed of modern ideas and uses modern methods, adding thus to the commercial importance of his adopted city. He has been as good a citizen as a business man and has assisted other earnest and hard-working citizens in their efforts to secure greater advantages for their community and its people.

WALTER RIDGWAY. The newspaper profession in Northeastern Missouri has an able and popular representative in the person of Mr. Ridgway, who is editor and publisher of the *Howard County Advertiser*, which is issued at Fayette, the judicial center of the county, on Thursday of each week and which, under his regime, is an effective vehicle for the exposition of local interests and the furtherance of the cause of clean and judicious political policies. Mr. Ridgway has had wide and varied experience in the field of practical journalism and is known as a strong and cogent editorial writer of broad views and distinctive public spirit. The paper of which he is now the owner is one of the oldest and most popular in this section of the state, as its history covers a period of nearly three-fourths of a century, and under his administration its standard is maintained on a high plane. He is a man of fine intellectuality and prior to entering the newspaper field he had been a successful and popular teacher in the public schools. He is deeply concerned in all that touches the welfare of his home city and county, and his paper is an admirable advocate of progressive policies along civic and industrial lines.

Mr. Ridgway was born on a farm in Prairie township, Randolph county, Missouri, and the date of his nativity was April 27, 1879. His father, the late John J. Ridgway, was born in Boone county, this state, but was reared to manhood in Randolph county, where he became a prosperous agriculturist and stock-grower and a citizen of prominence and influence in his community. He lived on his old homestead farm for half a century and was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death. His course was ever guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor and he held secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of the Fairview Christian church for fifty-seven years and served many years as an elder in the same. His loved and devoted wife, a woman of most gracious personality, was likewise a zealous worker in this church, and she was held in affectionate regard by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence. John J. Ridgway was a son of Enoch Ridgway, who was born in North Carolina, whence he removed to Virginia, from which latter state he went to Kentucky, where he maintained his home until 1818, when he came to Missouri and numbered himself among the early settlers of Howard county, whence he later removed to Boone county, where he passed the residue of his life. At the time when he established his home in Northeastern Missouri this section was virtually on the very frontier of civilization, and he contributed his quota to its development and progress, as one of the strong and honored pioneers whose names merit enduring place on the roll of those who laid the foundation for the opulent prosperity of the present day. John J. Ridgway, as a young man, wedded Miss Mary Ann White, who was born and reared in Boone county, this

state, and who died in 1910, at the age of sixty-eight years. Of the children the eldest is Willard S., who is a prosperous farmer of Randolph county; Ella is the widow of W. G. Sparling, of Columbia, Boone county; Annie is the wife of Olir Hombs, of the same city; John W. is a successful agriculturist of Randolph county; and Walter is the immediate subject of this review.

Reared under the invigorating influences of the home farm, Walter Ridgway gained his preliminary education in the public schools of Randolph county, and later continued his studies in the Columbia Normal Academy at Columbia. Finally he was matriculated in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He gained distinctive prestige as a representative of the pedagogic profession and was for two years principal of the high school at Centralia. He then became business manager of the *Columbia Daily Herald*, at Columbia, the capital of Boone county, retaining this position two years and then assuming that of business manager and editor of the *Daily Express* at Kirksville. Thereafter he was a member of the reportorial staff of one of the leading daily papers in Kansas City, and on the 1st of December, 1911, he purchased the *Howard County Advertiser*, over the destinies of which popular paper he has since presided with marked discrimination and ability. He is a thorough and conservative business man and is making a success of all departments of his newspaper and general printing enterprise, the while his editorial policies are of most progressive order and his paper a most effective exponent of local interests, as well as of the principles of the Democratic party, to which he accords unwavering allegiance.

In Kansas City, this state, on the 19th of July, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ridgway to Miss Annabel Taylor, who was born in Boone county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of Mrs. Katharine M. Taylor. They have three children,— Katherine Louise, Ruth, and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway are members of the Christian church. Mrs. Ridgway received the best of educational advantages and is a talented musician. Prior to her marriage she had been a successful and popular teacher of music, and in her home city she is a most popular figure in the leading social activities of the community.

EDWIN W. BEDFORD. There is probably no citizen of Northeastern Missouri whose record of lineage reveals connections with more notable men in American history, especially in military affairs, than does that of Edwin W. Bedford, cashier of the Bank of Fayette, Fayette, Missouri, and one of the most estimable citizens of that city. By both paternal and maternal descent he comes of Revolutionary ancestry and his family history shows him to be connected with some of the best of southern blood.

He was born November 18, 1853, in Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, a son of Edwin W. Bedford, Sr., and Elizabeth Burton Bedford. The Bedfords are an old family of the south, that was established there in colonial days prior to the Revolution, and among the descendants of the original progenitor of the family in this country appears the name of President Andrew Jackson. Thomas Bedford, the great-great-grandfather of Edwin W. Bedford of this review, passed to his descendants a rich heritage in his record as a patriot in the Continental army during the Revolution. The father, Edwin W. Bedford, Sr., was born at Nashville, Tennessee, and passed away at Lexington, Missouri, at the age of seventy-eight. He dealt in land and was quite successful in a business way. Coming to Lafayette county, Missouri, when a

young man, he was there shortly afterward married to Miss Elizabeth Burton, who proved a wise and faithful helpmeet. She was a Virginian, born at Lynchburg, and came from one of the prominent families of the Old Dominion. Jesse Burton, her father, was a son of Robert Burton, who was a son of Alexander Burton, a soldier in the War of the Revolution and who married Elizabeth Leftwich, whose father was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Elizabeth Burton Bedford died at the age of sixty and left three children: Jefferson U. Bedford, of Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. W. A. La Bertew, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Edwin W. Bedford, our immediate subject. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edwin W. Bedford was reared at Lexington, Missouri, and was educated at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. At the conclusion of his student days he taught school two years and then entered the Bank of Fayette as cashier, which position he has now held for thirty-five years. This long tenure of service is of itself convincing evidence of his strength as a financier and of the position he holds in the confidence of the patrons of the bank. Such men never live to themselves but are invariably prominent factors in advancing their community and this is true of Mr. Bedford, who lends his influence in that direction, both in a personal way and in relation to business.

On April 30, 1879, Mr. Bedford was united in marriage to Miss Nora Payne, a lady of education and culture and a representative of one of the most prominent families of Howard county, Missouri. She is the daughter of Thomas J. Payne, who founded the banking institution in which Mr. Bedford has so long officiated as cashier. Mr. and Mrs. Bedford have two sons: Thomas Payne Bedford, a young man now thirty-two years of age, who is an electrical engineer at Boston, Massachusetts, and Edwin J. Bedford, a student at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. Mrs. Bedford is a member of the Baptist church, and in a fraternal way Mr. Bedford affiliates with the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES H. LEE, M. D., who is engaged in the general practice of his profession at Fayette, Howard county, has gained secure prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native county, and his definite success attests alike his ability and his personal popularity in the community which represents his field of professional activity.

On the homestead farm of his father, in Prairie township, Howard county, about twelve miles distant from Fayette, Dr. Lee was born on the 16th of April, 1873, and he is a scion of the patrician Lee family of Virginia,—one that has given most distinguished figures to the nation's history. Well known have been those of the name who were leaders in the War of the Revolution and in the war between the states, and one of the most honored of all was General Robert E. Lee, the great leader of the Confederacy in the Civil war. History gives ample record concerning the family and many of its members have achieved high reputation in public life and in the learned professions. Dr. Lee is a son of Judge John Clay and Rebecca (Painter) Lee, the former a native of Howard and the latter of Johnson. Judge Lee presided on the bench of the county court of Howard county for twelve years, was a leader in the local councils of the Democratic party and was a citizen whose strong and noble character gave to him high vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. He was a man of superior intellectuality, fine equipoise and firm convictions, and he ever stood stanchly for the cause of right and justice, the while he was kindly and tolerant

in his judgment of his fellow men. He was long one of the honored and influential citizens of Howard county, and here he continued to maintain his home until his death, at the age of seventy-two years. He was the owner of a well improved farm of 450 acres, and he did well his part in furthering the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of his home county. He was a zealous and liberal member of the Christian church, and with the same his wife also has long been actively identified; she survives him and now has her home in Fayette, where her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances. Of the four children Dr. Lee, of this review, is the youngest; Elizabeth is the wife of Grant Eubank, of Armstrong; Edith J. is the wife of John Jones; and Edwin is a resident of Armstrong, where he is engaged in blacksmithing.

Under the sturdy discipline of the old home farm Dr. Lee waxed strong in mind and body as a boy and youth, and in the meanwhile he fully availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. Thereafter he was for one year a student in Central College, at Fayette. He began the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of Dr. J. W. Hawkins, of Glasgow, this county, and later was matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession at Fayette, and here he has since continued his earnest and effective labors as a physician and surgeon of distinctive ability and unqualified popularity. He controls a large and representative practice and his appreciation of the responsibility of his profession is shown by the scrupulous care which he gives to the study of the best standard and periodical literature pertaining to medical and surgical science. By this means he keeps abreast of the times and avails himself of the most approved remedial agents and most modern appliances and accessories. He is a man of fine physique, his weight being two hundred pounds and his height six feet. He is genial and buoyant of temperament, is essentially the friend of humanity, and his popularity shows that he has fully measured up to the requirements of the metewand of public approbation. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society and the Howard County Medical Society, of which last mentioned organization he has served as president. In his home city he is affiliated with the lodge of Knights of Pythias, and at Columbia, the judicial center of Boone county, he holds membership in the lodge of Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

In the year 1894, at Fayette, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Lee to Miss Anna Wilcoxon, who was born and reared in Howard county, and who is a daughter of George H. Wilcoxon, a representative of one of the old and honored families of this county. Dr. and Mrs. Lee have two sons,—George Clay and Charles H., Jr. The attractive family home is one pervaded by an atmosphere of generous hospitality and Mrs. Lee is a most popular factor in the social activities of the community.

HENRY T. BURCKHARTT. The editor and publisher of the *Fayette Democrat-Leader*, in the thriving little capital city of Howard county, is not only one of the best known and most influential factors in the newspaper field in Northeastern Missouri but is also a scion of a family whose name has been closely and honorably linked with the history of Howard county for nearly a century. He has been identified with the

newspaper and printing business from his youth and has been publisher of the old and influential *Democrat-Leader* since March, 1912, when he purchased the plant and business. This paper, representing the consolidation of the *Democrat* and the *Leader*, is one of the oldest in this section of the state and is not only an effective exponent of local interests but has always been a staunch factor in the upholding of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. These policies, those of basic principle as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, have had a most effective standard-bearer in the person of Mr. Burekhartt, and he is also known as one of the liberal, loyal and progressive citizens of his native county, where his friends are in number as his acquaintances and where his interests are substantially centered. The *Democrat-Leader* is issued on Thursday of each week and is a six-column quarto publication, modern in letter-press and an effective purveyor of local news as well as a strong force in furthering the cause of the Democratic party.

Henry T. Burekhartt was born in Rochefort, Boone county, on the 26th of March, 1861, and is a son of Matthias N. and Julia A. (Jackson) Burekhartt, the former of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish lineage. The father was born in Howard county, where he passed his entire life and where his active career was mainly one of close and successful identification with agricultural pursuits. He was a man of impregnable integrity, of much ability and of most genial personality, so that he held secure vantage place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a son of Nicholas S. Burekhartt, who was born and reared in Kentucky, where the family was founded in the pioneer days, and who established his home in Howard county, Missouri, in 1816, when this section of the state was on the very frontier. He served as the first sheriff of the county, was a successful merchant and farmer and was one of the influential and honored citizens of the pioneer community.

Matthias N. Burekhartt, father of him whose name initiates this review, was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in 1902, and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1909, at the age of eighty years. They were zealous and devout members of the Christian church, and their faith was shown forth in their daily lives, which were marked by tolerance of judgment and kindly consideration for all with whom they came in contact. Mr. Burekhartt was a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party and took a lively and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour. Of the nine children the eldest is Mollie, who is the widow of George H. Boughner, of Fayette, this state; Henry T. is the immediate subject of this review; Benton J. is a resident of Fayette and is engaged in the drug business; Miss Bettie is a loved inmate of the home of her brother, Henry T.; Mat S. is a resident of the city of Hannibal, where he is engaged in the drug business. The remaining four children are deceased.

Henry T. Burekhartt was reared to maturity in Howard county, and is indebted to its public schools for his early educational discipline. It has consistently been said that the training of a newspaper office is equivalent to a liberal education, and the statement has been justified most fully in the case of Mr. Burekhartt. In 1880 he entered upon an apprenticeship to the "art preservative of all arts," by assuming the dignified office of "printer's devil" in the office of the *Bates County Democrat*, at Butler, Missouri. In this office he learned the trade of compositor and general printer, and he has never wavered in his allegiance to the newspaper business, through the medium of which he has achieved definite success and won marked prestige. In 1889 he

purchased the plant and business of the *Howard County Democrat*, at Fayette, and in the ownership of the property he succeeded Isaac N. Hancock. He continued editor and publisher of this paper until 1893, when he sold the property and purchased the *Windsor Review*, at Windsor, Henry county. There he continued the publication of the *Review* until 1896, when he sold the business and purchased the *Missouri Statesman*, in company with Luther H. Rice. In 1905 he bought the *Howard County Advertiser*, and of this he continued editor and publisher until December, 1911, when he sold the plant and business to Walter Ridgeway and bought the old-established and popular *Democrat-Leader*, over the destinies of which he has since presided with characteristic ability and discrimination. He has added to the paper's popularity through his well ordered editorial and news policies, and it is sure to continue its precedence as one of the best weekly papers in Northeastern Missouri. The job department of the office is modern in its equipment and controls a substantial business, the while the paper receives a liberal advertising support, which is justly its due.

Mr. Burekhartt is a member of the Christian church and of the Knights of Pythias lodge. He is unmarried.

JUDGE JOHN ROBINSON HAIRSTON. He who labors to secure the progress of his community and strives to develop its resources; who in public life and as a private citizen not only values efficiency and strict integrity upon the part of others but himself sets an example for worthy living, is a public benefactor and of the type of citizen that has built up our great American commonwealth. This is a brief epitome of the character of John R. Hairston, one of the best known citizens of Howard county, Missouri, who is a successful business man, a prominent farmer and stockman, and by his close identification with the public affairs of this community has gained for himself the name of a progressive, public-spirited citizen and a leader in public accomplishment.

He was born on a farm near Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, September 19, 1864, a son of John B. Hairston, a native of Texas and a Missouri University graduate, who was well qualified to train his son for usefulness and attainment in life. The mother of Mr. Hairston was Miss Elizabeth Robinson prior to her marriage. She came from a worthy Kentucky family that located in Howard county in an early day and was numbered among the builders of the old Ashland church here. There were nine sons in the Robinson family. This mother, gentle but firm, also was a potent force in the shaping of her son's character and was a woman loved for her goodness of heart and mind by all who knew her. Her home was one well known for its warmth of hospitality to all. She died at the age of sixty-three. There were six children born to these parents, three boys and three girls: Susan, Jno. R., Annie, Henry, Joseph and Mary, John R. Hairston, the subject of this review, being the oldest boy. Both parents were active members of the Christian church. John B. Hairston, the father, a farmer and prominent educator of Howard county, was a leader in the public life of this county during his active career and was an officer under Gen. Sterling Price during the Civil war. He passed away at the age of sixty-six.

John R. Hairston was reared on the farm and was educated in Central College, Fayette, Missouri, and at the University of Missouri, Columbia. Soon after beginning his independent career he was elected assessor of Howard county and served in that official capacity four years, subsequently serving eight years as clerk of the circuit court and recorder of the county. Eight years more were passed in public service

as probate judge of this county, making twenty years in succession in all that he labored in public behalf, for his whole official career was one of efficiency and of credit and honor to himself. As a Democrat he has taken an active part in the political affairs of his party here and has frequently been a delegate to the different state conventions. He was a member of that body that nominated R. P. Williams, of Howard county, for the office of state treasurer and was an effective worker in securing his election. In business activity he is engaged in the real estate and loan business and divides his attention between this and the management of his fine farm of five hundred acres, lying about four miles south of Fayette. It is one of the best farms in Howard county, with modern buildings and barns and such accessories as are deemed necessary by the advanced agriculturist of the day, and its land is all in a fine state of cultivation. Under Judge Hairston's management this farm will soon be recognized as one of the model farms of Missouri. Both in connection with his real estate business and by reason of his own personal interests as an agriculturist he works energetically to promote Howard county as an agricultural section and secure its material progress. He is keenly interested in the good roads movement. He has shown his interest in a practical way, and therefore in one of the most convincing and effective ones in influencing others, by assisting in making the roadway along his farm the best in Howard county and one of the best sections of road between St. Louis and Kansas City. Judge Hairston deserves the distinction of being the first man in Missouri to tour the state in a series of speeches advocating hard surfaced roads. It is scarcely necessary to mention further the force he has been in securing highway improvement hereabout. He is a no less enthusiastic friend of education and gives his influence and services in that connection as a member of the board of curators of the Howard Payne College, and also as the treasurer of said board. In church connections he is a Methodist, and fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Hairston is a capable man, one of vim and push, and whatever he enters into he spares no energy on his part to carry it to a successful conclusion. From the foregoing brief sketch it will be seen that he well deserves mention among the representative men of Northeastern Missouri.

On July 6, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Long, a native of Howard county and a daughter of William H. Long, a prominent citizen of this vicinity. Mrs. Hairston was educated at Howard Payne College, at which college her daughters are now being educated. Mr. and Mrs. Hairston have three children: Letetia Ann, Hellen Heath and William Long Hairston.

WILLIAM C. PLAINS. In June, 1912, Mr. Plains assumed the office of postmaster at Fayette, the thriving capital city of Howard county, and he succeeded John M. Eaton, who had been the incumbent of this position for five years. He is a native of Howard county and a representative of one of its honored families, his present official preferment indicating the high regard in which he is held in the community. He is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of Fayette, and is giving a most effective and acceptable administration of the local mail service, including the rural free delivery routes operated from this center.

Mr. Plains was born on a farm in Roanoke township, Howard county, on the 12th of December, 1853, and is a son of Andrew Jackson Plains and Elizabeth (Hazelwood) Plains, both of whom were born in Kentucky, where the respective families were founded in an early day, both having been closely identified with civic and material development

and progress in the fine old Bluegrass State. Andrew J. Plains was an enterprising wagonmaker of Howard county, Missouri, and was fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. He gave valiant service as a Union soldier during the Civil war, in which he was a member of the Ninth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. In politics he was a stalwart Republican and both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, even as they so ordered their lives as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and regard of all who knew them. The devoted wife and mother attained to the venerable age of eighty years and passed the closing period of her life in Howard county, which had been her home for many years. Of the nine children only two are now living: Mary E., who is the wife of Thomas Davis, of Lawton, Oklahoma; and William C., who is the immediate subject of this review.

The postmaster of Fayette was reared to adult age under the benignant discipline of the old homestead farm which was the place of his birth, and his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He was a boy at the time of the war between the states, and as Missouri was the stage of much polemic activity his studies were interrupted to a certain extent. He has vivid recollections concerning that climacteric period in the nation's history, as his youthful patriotism was most intense after his honored father had gone forth to battle for the nation's integrity. Mr. Plains continued to be actively concerned with agricultural pursuits until he had attained to the age of twenty-three years, when he engaged in the lumber business, in which his operations were principally along the line of buying and selling oak and walnut trees. In this connection he purchased timber in various counties through the state and he built up a prosperous enterprise. After five years devoted to this business he engaged in the draying and transfer business at Fayette, and he continued successful operations in this field of enterprise until his appointment to the office of postmaster, in June, 1912. He is a staunch Republican in his political adherence, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church.

On the 11th of April, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Plains to Miss Lillie Miller, who was born and reared in Howard, this state, and who is a daughter of Henry B. and Permelia (Brown) Miller, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Howard county, Missouri, where her parents settled in the pioneer days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller passed the closing years of their lives in Howard county and the father devoted the major part of his active career to the vocation of farming. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Plains: Mabel is the wife of M. W. Woods, of Fayette; Henry B. maintains his home at Evanston, Wyoming; Fred and Frank are twins, the latter being his father's assistant in the post-office and the former being engaged in blacksmithing, at Fayette, Missouri; Effie likewise is a clerical assistant in the postoffice; and the younger children, who still remain at the parental home, are William E., Kate, Laura and Winston. The family is popular in the social life of the community and the attractive home is known for its gracious but unostentatious hospitality.

GUSS E. HOWELMAN. The popular and efficient postmaster of the thriving little city of New Franklin, Howard county, is a representative of one of the well known and highly honored families of Northeastern Missouri, and he has been the incumbent of his present responsible office

since the 1st of February, 1911, when he succeeded William E. Coolidge as executive head of the local service of the United States mail.

Mr. Howelman was born in Warren county, Missouri, on the 1st of October, 1878, and is a son of Ernest and Federeke (Koutner) Howelman. The father was born in Germany and was a child at the time of the family immigration to America. He has passed the major part of his life in Missouri and is now numbered among the substantial farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Howard county, where he is the owner of a well improved landed estate. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife hold membership in the Evangelical church. They have four children,—Emma, Otto, Emil and Guss E.

Reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, Guss E. Howelman early learned the lessons of practical industry, and he is indebted to the public schools for his educational training in his youth. He speaks with practically equal fluency both the English and German languages, and his knowledge of the German is of distinctive value to him in his present office. After leaving the farm Mr. Howelman identified himself with business activities in New Franklin, and here he built up a most prosperous enterprise as a dealer in agricultural implements and machinery. He continued in this business until his appointment to his present office, and his scrupulous fairness and honor in all transactions gave him even stronger hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people of the community.

Mr. Howelman is an acknowledged leader in the local ranks of the Republican party and has given efficient service in behalf of the principles and policies for which the party stands sponsor. He has served as chairman of the Republican central committee of Howard county and also as committeeman of New Franklin township. He is affiliated with the Royal Neighbors and the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Evangelical church. Frank, genial and kindly, Mr. Howelman has gained a wide circle of friends in his home county, and his able administration in his present office has brought to him uniform commendation on the part of the local public.

On the 13th of June, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Howelman to Miss Paulina Schwartz, who was born and reared in Howard county, and who is a daughter of Fritz Schwartz, one of the substantial farmers and honored citizens of Franklin township. Mr. and Mrs. Howelman have a fine little son, Earl, who was born on the 13th of March, 1908.

C. C. FURR. One of the oldest and most reliable land firms in central and Northeast Missouri is that conducted under the name of Furr. Father and son have continued this business for a quarter of a century, and Fayette has come to regard the office as one of the valued assets of the business community. General real estate, farm loans, exchange and insurance comprise the principal branches of the business, and Mr. Furr maintains a fine suite of offices in the Bank of Commerce building at Fayette.

Mr. C. C. Furr is a son of the late Maj. A. J. Furr, one of the ablest and best known citizens of Howard county, a man whose business and official record remains to be cherished by his son. The family were originally from Virginia, where Major Furr was born on his father's plantation, where before the war five hundred slaves were employed in the various activities of one of the largest of country estates typical of the Old Dominion. When A. J. Furr arrived at the age of fifteen, the war came on and he enlisted in the Confederate army. He went

through the various campaigns, receiving a wound as a token of his service, and came out an officer. He soon afterwards came west, locating a short time in St. Louis, and then in Howard county. At Boonesboro he was engaged in teaching school for some time, and married one of his pupils, Miss Betha F. Ashcraft, who represented one of the old families of Howard county. Otho Ashcraft, her father, was a pioneer of Howard county. Mark Cole, our subject's great-great-grandfather on his mother's side, was with Daniel Boone at Boonesboro and fought the Indians in the early days. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Furr three children were born who reached adult age. Of these, Lucile was a young woman of education and ability, and her death at the age of twenty-three was deplored by a large acquaintance. A son, named B. F., was also at the beginning of a useful career, when at Denver he submitted to a surgical operation, and lived only a few months after his return home, being twenty-two years old at the time of his death.

The late Major Furr served as county treasurer and county collector of Howard county, and was otherwise identified with the public-spirited activities of this community in which he spent so many years. He was a man of commanding presence, and also because of his official record in the army, was often called upon at the larger public occasions, especially as grand marshal.

Mr. C. C. Furr was born in Boonesborough on April 2, 1876, and has spent practically all his life in Howard county. As a boy he attended the public schools and later Central College, and early began his experience in real estate, first in a real estate firm and then in business for himself and with his father. Mr. Furr married Miss Virginia Lee Hammack, daughter of William H. Hammack, who was formerly a banker at Salisbury, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Furr have two children, named Otho Kemp and Jane Elizabeth. Politically Mr. Furr is a Democrat, is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife is a Baptist.

J. W. ARMSTRONG. Among the pioneer real estate men of Fayette, to whom must be given the credit for much of the material advancement of this section during the past several decades, the name of J. W. Armstrong holds a position of prestige. Coming here in 1892, he has so identified himself with the realty interests of the city and county as to build up a large business and at the same time gain and retain the respect and esteem of those who believe that he best serves himself who serves his community. Mr. Armstrong was born near Columbia, in Boone county, Missouri, August 24, 1850, and is a son of Abner E. and Susan (Nols) Armstrong.

The Armstrong family has been long noted as one whose members have been able in business, skilled in the professions, public-spirited in peace and courageous in war. Of Scotch-Irish descent, members of this family took part in the early settlement of Kentucky, where Abner E. Armstrong was born and reared. During pioneer days; Mr. Armstrong moved to Boone county, Missouri, where he participated in the Black Hawk war, and on the completion of his military career returned to Columbia, where he took up carpentering and contracting and built many of the very first structures in that city. He was a man of integrity and industry, and in his death, which occurred when he was seventy-eight years of age, Boone county lost one of its best citizens. His wife passed away in 1899, when seventy-eight years of age, having been the mother of four children, three of whom are now deceased.

J. W. Armstrong was reared at Columbia, and was given good educational advantages, attending the public schools and the University of Missouri, at Columbia. On graduating from the latter institu-

tion, Mr. Armstrong took up the profession of teaching during the winter terms and farming in the summer months, and was thus engaged for ten years, becoming a well-known educator and many of his pupils now being successful business men and women. On coming to Fayette, in 1892, Mr. Armstrong established himself in the real estate business, and since that time has handled numerous properties, residence, business, farm and factory, and has gained a comprehensive knowledge of realty values. Quick to grasp an opportunity, and possessing the ability to carry his enterprises through to a successful conclusion, his activities have always been directed along legitimate lines and no stain or blemish mars his long and useful career.

In 1873 Mr. Armstrong was married to Clara Osborn, daughter of George Osborn, whose death occurred at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and to this union there were born six children, as follows: Mrs. F. M. Ragsdale, of Mexico, Missouri; Roy; Evans, living in Portland, Oregon; Austin, also of that city; Susy, of Fayette; and Malford. Mrs. Armstrong died April 24, 1894, a faithful member of the Baptist church, and loved and esteemed by all, and Mr. Armstrong was married (second) to Anna Richards, of a well known family of Howard county that originally came from Kentucky. Mr. Richards is now deceased, but Mrs. Armstrong's mother still survives and makes her home at Fayette, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have one daughter, Ula Frances. Mr. Armstrong is a Democrat in political matters, and has twice been candidate for county clerk and for assessor. He is secretary of the Fayette Building and Loan Association, and is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows, in which he has numerous friends. He has been very active in church matters, being a deacon in the Baptist church and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is a liberal supporter of all measures making for the advancement of education, religion and morality. A man of pleasing address and personality, he makes friends among all classes, and it is doubtful if Fayette can boast of a more popular citizen.

A. B. CLEMSON. One of the prominent citizens who was for a number of years engaged in the coal business in Moberly, was the late A. B. Clemson, in whose death Moberly lost one of its citizens who always had the best interests of his community at heart. For more than twenty years he was closely identified with the industrial life of Moberly, so conducting his affairs as to win the respect and esteem of his fellow men, and to insure him a place in the ranks of successful self-made workers. Mr. Clemson was born on a farm in Randolph county, Missouri, and was a son of J. S. and Hannah (Rutherford) Clemson, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Kentucky. J. S. Clemson came to Missouri in early manhood, and after his marriage located on a farm in Randolph county, but subsequently disposed of his property there and purchased land in Macon county, where occurred the death of himself and wife. He was one of his locality's sterling citizens and possessed the regard of a wide circle of acquaintances. He and his wife had a family of ten children.

Educated in the district schools, and reared to the life of a farmer, A. B. Clemson grew to manhood on the home place in Macon county, where his early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He continued to remain a tiller of the soil until 1889, when he grasped an opportunity that presented itself, and during the rest of his life had no reason to regret the change. His death occurred March 2, 1910. Interment was made at Oakland cemetery. A hard-working, thorough-going business man, of the strictest integrity and probity, Mr. Clemson well

merited the esteem in which he was universally held. He took a prominent part in the work of the Christian church, and could be depended upon at all times to support movements of a progressive or beneficial nature, whether of a religious nature, and was a staunch supporter of education, morality and good citizenship.

In 1887, Mr. Clemson was married in Macon county, Missouri, to Mrs. N. J. Miller, widow of the late J. P. Miller, by whom she had three children: Effie T., wife of C. J. Warmouth, of Macon county, Missouri; A. D. Miller, living in Randolph county; and Elizabeth B., widow of the late J. W. Callahan, now living in St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Clemson still survives her husband, and makes her home in the old family residence, on West Coates street.

FONTAIN MERIWETHER MINOR, of the *Twice-a-Week Times*, a popular semi-weekly paper of Louisiana, is a native of Pike county, born May 10, 1867.

His father was Judge Nicholas Peter Minor, who came to Pike county from Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1834. He was born in 1825, near the home of Thomas Jefferson and within the precincts of this sage of American statesman he was nurtured and educated. His father was Samuel Overton Minor, who brought his family and slaves down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river and located in Lincoln county, Missouri, during the childhood period of Missouri history. This modest pioneer and planter remained in that portion of the state during his closing years and reared a family of ten children. Those who accompanied him away from Virginia were Samuel O., William, Judge N. P., Garrett and Miss Lou Minor, the only survivor of that family. The mother of these children was formerly Miss Lydia Lewis.

Judge Peter Minor completed his education at a college at Jacksonville, Illinois, a popular institution at that time, after which he engaged in teaching school and later took up the study of law. In 1853 he was appointed district attorney to fill a vacancy and was subsequently elected to the office, and in 1854 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of Louisiana. During the war between the states, his sympathies were with the slave holders, and he joined the Confederate army where he served under General Price. He accepted the results of the war as settling forever, the question over which the four-year contest was fought. Owing to his enlistment he was prohibited from practicing law in Pike county, just after the war, due to the provisions of the Drake constitution and he therefore went to Callaway county, where its constitutional provisions were not so strictly adhered to, and there remained in the practice of law until the state supreme court annulled the objectional constitution. In 1867 he returned to Pike county and resumed his legal work and in 1878 he engaged in farming near Louisiana, but in 1882 was called from it to resume the office of probate judge of the county, to which he was elected in 1882, and in which capacity he served until 1890. While in Bowling Green he was a law partner of the Hon. A. H. Buckner, an ex-congressman, and also published, with him, the *Pike County Gazette*. He died in 1892, two years after his term of office expired.

Judge Minor's first wife was Miss Sarah Lewis, of Virginia, who married while visiting in Missouri. She died in 1860. His second wife was Elize Rootes, a daughter of Capt. Thomas R. Rootes, a graduate of West Point and a United States naval officer until the outbreak of the war, when he joined the Confederate States navy. Captain Rootes lived in Fulton, Missouri, but both he and his wife died

in Bowling Green. The widow of Judge Minor survived until 1905, when she passed away at the age of sixty-seven, her only child, Fountain Meriwether, being with her in Louisiana, at the time.

Fountain Meriwether Minor's education was obtained in the Louisiana and Bowling Green schools. He learned the printer's trade and in 1887, established with James B. Simpson, the *Daily Evening Call*, in Louisiana. Later he disposed of his interest to Ralph Stewart and went to Clarksville and subsequently to St. Louis, where he became a journeyman for a few years. He returned to Louisiana following the death of his father and in 1893 moved to the farm, where he lived until 1909, when he purchased a half interest in the paper with which he is now connected, and of which corporation he is president.

Mr. Minor was married January 4, 1893, to Miss Fora May Fisher, a daughter of John Fisher, of Clarksville, whose wife was Miss Emma Cornelia Long.

Mr. and Mrs. Minor have three children: Nicholas Peter, who is one of the force of the *Twice-a-Week Times*, and was born in 1894; Margaret May, born in 1896; and Elizabeth Pinkey, born in 1902.

Mr. Minor is a strong Democrat and his paper was one of the original "Champ Clark-for-president" organs, and began its agitation for the speaker many years ago.

In his fraternal connections Mr. Minor is a Mason, Odd Fellow (also a member of the encampment), Woodman, Red Man and Eagle. He is also a member of the Episcopalian church.

W. O. HAWKINSON, M. D. One of the most able and skillful physicians of Howard county, W. O. Hawkinson, M. D., has built up an extensive and lucrative practice in Roanoke, where he has been located since 1884, a period of twenty-nine years. He has the distinction of having been employed in his professional work for a longer time according to his age than any other physician in the United States, and during the time has won for himself a prominent and honorable name in medical circles. He was born September 1, 1863, in Roanoke, Howard county, Missouri, of Swedish ancestry.

Louis Hawkinson, the doctor's father, was born and reared in Sweden, where he acquired his education, and likewise served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. Immigrating at the age of nineteen years to the United States, he located in the northeastern part of Chariton county, where he successfully followed his trade many years. Now a hale and hearty man of seventy-eight years, he is living retired from active pursuits in Roanoke. He married Miss Mary Green, of Chariton county, and to them two sons and three daughters were born, all of whom, with the exception of one daughter, are now, in 1912, living.

Having acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools, W. O. Hawkinson entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884, receiving the degree of M. D. Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Hawkinson located in Roanoke, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in his chosen work. He made rapid strides in his profession from the start, displaying a wisdom and skill in the treatment of difficult cases that gained for him the confidence of the entire community, and has placed him in a high position among the physicians of repute in this vicinity.

Dr. Hawkinson married, January 15, 1885, Jennie Wicks, a daughter of N. D. Wicks, of Roanoke, Missouri, and into their household two children have been born, namely: James, of Billings, Montana, and Ethel. The doctor is an active member of the Chariton County Medical Society,

and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and A. F. & A. M. Religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM M. DECAPITO. One of the men who may be found continuously "up and doing" in a business way in Milan is W. M. DeCapito, who with his son, Wilson, under the firm name of W. M. DeCapito & Son, conduct a live business in livery, dray and transfer, as well as being especially active in the buying of horses and mules in Milan and vicinity. Their enterprise is one that has been in existence under their supervision since 1910, and its proprietors are known among the ablest and most successful business men of the city. The establishment is located on Third street, near the southeast corner of the public square, and has long enjoyed a popularity and patronage that make it one of the best business concerns in the community.

W. M. DeCapito is a native Californian, born in San Francisco. His father, who was a blacksmith by occupation and also operated a farm, was of French ancestry, as the name would indicate, and died when forty-six years of age. The early life of Mr. DeCapito was passed on the home farm and the public schools of his community afforded him such education as he has received, barring that which he has added to his fund as the results of keen observation and practical experience. In 1884 Mr. DeCapito located in Sullivan county, this state, and here he has since made his home. In 1910 he established his present business, with what success has already been delineated in a preceding paragraph.

The barn occupied by the DeCapito business is a commodious building, one hundred and twenty by forty-four feet, and has accommodations for as many as one hundred and fifty head of horses and mules. This barn is the acknowledged headquarters of the horse and mule trade in the city, and DeCapito & Son are always found ready and willing to make a deal, and have a reputation for paying the highest prices current in the market for good horses and mules. As a business man, his reputation is of the highest, and Mr. DeCapito has a wide reputation throughout the state in horse and mule trading circles. A man of liberal views and up-to-date in his thought and method, his place in the community is most secure, and his value to the city as a citizen and business man could not be over-estimated.

Mr. DeCapito is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Macca-bees as well. He married Miss Susan Boyd in May, 1890, and one son has been born to them,—Wilson, who is now the business partner of his father, and gives promise of being the able second of his father in matters of business in the coming years. Mr. DeCapito is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

JONATHAN COWHERD BROCKMAN. Mrs. McCully, wife of the present county superintendent of schools of Randolph county, belongs to one of the old and well-known families of Northeast Missouri. Martha Florence (Brockman) McCully was born January 7, 1875, near Clifton Hill, Missouri, in Randolph county, a daughter of Jonathan Cowherd and Mary (Lindsay Green) Brockman, both of whom are still living and have their home at 805 West End Place in Moberly.

Jonathan C. Brockman was born near Huntsville in Randolph county, July 8, 1854. In politics he has always been a Democrat and his church is the South Methodist. His parents were James Lindsay and Susan (Graves) Brockman. The former was born in Virginia in 1815, followed the trade of brick-mason and farming, and died in 1860 near Huntsville, Missouri, where he had spent many years of his life. His church

was the Baptist. His wife was born in Virginia in 1821. James L. Brockman and wife were the parents of five daughters and four sons named as follows: Camoria, Mariette, Livingston, Rosely, James, Susie, Johnnie, Jonathan and Jennie.

Mary Lindsay Green, the mother of Mrs. McCully, was born near Clifton Hill, Missouri, December 18, 1854. Her father was Evan Green, who was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1819 and was reared there and in Randolph county. He was a substantial farmer throughout his career and a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist church. His death occurred near Clifton Hill in 1895. Evan Green married Nancy J. Ramsey, who was born in Howard county, Missouri, January 16, 1824, and was married to Mr. Green October 14, 1841. They were the parents of three daughters and six sons, whose names are: James, John, Sarah, George, Mattie, Mary, Charles, Wilbur, and Ellis.

Jonathan C. Brockman and wife were married near Clifton Hill on March 12, 1874, and their family of three daughters and five sons are named as follows, with the respective birth of each: Florence, born January 7, 1875; Orah, born March 1, 1876; Carrie, born February 22, 1878, died March 4, 1911; Willis, born June 22, 1880; Ellis and Evan, twins, born April 5, 1884; Soc, born August 24, 1888, and Howard, January 6, 1894.

REV. THOMAS PRESTON HALEY was born April 19, 1832, near Lexington, Kentucky, the son of Benjamin and Eliza (Carver) Haley. Rev. Mr. Haley attended school in Randolph county, Missouri, and later was for some years a student in the University of Missouri, then under the presidency of Dr. James Shannon. In his twenty-second year he was ordained to the ministry of the Christian church and during a long and useful life served as pastor of churches in Missouri and Kentucky. As a pulpit orator and author he was one of the most eminent in his denomination. He took a large interest in public affairs and was constantly in demand as speaker on important public occasions.

He was married in 1855 at Fayette, Missouri, to Miss Mary Louise McGarvey, youngest sister of the Rev. J. W. McGarvey, president of the Bible College, Lexington, Kentucky. Five children were born of this marriage. Mrs. Haley died in 1887. In July, 1892, Rev. Mr. Haley married Mrs. Mary Stewart Campbell, of Kirksville, who survives him, he having died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1913. Among his last literary labors was the preparation of the sketch of the Christian churches in Northeast Missouri for this history.

GEORGE THORNBURG is a scion of two of the respected pioneer families of Northern Missouri, the Thornburgs and Kimbroughs, and is a native of Randolph county of this commonwealth, where he was reared and where he has found ample opportunity for productive effort as an agriculturist and stockgrower, being especially well known in the latter connection as a breeder of mules and of fine horses. He also has served as assessor of Randolph county two terms and thus in an official as well as business way has formed a large and favorable acquaintance there. There is more of interest in the life story of Mr. Thornburg, for he is the owner of the farm of one hundred and sixty acres on which he now resides and has acquired this property through his own efforts, his accomplishment affording another proof that fortune seldom refuses to yield her favors to those who grapple with her with determination.

He was born on the 6th of September, 1870, a son of James Thornburg, who came from his native state of Pennsylvania to Randolph county,

Missouri, in 1866 and passed into the great beyond in 1876. He had been a carpenter in the ship yards in Pennsylvania prior to his coming to this state, but here his attention was given to farming. The mother of our subject was a Miss Sally Kimbrough before her marriage, a Kentuckian by birth who had come to Missouri with her parents in girlhood. She preceded her husband in death, her demise having occurred in 1875. Five children came to these parents and of these George is now the sole survivor. They were Buddy, who died in infancy, and Fanny, whose death occurred in childhood; George, the subject of this review; Ella, who became the wife of Ford Chapman of Randolph county and died leaving a son, Claud C. Chapman, now located at Enid, Oklahoma; and Thomas Owen Thornburg, who died in December, 1911. After his father's death George lived with an uncle one year and then returned to his brother at the old home, where he remained until eighteen years of age. For a time after that he gathered experience in California and Arizona but finally returned to his native county, where he rented an eighty acre farm the first year of his return. The second year he rented two hundred and forty acres and the third year he purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty acres on which he now resides. Until 1900 his attention was given wholly to farming and to the breeding of mules and fine horses. In that year as a Democrat he was a candidate for the first time for county assessor, was nominated over thirteen competitors, and was elected by three hundred majority. He was defeated in the election following his first term but in the race four years after that he was re-elected assessor of Randolph county by a majority of four hundred and eighty votes. He has proved a capable and efficient official, one whose services have been creditable both to his county and to himself, and as a citizen he stands well to the fore among the prominent men of his county. In religious belief and church membership Mr. Thornburg affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church (South), and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

On March 15, 1893, Mr. Thornburg wedded Anna Belle, daughter of W. T. Edwards and Martha Edwards, of Randolph county. Mrs. Thornburg is the fifth of a family of seven children, as follows: Cyrus L. Edwards, of Huntsville, Missouri; James C. Edwards, of Billings, Montana; John Edwards, now a resident of Elliott, Missouri; Dallas, deceased; Mrs. Thornburg; and Ruby and Grace, both residents of Moberly, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg have two sons: William Henry, born June 16, 1894, and George E., born July 15, 1899.

PHILIP GANSZ, editor and proprietor of the *Macon Republican* of Macon, Missouri, has figured prominently in the affairs of his city for many years. In practically every public activity undertaken since he took up his residence in Macon Mr. Gansz has been a factor. At all times ready to serve in any capacity that his community needed him, and conducting everything he has undertaken in an able and efficient manner, he has long been an invaluable man to his city. He has not only wielded the power of his paper for good, at all times working to mold public sentiment towards an end beneficial to the people's good, but has many times given his own personal services. From 1896 to 1897 he presided over the town as mayor. He has been a director of the Macon Building and Loan Association for eighteen years, and is now in his third term, making nine years in all, as vice president of the school board. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school since 1910. For twenty years he has been a member of Missouri Press Association, and served one year as president of the organization.

Born in Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, November 1, 1857, Mr. Gansz was the son of Carl and Mary (Koehler) Gansz, both natives of Germany. Their marriage took place in 1856, five years after Mr. Gansz came to America and took up his residence in Palmyra. Mr. Gansz worked at his trade of stone mason until he died September 7, 1882. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, Philip, August C., postmaster at Louisiana, Missouri; Mrs. Annie G. Hamil of Macon; Mrs. H. A. Hollyman of Palmyra; Charles F. of Palmyra; and Miss Susie Gansz of Macon.

Mr. Philip Gansz attended the public schools of Palmyra, finishing his education in St. Paul's College. When only thirteen years of age he began work as a stone mason, but, determined to have an education under any circumstances, studied in the evenings at home. He worked at his trade until he was twenty-four, and then on January 1, 1883, with M. P. Drummond, founded the *Marion County Herald*. He remained with this until 1890, for six months working at his trade in the daytime and in the newspaper office at night. Mr. Gansz purchased the *Macon Republican*, which had been established in 1870, in 1890. The paper is an eight-page, seven-column periodical with a circulation of twenty-five hundred. It is published strictly on the cash-in-advance basis with a subscription price of one dollar per year.

Mr. Gansz was married November 27, 1891, to Jessie Wilson, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Samuel J. Watson of Macon. They have had no children, but have adopted one daughter, Miss Jessie Collett. Mr. Gansz has lodge affiliations with the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, and the B. P. O. E.

REUBEN B. HUME. Among the old families of Howard county the Humes have had a prominent place from the times when Missouri was on the western frontier. They were planters and slave owners in antebellum days, they stood with the Confederacy and gave more than ordinary sacrifices of life and property during the war, and during the subsequent half century their lives have been led along the paths of quiet industry and prosperity, and as farmers and good citizens they have done their full share for the enrichment of community life.

Reuben B. Hume, whose rural homestead known as the Maples, in Chariton township, contains a large and productive acreage, was born on the same farm on the 10th of July, 1864. Originally from England, the first American Hume settled on the Atlantic slope before the Revolutionary war. One of his descendants was Reuben Hume, of Virginia. He reared seven sons. One of these, Joel, Sr., married Polly Payton, daughter of Yelverton Payton, the Paytons having given service in the ranks and as officers during the Revolution. It was Joel, Sr., who founded the family in Howard county, whence he migrated from Madison county, Kentucky. He bought over seven hundred acres on first settling here, and later acquired more until his possessions comprised fully two thousand acres, the labor of planting and cultivating and harvesting its crops being performed by the large retinue of slaves kept on the estate. Three of Joel's sons, Reuben Y., Joel L. and John G., fought in the armies of Price and Joe Shelby during the war. Joel himself, their father, for his sympathies with the South, was gathered in by the raiding bushwhackers and taken to Glasgow, where he was sentenced to be shot. The execution was delayed a few days, and death came to his rescue before the sentence could be carried out, largely due to the shock of seeing his neighbors and friends put to death. His end came in the Glasgow prison on November 27, 1864.

Reuben Y. Hume, the father of Reuben B., was born in Madison

county, Kentucky, October 3, 1826, and is still living at the great age of eighty-seven. He married Frances Payton, daughter of Joel and Mildred Payton, who came to Missouri from Madison county, Kentucky. Reuben Y. Hume and wife had six children, one of whom died young, and the others are: Dr. Joel Y., of Callaway county; John O., of Howard county; Henry D., of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Mrs. C. T. Garner, of Richmond, Missouri; and Reuben B. The mother died January 3, 1910, aged eighty, after a long and happy married life of fifty-eight years. The father, who makes his home with his daughter in Richmond, was converted by Brother Alexander Proctor and baptized by Rev. Miller in 1855 and for many years took an active part in the Christian church.

Reuben B. Hume was reared on the old homestead which has so long been in the family and as a boy attended the neighborhood schools. On September 4, 1895, he married Miss Nancy Denny, daughter of Humphrey and Margaret (Snoddy) Denny, of Randolph county. Her mother still lives on the homestead in that county, but her father, who was long one of the substantial farmer citizens of that county, died at the age of sixty-four on April 20, 1893. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. The children of the Denny family were: Narcissa, deceased; James; David; Nancy Hume; Elizabeth; John A.; Humphrey B.; Margaret and Maurine.

Mr. and Mrs. Hume are the parents of two children: Margaret M., aged twelve; and Reuben Y., Jr., born September 12, 1907. The Hume homestead comprises three hundred and eighty acres, devoted to the staple crops of the field and meadow, and their residence is a comfortable abode with the best surroundings and conveniences of the modern rural home. Mr. Hume is affiliated with the Armstrong lodge No. 70, A. F. & A. M., and with the Masonic chapter of Royal Arch at Salisbury. He is a deacon in the Christian church, and is a public-spirited citizen whose work in the community is for the better things and whose home is a center of hospitality and wholesomeness.

JOHN B. BELL. The example of faithfulness to principle, strict adherence to duty, and unflinching perseverance in the support of what he has considered to be right, taught by the career of John B. Bell, of Fayette, Missouri, is one the emulation of which will be of great benefit to the younger generation. Early in life Mr. Bell became a supporter of the cause of temperance, and throughout his career he has continued firm in the faith, refusing to change his views even when to do so would have resulted in much financial gain. To men such as he and to their sturdy defense of their governing laws of conduct history owes much, civilization more, for the fundamental doctrines from which has sprung our modern life, have at all times owed their being to such intrepid support. Mr. Bell, who is at this time proprietor of the electric lighting plant and ice plant of Fayette, and an extensive dealer in hard and soft coal, was born at old Rocheport, in Howard county, Missouri, February 3, 1862, and is a son of Rev. W. F. and Sarah D. Bell.

The paternal grandfather of John B. Bell was of Scotch ancestry, while his wife was an Irish woman by birth. Rev. W. F. Bell was born in 1831, and became a pioneer preacher in Missouri, and an earnest and zealous worker in the cause of his Master. He married Sarah D., daughter of Thomas Ridgway, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: John B.; Mrs. W. P. Stapleton of Albany, Missouri; M. P. and W. C., twins, the former living at Fayette, and the latter at Washington, Indiana; and Mrs. Thomas Crump of Fayette, Missouri.

John B. Bell received excellent educational advantages, attending a military school known as Bles Academy and Central College. In 1880

he became proprietor of the third grocery store in Fayette, having chosen a mercantile career in preference to agricultural pursuits or a profession. As a youth, Mr. Bell had decided that he should devote his life to the support of temperance, and when he opened his grocery he refused to follow the usual custom and handle whiskey, although he lost a number of customers thereby. He continued to successfully follow the grocery business for four years, and then transferred his activities to the hardware business, in which he spent the next ten years. Mr. Bell's next venture was in the fine live stock line, in which he met with almost phenomenal success, specializing in Hereford cattle, visiting the fairs at St. Louis and elsewhere, and breeding six champion animals of the Louisiana Exposition in St. Louis, 1904. In 1905 Mr. Bell sold out his stock business and opened the electric light plant in Fayette, which is the best supplied city in the state as to electricity, in comparison with its size. He is erecting an ice plant in connection with his light plant. He is also in the wholesale and retail hard and soft coal business here, in partnership with his son, Arthur W. Bell. His business enterprises have proved uniformly successful, and he is looked upon as one of his community's most substantial men. At all times he has been consistent in his support of those principles which led him as a lad to join the temperance movement, and during the last election gave his vote to the "Drys," although the saloons were good customers of the electric light plant and coal company, and Mr. Bell's vote cost him no little sum of money.

Mr. Bell was married to Lena Kingsbury, who was born, reared and educated in Howard county, daughter of H. and Ann Kingsbury. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Ida L. Kardell of St. Louis; H. K., an electrical engineer of St. Louis; and Arthur W., who in addition to being his father's partner is also proprietor of the Empire theatre, a popular playhouse of Fayette, devoted to moving pictures. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and all have numerous friends in social and religious circles of the city.

JOSEPH B. DENNENY. In the financial circles of Northeastern Missouri and in his native county of Howard, Joseph B. Denny is well and favorably known as president of the Fayette Bank, Fayette, Missouri, a leading financial institution of Howard county and one of the oldest.

He was born on a farm near Fayette on January 22, 1871, a son of John Denny. The latter was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1866, locating soon afterward in Howard county, Missouri, where he followed farming and established a reputation as a man of the strictest honor and integrity. His wife was Mary Burk as a maiden, also a native of Erin's Isle, who kept the pathway of life with him many years and as a devoted wife and mother assisted in rearing their six children to those habits of industry and honesty which have enabled them to take worthy and useful stations in society. Of the three sons and three daughters in this family Joseph B. Denny is third in order of birth. He was reared on a farm and grew up under the healthful influences of country life, growing strong in mind and body and in those traits of character that have made possible his success in life. He received both a public school and a normal school education and became a bookkeeper in 1894 in the financial institution of which he is now the executive head. This rise was the premium of merit, and as president of the Fayette Bank he has directed its affairs with wisdom, fidelity and marked financial ability. This bank was organized in 1871, is one of the oldest and most popular banks of the county and during

the more than forty years of its existence its doors have never failed to open for business except on legal holidays. Associated with Mr. Denny in the conduct of its affairs are Robert W. Payne, vice president; Edwin W. Bedford, cashier, and Alva L. Kirby, assistant cashier, the first two of whom receive individual mention in this work.

In 1897 Mr. Denny was joined in marriage to Miss Linnie Tillery, who comes from one of the good families of this state and was educated at Plattsburg, Missouri, and at Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Denny have two sons and a daughter, viz.: Joseph B., Jr., Richard T. and Sarah Elizabeth.

In politics Mr. Denny is aligned with the Democratic party, and as a citizen he is progressive and public spirited, one who is known as a man of the strictest integrity and who is firm in his decisions as to right and wrong. He has been treasurer of Fayette school district for the last twelve years, and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Columbia and Knights of Pythias lodge at Fayette. Mrs. Denny is a member of the Baptist church and stands high among the people of Fayette for a consistent walk in life. Mr. Denny is a man of strong physique and possesses a pleasing and genial personality that gains and retains for him many and sincere friendships.

WILLIAM T. LESSLEY. Appointed to the office of postmaster of the thriving little city of Glasgow, Howard county, in 1905, Mr. Lessley has given a most careful and effective administration, in which he has shown marked executive ability. The Glasgow office provides not only for the purely local service but also is the center from which three rural free-delivery routes radiate, two of these routes having received such services since 1903 and the other having been established in 1902.

Mr. Lessley enjoys unalloyed popularity in his native county, and thus there can be in his case no application of the scriptural aphorism that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. He was born in the northeast part of Howard county, and the date of his nativity was April 17, 1849. This was the year that was marked by the exodus of many Missouri citizens to California, in which state the gold excitement had its inception in that year. The Lessley family was founded in Howard county in the pioneer days and the name has been prominently and worthily linked with the civic and industrial development and progress of this favored section of the state. James H. Lessley, father of the present postmaster of Glasgow, was born in the state of Kentucky and was a lad of eight years at the time of the family removal to Missouri. He was reared to manhood in Howard county, and his early environment and labors were those common to the pioneer epoch. His entire active career was given to the great basic industries of agriculture and stock growing and he became one of the substantial farmers of Howard county, where he ever commanded inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah E. Rennolds, and she was a member of a family that early settled near Columbia, Boone county. James H. Lessley was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and in politics he was originally a Whig, his allegiance being transferred to the Republican party at the time of its organization. He died in Glasgow in 1872, and his widow still resides in this place, her age being ninety years at the time of this writing. She is one of the venerable and loved pioneer women of Howard county, and her reminiscences concerning the early days are graphic and interesting. She is a devout member of the Christian church, as was also her husband, and their four sons and three daughters are all living.

William T. Lessley was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm, and in this connection waxed strong of mind and physical powers, his educational advantages having been such as were afforded in the somewhat primitive common schools of the locality and period. Through self-discipline and long association with men and affairs Mr. Lessley has effectually supplemented his early training and is a man of broad information and mature judgment. When but sixteen years of age he manifested his youthful patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union, the integrity of which was jeopardized by armed rebellion. He enlisted as a member of Company A, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Col. Alexander F. Denny. The regiment was stationed the greater part of the time at Huntsville, Alabama, where it remained until the close of the war, when Mr. Lessley and his comrades received their honorable discharge.

Mr. Lessley has ever been found aligned as a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he has been a prominent figure in its councils in Howard county. He has never severed his allegiance to the great industries of agriculture and stock growing, and he continues to reside upon his fine homestead farm, in Chariton township, five miles southeast of Glasgow. He is recognized as one of the liberal and public-spirited citizens of the town. Here he has held the office of postmaster for a longer period than has any previous incumbent, and his administration has met with unqualified popular approval. His fine farm comprises four hundred and thirty-five acres, and is known as Valley View Stock Farm. Special attention is given to the raising of high-grade live stock and the farm is one of the valuable places of Howard county, with improvements of the best order. Mr. Lessley still gives a general supervision to the operations of the farm, in the matter of directing business policies, etc., and he shows lively interest in all that tends to promote the full development of the admirable agricultural and stock resources of his native county. He and his wife have a wide acquaintanceship in this county, where their circle of friends is equally large.

On the 25th of November, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lessley to Miss Laura Stanley, who was born and reared in Howard county and whose gracious personality has made her a popular figure in the social life of the community. She is a daughter of the late Aaron W. Stanley, one of the sterling pioneers of Howard county. Mr. and Mrs. Lessley became the parents of eight sons and five daughters, and the family relations have been of the most ideal character, the children having honored the family name and proved themselves worthy in all relations of life. Herbert is a resident of Montana and is engaged in mercantile pursuits; Ida R. is the wife of L. M. McQuitty and they reside in Fayette, Missouri; Viola B. is the wife of Joe F. Geiger; W. Montie is engaged in farming on the old homestead; Marvin R. is in Rattone, New Mexico; Nelia N. is assistant postmaster of Glasgow, under the administration of her father; Grace remains at the parental home, as do also Romie and Forrest H. of Nevada, who are twins, and the home circle likewise includes the younger children,—Emmett S., Frank, George W. and Nolla O. Two are deceased. The children have been afforded excellent educational advantages, and Ida R. has been a successful and popular teacher of music, a line in which she has special talent.

WILLIAM L. HANNACA. The present efficient and popular mayor of the thriving little city of Glasgow, Howard county, stands emphatically exponent of all that makes for liberal, loyal and progressive citizenship, and his administration of municipal affairs has brought about a splendid

advancement in Glasgow. He is one of the most aggressive and enterprising business men of his native county, and in Glasgow his business interests are wide and varied. His capacity for achievement seems to be without limit, and his progressiveness in connection with public affairs is as great as are his energy and versatility in the ordering of his private business and property interests. Popularity of the most unequivocal order is his and Mayor Hannaca is in every sense one of those sterling citizens who should find special recognition in this publication. He was elected mayor of Glasgow in 1909, re-elected in 1911 and his present term will expire in May, 1913.

In the attractive little city of which he is now mayor, William L. Hannaca was born on the 23rd of August, 1880, and he is a son of Henry A. and Desire (Jerome) Hannaca, the former of whom died at the age of fifty-four years and the latter of whom still resides in Glasgow. The father was born in Glasgow, Missouri, and his vocation during virtually his entire active career was that of shoemaker and merchant. When but sixteen years of age he manifested his youthful loyalty and patriotism in no uncertain way. The dark cloud of Civil war shrouded the national horizon, and he forthwith tendered his services in defense of the Union, by enlisting in Company C, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, his company having been commanded by Capt. John Tillman. A valiant and faithful soldier, he continued in active service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at the time of his death, and his sterling character won to him the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. His parents were born in Germany and were numbered among the pioneer settlers in Howard county, where they continued to reside until their death. The present mayor of Glasgow was the sixth in order of birth in a family of six children, and the only other survivor is Clarence H., who now resides in the city of Chicago. Mr. Hannaca was reared to maturity in his native town and is indebted to its public schools for his early educational discipline, which has been most effectively supplemented by the lessons learned under that wisest of all head-masters, experience. He began to depend upon his own resources as a lad of sixteen years, and he has virtually created the instrumentalities through which he has advanced to the goal of definite success and won distinctive prestige as a business man of marked acumen and circumspection. By close application, self-reliance and indefatigable industry he has made sure advancement along normal lines of enterprise, and today he is a citizen of prominence and influence in his native county, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He is engaged in the manufacturing of ice cream, which he sells at wholesale; he is proprietor of the Glasgow theater; and he owns the most modern and popular cafe in his home city, also extensive real estate interests, among them the building in which is maintained the local postoffice, the building having been leased to the government for a period of ten years. He is also engaged in the insurance business, and is the principal representative of this line of enterprise in Glasgow. As an underwriter for both fire and life insurance he has built up a large and substantial business, and he has made a success of every line of enterprise to which he has turned his attention.

The mayor of Glasgow is determined and loyal in his efforts to promote the best interests of his home city, and his administration of municipal affairs is marked by liberal policies and utmost progressiveness. Under his regime the city has been provided with an excellent water and light system and also an adequate system of sewerage, two noteworthy public improvements that will redound to his lasting honor.

Mr. Hannaca is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Progressive party stands sponsor, and he is prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being identified with the consistory at Kansas City, Missouri, where he also holds membership in the temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The mayor is a man of most genial and democratic nature, and is a popular factor in the business and social circles of his home community.

He married October 27, 1909, Miss Lynetta Lamb-Toppliff, daughter of C. H. and D. M. Toppliff, of Kansas City.

B. F. HOWARD. A mile and a half from Armstrong in Prairie township of Howard county is one of the most attractive rural homesteads of this county, the Ridgway Farm, the residence of B. F. Howard and family. Mr. Howard and wife both represent old and respected family names in this section of Missouri, and it is close onto a century since the Howards became settlers in the wilderness that is now Howard county.

Mr. B. F. Howard was born June 9, 1855, on the old Howard plantation near Fayette, owned by his father, the late Thomas Howard, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of the county. The ancestry of this branch of the Howards goes back to the third Duke of Norfolk, whose name appears in English history as that of a soldier and statesman and one of the eminent noblemen of his time. One of his sons, Benjamin, emigrated to America in 1660 and established a branch of the family name and fortunes in Virginia. Two of the later descendants, Thomas and Henry, were officers during the Revolution. Another of the same line, John E. Howard, was governor of Maryland, still another was a senator of the United States, and a Howard was also governor of Louisiana. Thomas Howard, also of the family, was an officer in the War of 1812.

Thomas Howard, the father, a native of Kentucky, was brought to Howard county, Missouri, in 1819, the year of the Missouri Compromise. He married Elizabeth Shields, who was born in Howard county and is now at the age of eighty-six one of the oldest native women of this county. The late Thomas Howard was a man of great ability and influence, owned some two thousand acres of land, kept about fifty slaves before the war, and at the time of his death, when eighty-two years old, gave his children property valued at \$50,000. The children are named as follows: Mary E. Allen, Benjamin F., Sallie Briggs, James, Joseph, Thomas, Nellie Herendon and Paul. The father was one of the largest producers of hemp and tobacco in this part of the state.

Benjamin F. Howard spent his early days on the old plantation and learned his lessons in the neighboring schools and at Central College. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Jennie Finnell, and they have had a happy companionship lasting many years. She was born in Prairie township, Howard county, Missouri, a daughter of the late Lewis Finnell, a man of high standing whose name belongs with the honored citizens of the last century. He was born in Howard county January 5, 1822, and attained the great age of ninety years. His father, John Finnell, was a soldier of the War of 1812, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and became one of the pioneers of Howard county. Lewis Finnell and wife had four children, three of whom died young and Mrs. Howard was the only one to grow up. Her father had a large estate, which in ante-bellum days was worked by a number of slaves.

He was long prominent in the Baptist church, of which he was a generous supporter, and as "Uncle Lou" he was known and esteemed all over the county, a man who possessed many of the finest qualities of mind and heart.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard own the old Finnell place of three hundred and twenty acres, besides a farm of one hundred and sixty near Roanoke, and with the Ridgway Farm their landed possessions total seven hundred and fifteen acres, some of the best and most valuable land in the county. Their home residence, of nine rooms, more than ordinarily attractive and comfortable, is set in the midst of groves and blue-grass meadows and grain fields, and their facilities for businesslike farming and for living are equaled by few of the rural residents of this vicinity. Their three children are as follows: Lewis Finnell, who was liberally educated in the Armstrong schools and the Central College, and who is a popular member of the Masonic and Elks fraternities; Mary, who was a student at Stephens College and State University, and Jane and Louila L., both at home.

JOHN JACKSON WALKUP. A resident of Howard county during most of the seventy-eight years of his lifetime, Mr. Walkup has enjoyed the material prosperity and the influence in business and civic affairs which are the best features of solid success and character. He was one of the largest farmers and stockmen of the county and has also been prominently connected with banking and other interests in the county. Mr. Walkup was born on the old Walkup county homestead not far from Fayette, seventy-eight years ago, and belongs to a family which has long been noted for its integrity and solid worth. His father was James Walkup, a native of South Carolina, who when very young accompanied his parents to Madison county, Kentucky, where he grew up and married Miss Skelton, who was from an old Kentucky family. In 1830 he came out to Howard county, where he lived until his death in 1850 at the age of sixty-three. By occupation he was a farmer and stockman and at his death left three children from the first marriage. By his second marriage there were eight children, and the four now living are as follows: John Jackson, who is the eldest; Susan L., of Omaha, Nebraska; Thomas, of Moberly, and James M., of Moberly.

John Jackson Walkup was reared on the old plantation; he received a fair education and was sixteen years old when his father's death threw the responsibility of the home upon his shoulders. The following ten years of his life were devoted to the work of the homestead and providing for his mother and brothers and sisters. This period of ten years which he sacrificed to others, so far as his own progress was concerned, he considers perhaps the best part of his lifetime, and has never regretted what he was then able to do for other members of the family. On leaving home he went to Davis county, Iowa, where he lived for several years among the thrifty farming and stock raising population of that state and acquired much knowledge along those lines which has been useful to him.

At the age of thirty he married Miss Isabella Hardy of Iowa. Their four children are as follows: Cora Richardson, Lela Snoddy, Mary E., the wife of A. K. Markland, of Armstrong, Katy B. Miller, wife of A. L. Miller of Armstrong, and James E., who is a prosperous farmer and resides on the old homestead two and one-half miles west of Armstrong. The mother of these children died in 1907 and on the 7th of November, 1912, Mr. Walkup married Mary E. Walkup, the widow of Israel Walkup, his brother. She is the mother of five children by her previous marriage, three of whom reside at Muskogee, Oklahoma, one in Arkansas and one

in Idaho: John, Joe Ellen Wright, Ida, Frank H. and Luella Weathford.

In 1876 Mr. Walkup located on his present farmstead, two and one-half miles west of Armstrong. His career has been an unusually prosperous one and he has owned at different times fifteen hundred acres of land. His accumulations enabled him to give each of his children a farm and he still retains an estate of three hundred and fifty acres, which is considered one of the best in Howard county. It was the old plantation of Captain Sinks. The homestead has a comfortable ten room house, three large barns and ample facilities for the conduct of a modern stock and grain farm. Mr. Walkup and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and there is no better representative of good citizenship among the early residents of Howard county than John J. Walkup. In 1912 Mr. Walkup retired from active farming and located in Armstrong, where he now resides.

LEON F. FIFE. Redstone Hall in Chariton township is one of the landmarks of Howard county, a farm of four hundred and fifty-six acres in extent, and with few equals in Northeast Missouri as a center of agricultural productiveness. It is one of the old estates, and its associations might well be the theme of many interesting descriptions.

The present proprietors, Leon F. Fife and Mrs. Cecile M. (Denny) Fife, have maintained the home as a place of old-time hospitality and home comforts. Mr. Fife is a native of Kentucky, in which state he was born on the 4th of October, 1869. His father, Dr. Alexander Fife, who died when his only child, Leon, was three years old, was a soldier of the Confederacy and a member of Gen. John Morgan's noted rough riders of the South. After the war he studied medicine and became a successful and highly respected physician. His wife was Anna Turner, also of an old Kentucky family.

Leon F. Fife spent his early years in Kentucky and completed his education in the Central University, Richmond, Kentucky, since which time he has devoted his efforts to farming and stock raising. On February 14, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Cecile M. Denny, who was born and reared on the old Denny homestead in Howard county. She is a daughter of Clifton E. and Mary Belle (Enyart) Denny. Her father, who was born January 24, 1841, a son of James Denny, a pioneer, and who died at the age of sixty-one, was one of the ablest farmers and citizens of Howard county during the last half of the last century. Mrs. Fife has two brothers and a sister: Humphrey, a lawyer of Glasgow; Alexander, a farmer of Howard county; and Elizabeth Brown, of Marshall, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Fife are the parents of seven children, named as follows: Anna Belle, a beautiful young girl whose life was ended by death at the age of fourteen, in November, 1905; Mary Cecile, Ruth Gordon, Bettia Denny, Gladys, Leon F., Jr., and Alexander Clifton. Mr. Fife is a charter member of his Knights of Pythias lodge.

Everything about Redstone Hall farm indicates thrift and comfort and prosperity. The brick residence and the brick houses for the tenants, the commodious barns, the shaded lawn and orchards, the blue-grass meadows and grain fields, are all an ideal accompaniment of the best standards of businesslike industry as applied to country life.

WILLIAM J. HUGHES. One of the oldest families of Howard county is represented by William J. Hughes, proprietor of the beautiful Elmwood Farm in Chariton township, part of which has been in the possession of the Hughes family since the pioneer era. It is nearly a century since the founder of the family located in this part of Missouri

territory, and the family is one of the few which have been continuously identified with Howard county from territorial times.

William J. Hughes was born on the 5th of January, 1826, on his father's plantation near Fayette, so that he is himself one of the oldest living natives of this county. His father, Joseph S. Hughes, born and reared in Kentucky, belonged to a pioneer family of that state. Joseph S. Hughes married Cassandra Price, whose father, Col. William Price, was a prominent military man of his time. Joseph S. Hughes first came to Howard county in the year 1816, five years before Missouri was formally admitted to the Union. He spent some time in looking over the country for a location and then returned to Kentucky. In the next year, loading his possessions on wagons, and with a number of slaves, he came overland for the entire distance to his new home in the wilderness region near Fayette. He remained here an honored citizen and large planter and land owner until his death at the age of eighty-four. He was for many years a deacon in the Mt. Moriah Baptist church. His wife passed away at the age of eighty, and their children were named as follows: Malvina, Martha, Courtney, Caroline, Mary Frances, Louisiana C., William Joseph, Overton L. and Maria Louise.

William J. Hughes spent his early years in the environment of the typical plantation of ante-bellum days and received his education in the neighborhood. On the 29th of November, 1849, he married Miss Lucy C. Collins. Theirs has been a married companionship of remarkable length and felicity, continuing unbroken for sixty-three years, and in duration has probably few equals in Northeast Missouri. Mrs. Hughes was born April 2, 1832, a daughter of James and Mildred (Johnson) Collins, both natives of Virginia. She is a member of the Johnson family which figures on other pages of this work and which was prominent in both Virginia and Kentucky, as soldiers in the Revolution and War of 1812, the noted Richard Johnson having been the slayer of the great Chief Tecumseh. James Collins, father of Mrs. Hughes, crossed the plains with ox teams during the California gold excitement. There were four children in the Collins family, namely: Johnson, Benjamin, Mrs. Hughes, and Dr. Collins, who was a successful doctor.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are named as follows: Joseph S., Ben Johnson; Fanny May, the wife of Rev. Painter; William A., living on a farm adjoining his father; Robert Lee, of St. Louis; Harry B., on the old homestead; Louise and Ernest L. The children were all well educated in both public school and higher institutions. Mrs. Painter having been a student in the Stephens College at Columbia. The three sons all own adjoining farms comprising an aggregate of six hundred acres and are independently successful. Mr. Hughes has always been a Democrat in politics, having cast his vote at some fifteen presidential elections, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Their old home is a place of quaint charm and comforts, a large frame house set in the midst of a park of elm trees and surrounded with all the improvements and adornments that mark the best of Howard county's model farmsteads.

H. E. KELTNER. Possessing not only an excellent knowledge of both the common and higher branches of learning, but great tact, good judgment, and much ability, H. E. Keltner, superintendent of the Armstrong public school, has gained high rank among his fellow educators of Howard county. A native of Missouri, he was born June 28, 1885, in Jasper county near Carthage, coming on both sides of the family of German ancestry.

His father, W. F. Keltner, was born and educated in Jasper county, where his father, who served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, was a pioneer settler. He married Amanda Steger, who was born in Missouri, and to them three children were born, namely: J. A. Keltner, of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. L. A. Decker, of Kansas City, Missouri, and H. E. Keltner, with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned. Both parents are living, and are now residing in Kansas City.

Laying a substantial foundation for his future education in the district schools, H. E. Keltner subsequently attended Beasley's College, this state, and the University of Missouri. Thus fitted for a professional career, Mr. Keltner has since been successfully employed as an educator, and is now numbered among the more successful and popular teachers of Howard county. The Armstrong public school, of which he has control, is located in a large and well-arranged building, situated in the midst of a beautiful square containing an entire block of the city's property, and furnishing ample grounds for its many pupils. Nine teachers are employed in the school, and are giving eminent satisfaction to all concerned, the high school course being one of the best of any in the county. Mr. Keltner had previously taught school in Eldon, Missouri, coming from there to Armstrong with very high records for scholarship, and as an instructor of ability. He is a man of pleasing personality, frank and courteous, and well deserving of the high respect so generally recorded him throughout the community.

Mr. Keltner married November 1, 1904, in Casper county, Missouri, Miss Bertha Hart, and into their pleasant home three children have been born, namely: Pearl, Martha and Joseph.

JOSEPH HOWARD, who is widely and favorably known in Howard county as an industrious farmer and citizen, is pleasantly located on a tract of one hundred and eighty acres of land, known as Sunny Slope Stock Farm, where he is pursuing the peaceful vocation of agriculturist, and also has numerous friends in Fayette, his property being but one mile from that city. He belongs to an old and honored family of this section, and was born on the old Howard plantation, northeast of Fayette, September 26, 1863, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Howard. Thomas Howard was engaged in farming all of his life, became an extensive land owner, and at one time was known as one of the heaviest taxpayers in Howard county. He and his wife had a large family of sons and daughters.

The fourth son of his parents, Joseph Howard grew up on the old family homestead, and his education was secured in the public schools and at Central College, Fayette, after graduating from which he returned home to resume his training as an agriculturist. Inheriting from his father the ability to judge cattle, he was soon competent to handle a property of his own, and the elder man gave him a small tract of land on which to commence his operations. In 1892 he was married in Howard county to Miss Anna E. Grimes, who was born in Howard county and here reared and educated, daughter of Francis M. Grimes, a prominent citizen of the county, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. Mr. Howard now lives in Fayette, where he has one of the finest residences in the city, but still superintends the operations on Sunny Slope Farm. This tract, which is one mile east from the depot at Fayette, consists of one hundred and eighty acres of well-cultivated, fertile land, with wide pasture lands, productive grain fields, handsome house and barn and substantial outbuildings, where a general air of prosperity gives evidence of skillful management and persevering labor. Here are to be found some of the finest white-faced Hereford cattle in

the state, Mr. Howard having spent much time and money in securing only the finest specimens of his herd, while his horses, sheep and hogs are also of a superior breed and bring high prices in the markets. Mr. Howard comes of a long line of agriculturists and is thoroughly conversant with every department and detail of farming. In his political views he is a Democrat, but has never cared for public office, his agricultural labors satisfying his ambitions. However, he takes a keen interest in matters that affect his community or its people, and none are quicker to support movements that recommend themselves as beneficial to his native place. Since coming to Fayette, in 1906, he has identified himself with the business interests of the city, and has demonstrated his confidence in the future of this locality by investing in real estate, but the major portion of his attention is given to the superintending of his farm. He is a consistent member of the Christian church, where he is a member of the board of stewards, and has always been a staunch supporter of religion and education. He is frank and genial personally, and has hosts of friends throughout this part of the county, and is everywhere recognized as one of his section's representative men.

A. D. BURNS. West of Fayette a mile and a half is the farm of A. D. Burns, who has been a resident of Northeast Missouri for forty-two years, and is one of the sterling citizens of Howard county. For twenty years he represented in all parts of the state the Stark Nursery Company of Louisiana, the best and largest nursery in Missouri, and one of the largest in the country.

Andrew Dawson Burns was born in Roanoke county, North Carolina, September 3, 1843, a son of Urias and Lucy (Underwood) Burns, both natives of North Carolina. Owen Burns, the grandfather, was also a native of North Carolina, where the family had been established by his parents, who were from Scotland. In 1847 the family moved to Roane county, Tennessee, where the parents spent the rest of their lives, the mother dying at the age of forty and the father at the age of seventy-seven. Their seven children, four sons and three daughters, were: William, a Union soldier in an Indiana regiment, in which state he died; Conley, who died in Tennessee; John, a Confederate soldier, was killed in the battle of Nashville; Andrew Dawson; Sallie, deceased; and Susan, who lives in Tennessee.

Mr. A. D. Burns grew up in Tennessee and had hardly attained to manhood when the war broke out. He chose the side of the south, and became a soldier in the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry, under Col. John M. Lillard and Captain McClung. The generals under whom his regiment saw its service were Zollicoffer, Buckner, Hardee, Albert S. Johnson, and was with General Pillow at the time of the surrender at Fort Donelson. Mr. Burns was in Fort Donelson at its capture, and spent some months in the federal prison at Indianapolis. After his exchange he took part in the siege of Vicksburg and many other engagements of the great war.

In 1870 Mr. Burns came to Marion county, Missouri, later moving to Ralls and Pike counties, and finally to New Franklin, in Howard county, where he was the local representative of the nursery company so many years. He has stocked hundreds of the orchards in this county, and it speaks well for the character of the company and for his own square dealings that in all the years there seldom arose a case of dissatisfaction. About three years ago he located on the farm where he now resides, a place of sixty acres, and there enjoys the quiet pursuits of its cultivation and a delightful home for his declining years.

Mr. Burns was married in Illinois in 1866 to Miss Carrie LaRue,

a daughter of William LaRue. They are the parents of two children: William, a resident of Kansas City; and Jessie, who married Austin Kinney, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

JUDGE HENRY C. SHIELDS. A prominent and highly respected citizen of Fayette, Judge Henry C. Shields is widely and favorably known throughout Howard county, which he has served in the official capacity of county judge for ten years, and in other responsible public positions for as many more years. A son of the late Egbert O. Shields, he was born, July 20, 1840, near Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri, coming from Scotch-Irish stock, his immigrant ancestor having migrated from the North of Ireland to America, settling in Virginia.

Egbert O. Shields was born in Nelson county, Virginia, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, James Shields. Soon after his marriage he moved with his family to Kentucky, being accompanied, also, by two of his own brothers, and his father's family, all locating in Kentucky in 1839. In 1850 Egbert O. Shields again trekked westward, coming from Kentucky to Missouri, locating first in Pike county, just south of Bowling Green, and later, in 1871, settling in Howard county, where he resided until his death, at the age of sixty-five years. In his earlier life he was a Whig in politics, ardently supporting Henry Clay for the presidency in 1844, but later was identified with the Democratic party. In religion he was liberal, believing in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. He was a man of strict integrity and honesty, and well deserving of the high regard in which he was so universally held by the entire community. He was twice married. He married, in Virginia, Ellen Brent, a daughter of James Brent, who lived and died in Nelson county, Virginia. She died at the early age of twenty-one years, in Kentucky, leaving three children, Henry C. Shields, the subject of this brief sketch; Alvina Francis, deceased; and Eugenia Ellen, deceased. Egbert O. Shields married for his second wife Ann E. Bibb, in Virginia, and to them eight children were born, as follows: Benjamin O., deceased; James F.; Mary; William M.; Martha; Charles C., who died in Fayette, Missouri; and two children that died in infancy.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education in the common schools of Virginia, Henry C. Shields later continued his studies in Missouri, attending school in Pike and Howard counties, and studying at home under his father's tutorship. Beginning his career as an educator, he taught several years, having among his pupils several boys that have subsequently become well known in public life, one of them having been W. D. Settle, now serving as county clerk of Howard county. In 1871 Judge Shields purchased his present large estate, which, prior to the Civil war, was one of the best plantations in this part of the county. It is advantageously located two and one-half miles east of Fayette, and is well improved, the large, roomy house occupied by the family being finely situated on a beautiful hill, and having a grand outlook over the surrounding country. The land has a fine vein of coal, from which Mr Shields has reaped good returns. Here he and his son are carrying on general farming with excellent results, making a specialty of raising fine graded stock, including Black Polled-Angus cattle, and Poland China swine.

During the war, Mr. Shields served for a time in the Confederate army, serving under Colonels Dorsey and Poindexter, and later being with General Price in some of his daring raids.

Politically the judge is a staunch Democrat, and has served wisely and well in various public offices, having been deputy county surveyor

many terms; county surveyor for eleven years; and for the past ten years has served ably and satisfactorily as county judge.

Judge Shields has been twice married. He married first, in 1866, Mary Johnson, who was born in Howard county, a daughter of Talton and Amanda Johnson. She died in 1876, at the age of thirty-three years, leaving two children, namely: Mrs. Minne V. Dillon, of Montgomery county, Missouri; and Edward E., who died at the age of fifteen years. The judge married second, in 1878, Parlee Shields, who was born, reared and educated in Howard county, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, her immigrant ancestor having been one of three brothers of the name of Shields that emigrated from the North of Ireland to America, locating first in Kentucky. Her father was Thomas Shields, whose parents, Thomas Shields and wife, were from Ireland, lived and died in Howard county, and are buried in Mount Gilead cemetery, a most beautiful spot. Judge and Mrs. Shields are the parents of two children, namely: Romeo B. and Bernard L. Romeo B. Shields was educated at Central College, and was afterwards graduated from the dental department of Washington University, in Saint Louis, Missouri, where he is now prosperously engaged in dentistry, he and his wife having a pleasant home in that city. Bernard L. Shields, who is engaged in farming with his father, married Mary Besgrove, a daughter of the late Alfred Besgrove, who was born in England, now living in Howard county, Missouri, near Fayette.

JOHN DENNENY. One of the attractive and valuable farms of Richmond township in Howard county is the John Denny farm. Its proprietor, Mr. Denny, bought the land in 1895 at a time when it was almost entirely a landscape of trees and stumps. He had long been successfully identified with farming in this county, and he brought a thorough experience and ability to the improvement of his new place according to his standards of what he wanted this farm to be. It is therefore a farm which has been largely shaped out by his own labors and plans and represents both comfortable home and also a gratifying success.

John Denny was born March 20, 1842, in County Kildare, Ireland, a son of James and Bridget (Baines) Denny, who were people of intelligence and thrift and spent all their lives in Ireland. As a boy and while attending the schools of his native land he was taught also to work. At the age of twenty-four he prepared for an independent home-making by his marriage to Miss Mary Burke, who was born in County Dublin, Ireland, in 1844, a young woman of his own country who not only became the mother of his children but aided him in many other ways to the winning of material prosperity. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to America, and after spending three years near Cincinnati, Ohio, moved to the Missouri valley and in Howard county rented what is known as the Thomas J. Payne farm, a place on which he lived for the long period of thirty-six years. It was there that the good wife and mother passed away, November 1, 1876, and there the children were reared. Meanwhile Mr. Denny had bought the farm on which he now lives. He built a comfortable five-room cottage and a good barn and other shelters for stock and machinery. Meadows and grain fields now divide the land formerly covered with trees and stumps, and the place has become a source of sure annual profit.

The six children born to Mr. Denny and wife were as follows: Mary (Mrs. J. O. Fitzgerald, Farmersville, Illinois), born February 20, 1867; James R., born May 4, 1868 (Payne & Denny Drug Company, Fayette, Missouri); Joseph B., born January 22, 1871, with Fayette Bank, Fayette, Missouri; Laura E., born September 26, 1873, at home

with her father; Katherine, born January 23, 1875, at home with her father; John L., born November 1, 1876, of Kansas City, Missouri.

When the mother died in 1876, the children were all young, and their care devolved largely on Mr. Denny, who thus carried the double burden of farm management and the direction of the household.

The sons and daughters are now honored and useful men and women of the world, and the family is one of the most worthy in Howard county.

A. B. BLAKELY. A man of good business intelligence and capacity, A. B. Blakely, head of the firm of Blakely & Markland, dealers in poultry, eggs, hides and fur, is identified with one of the leading industries of Armstrong, his firm being one of the largest and most successful of the kind in Northeastern Missouri. A son of T. M. Blakely, he was born May 19, 1884, in Lincoln county, where his childhood was spent. His father assists in the management of the business established by his son and partner, while his mother, Mrs. Imogene Blakely, is one of the leading milliners of Howard county, her millinery parlors in Armstrong being well patronized during the busy season.

Having obtained a practical education in the public schools, A. B. Blakely began business for himself in a small way. As business demanded, he enlarged his operations, and, with his partner, Colonel Markland, became one of the most extensive dealers in poultry, eggs, hides and furs to be found in this part of the state, his trade being large and highly remunerative.

On October 29, 1908, Mr. Blakely was united in marriage with Miss Emma P. Tindall, daughter of W. F. Tindall, a prominent citizen of Fayette, and a representative of one of the oldest and most respected families of Howard county. Politically Mr. Blakely is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Order.

COL. A. P. MARKLAND. A prominent business man of Armstrong, Howard county, Col. A. P. Markland is an important factor in developing and advancing its industrial and mercantile interests, and as junior member of the enterprising firm of Blakely & Markland is identified with one of the more prosperous firms of Howard county. A son of the late Matthew Markland, he was born in Howard county, May 19, 1872. Further parental and ancestral history may be found on another page of this volume, in connection with the sketch of Levi P. Markland, the colonel's brother.

Brought up on a farm, A. P. Markland was educated in the district schools, and early trained to habits of industry and honesty. He started life for himself by learning the details of mercantile trade, acquiring both knowledge and experience while young. In 1903 he embarked in the poultry and coal business in Armstrong, and conducted it successfully until burned out in 1911. Immediately forming a partnership with Mr. A. B. Blakely, Colonel Markland continued the poultry dealing, and also added to his interests by dealing in eggs, hides and furs, building up a trade that is far-reaching and extremely lucrative, the firm of Blakely & Markland being favorably known throughout this section of the state as one of the foremost of its kind.

Colonel Markland married November 28, 1893, Maggie Hackley, who was born and educated in Howard county, a daughter of F. H. Hackley, and they have one son, David L. Markland. Fraternally the colonel is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a very genial, companionable man, both he and his partner being popular in social circles.

JOHN A. DENNY, SR. Having accomplished a satisfactory work as an agriculturist, John A. Denny, Sr., is now living retired from active pursuits on his homestead farm, which is located in Howard county, three miles west of Armstrong, and is there enjoying to the utmost the well-merited reward of his many years of long-continued, unremitting toil. The representative of a prominent pioneer family of this county, he was born, November 11, 1838, near Armstrong, on the plantation of his father, James Denny, and comes of honored Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather, Alexander Denny, having served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Born in Garrard county, Kentucky, James Denny was there brought up and educated. From his father he acquired a practical knowledge of the art of farming, and in 1818 made his way westward to Missouri. Locating in Howard county, he bought a large tract of land which was still in its primitive wildness, and with the help of his slaves, of which he had a large number prior to the Civil war, he cleared and improved a valuable homestead in the vicinity of Armstrong. He raised large crops of both tobacco and hemp, as a general farmer being quite prosperous, before his death, at the age of sixty-nine years, accumulating a good property. Both he and his good wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. He married Elizabeth Best, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Humphrey Best, an old and honored resident of Kentucky, and to them twelve children were born, all of whom, with the exception of the subject of this sketch, have passed to the higher life, although all of these children grew to years of maturity before the family circle was broken by death. The names of the children of the parental household were as follows: Catherine; Amanda; Charity; Alexander, who served as captain in the Civil war and also in the Mexican war, and was afterwards a prominent banker of Saline county, Missouri; Humphrey; James; Rachel; Celia; David; John A.; Clifton and Mary Frances.

Brought up on the home plantation, John A. Denny, Sr., completed his early education in the Roanoke high school, afterwards becoming familiar with the various branches of agriculture while assisting his father in plantation work. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and while serving under General Price was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. After his marriage he began farming in earnest, and by dint of persevering energy and wise management has met with unquestioned success, his large estate of four hundred and ninety acres, lying but three miles from the village of Armstrong, being one of the finest in its appointments of any in this part of Howard county. The house is large and conveniently arranged, containing thirteen rooms, and is pleasantly situated in the midst of a beautiful lawn, dotted with shade trees, the beautiful homestead, with its substantial buildings, giving ample evidence to the passer-by of his skill and good taste as a rural householder.

Mr. Denny married, April 3, 1873, Miss Anna Walden, who was born in Randolph county, Missouri, and was educated at Mount Pleasant Seminary in Huntsville. Her father, the late Judge W. E. Walden, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and after coming to Missouri became one of the active and influential citizens of Randolph county, being prominent in legal and business circles, and serving as an elder in the Presbyterian church. Judge Walden married Emily Hurt, a daughter of Joshua Hurt, a prominent pioneer of Howard county, Missouri and to them two children were born, namely: Mrs. C. W. Shores and Mrs. Denny. Mrs. Walden survived the judge a number of years,

attaining the good old age of eighty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Denny have four children, namely: Emily, wife of E. T. Long, of Fayette; Lucretia, wife of George W. Lenoir, of Armstrong; William, who was appointed county surveyor by Governor Hadley, and is filling the office ably and faithfully; and John A. Denny, Jr., who has the management of the home farm, which he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. Both Mr. and Mrs. Denny are valued members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder for many years.

FRED H. TEDFORD. A man of ideas, pre-eminently of the twentieth century, always seeking for a new method that would be an improvement on the old, never stubbornly set in his own way of thinking but capable of seeing the other man's viewpoint, Fred H. Tedford, editor and publisher of the *Macon Times-Democrat* of Macon, Missouri, is a man to be considered in the affairs of his city. Although he has only been a resident of Macon since 1908 he is already considered one of the town's most influential citizens.

Mr. Tedford's grandfather, John Tedford, was a native of Virginia, who after a short residence in Alabama and Tennessee came to Missouri in 1851 with his brothers, separating from the rest of his family who settled in Iowa. His son, J. F. Tedford, was born in Missouri in 1843 and now lives in Moberly, Missouri, serving as the police judge of the city. He was a soldier during the whole of the Civil war enlisting in the Confederate army under General Price with Captain Guthrie of Macon as his local commander for a short time. His wife was Virginia Baird, daughter of John Baird, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1850, who came to Missouri when she was ten years old. Mr. and Mrs. Tedford had three children, May J. in Moberly; Allie (Figley) Salida of Colorado; and Fred H.

Fred H. Tedford was born July 5, 1873, on a farm in Randolph county near Moberly, and received his education in the public schools of Moberly. When he was twelve years old he entered the employ of the Wabash railroad as an office boy, and before he left the company rose to the position of timekeeper and later to that of shipping clerk. In 1898 he was appointed deputy chief grain inspector of the state with headquarters at Kansas City. In 1902 he was appointed chief grain inspector with headquarters at St. Louis. He held this office for four years, or until 1906, when he became a traveling salesman for the Kansas City Portland Cement Company. This work only held him until 1908 when he came to Macon and purchased the controlling interest in the *Times-Democrat*, established in 1865, the oldest paper not only in Macon county, but also in Northeast Missouri. It was first called merely the *Times*, but after consolidation with the *Democrat* assumed its present name. It is an eight-page, seven-column paper with a circulation of twenty-five hundred copies, and is an influential and progressive publication. Mr. Tedford is much interested in church work, and has served as a deacon in the Presbyterian church for twenty years, assuming the duties in each new city in which he took up his residence. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the A. F. and A. M., and to the B. P. O. E. of Macon. He was married in 1897 to Gertrude McCully of Macon, a daughter of William E. McCully, a prominent citizen of Missouri and of Macon, and a former state railroad and warehouse commissioner. They have had two children, Frances Marion and Howard William.

CHRIS R. MAFFRY, JR., cashier of the State Exchange Bank of Macon, Macon county, Missouri, has risen steadily in the business world since

he began working in 1902. The first two years he spent in the office of the Bevier Coal & Mining Company. From January 1, 1903, to the close of the World's Fair at St. Louis, he was one of the Jefferson Guards. He then entered the State Exchange Bank as collector and was soon after promoted to the position of bookkeeper. In September, 1907, he entered the First National Bank as assistant cashier and when the State Exchange and the First National consolidated in January, 1908, he became assistant cashier of the new institution. In August, 1911, he was made cashier. Such a rapid rise has not been due to chance, but to ability and perseverance, and to an energy which is not afraid of working half an hour overtime. The State Exchange Bank, which is now one of the most substantial in Northeast Missouri, has a capital of \$100,000.00 with total resources of \$650,000.00. The officers are John Seovern, president; Thomas E. Wardell, vice-president; Chris R. Maffry, Jr., cashier; and John Seovern, Thomas E. Wardell, Dr. E. B. Clements, John T. Doneghy, Dr. W. H. Miller, Ben Eli Guthrie, Dr. T. S. Watson, Herman E. Miller, and T. W. Robinson, directors.

Mr. Maffry was born in Macon, March 10, 1884, the son of Chris R. and Lisette (Rutger) Maffry. Mr. Maffry was born in Germany in 1845 and came to America when he was fourteen years old. He first settled in southeast Missouri but shortly afterwards came to Macon county. He has followed farming and merchandising and has always been very successful in all his ventures. He is at present president of the I. C. Stephens Clothing Company, but is doing very little active work. Mrs. Maffry was born in Germany and came to America in 1848 when she was two years old. They raised four children, Anetta Archer of Macon; Gus, a clothing merchant; Edward, in the bakery and confectionery business; and Chris R., Jr.

Chris R., Jr., was educated in the Macon public schools and in the Gem City Business College of Quincy. He also spent one year in the Bles Military Academy. He has lodge affiliations with the A. F. and A. M. and B. P. O. E. of Macon and attends the Episcopal church. He was married in November, 1907, to Icy Wood, a daughter of Cyrus C. Wood, a leading merchant of Macon.

LEVI P. MARKLAND. Scholarly in his attainments, and possessing excellent executive ability, Levi P. Markland, of Armstrong, is widely and favorably known in educational circles as county superintendent of the Howard county public schools, an office which he is filling most efficiently and satisfactorily, his previous experience as a teacher amply qualifying him for the position. A native of Howard county, he was born April 30, 1862, a son of the late Matthew Markland.

His paternal grandfather, Levi Markland, was born and reared in Tennessee, but became a pioneer settler of Madison county, Kentucky, where he acquired prominence as a man of ability and worth. He reared several children, one of whom served as a soldier in the Confederate army, and was killed in battle.

Born, in 1820, in Kentucky, Matthew Markland was there reared and educated. Migrating as a young man to Missouri, he bought land in Howard county, and by dint of industry and good management cleared and improved a good farm, and became one of the leading stock raisers of his community. Six feet in height, and weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds, he was a man of striking appearance, and acquired fame as an athlete. He took an active part in public affairs, and as justice of the peace during the Civil war dispensed justice in a manner similar to that of a judge of the Higher Court. His death, at the age of seventy-six years, was mourned as a public loss.

Matthew Markland married first a Miss Harvey, by whom he had seven children, four of whom survive, as follows: William L.; John H.; Mrs. Frances Lindell; and Mrs. Sarah Neir. He married second Sarah Finnell, a daughter of A. K. Finnell, who was born in Virginia, and to them seven children were born, namely: Levi P., the special subject of this brief biographical notice; Mrs. Emma Stener; Matthew; Mrs. Alice Snoddy; J. E.; A. K.; and A. P. The mother is still living, being seventy years old.

Obtaining an excellent knowledge of the higher branches of learning while young, Levi P. Markland began his career as an educator at the age of nineteen years, for nine years being principal of the New Franklin schools. He subsequently taught in different places in Howard county. Very successful as an educator and a disciplinarian, and an especially good organizer and executor, Mr. Markland was elected superintendent of the Howard county schools in 1907, for a term of two years. Displaying unusual ability in the position, he was re-elected to the same office in 1909, and in 1911 was honored with a re-election for a term of four years. Under his wise administration the schools of the county have increased not only in numbers, but in efficiency, the sixty-three schools having an enrollment of three thousand, three hundred and eighty-seven pupils in 1912, under the instruction of one hundred and seven competent teachers, fourteen of whom are colored. These schools are ably supervised by Mr. Markland, who has introduced new methods of teaching, and brought each school up to a high standard of efficiency, no schools in this section of Missouri standing higher than those under his control.

Politically Mr. Markland is prominent in Democratic ranks, and has served as delegate to many state conventions, including the one in which Joseph Folk was chosen as governor of the state, and others of importance. Fraternally he is a member, and master, of Howard Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, of Armstrong. Religiously he is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and superintendent of its Sunday school, a position which he held in the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday school at New Franklin for twenty years. Mrs. Markland is also a communicant at the same church.

Mr. Markland married, March 27, 1890, Ella P. Harris, a daughter of Thomas B. Harris, a well-known citizen of Howard county, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Leon E.; Margaret H.; Levi H. Jr.; and Sarah V.

ELLIOTT W. MAJOR, governor of Missouri was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, October 20, 1864. He was educated in the public schools and at Watson Seminary. He studied law in the office of the Honorable Champ Clark in Bowling Green and was admitted to and began the practice of law on attaining his majority. In 1896 he was elected state senator from the eleventh district, comprising the counties of Pike, Lincoln and Audrain. In 1899 he was chosen a member of the commission to revise the Missouri statutes. He was nominated for attorney-general of Missouri on the Democratic ticket at the state primary August 4, 1891, without opposition, and was elected at the following general election. In 1912 at the state primary he was nominated by the Democrats for governor and in November of that year was elected by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office. His home is in Bowling Green, Pike county. He is married and has three children.

WALTER S. THOMPSON, M. D. Within the pages of the History of Northeast Missouri will be found specific mention of many of the rep-

representative physicians and surgeons of this section of the state, and to such consideration Doctor Thompson is eminently entitled. He is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Armstrong and through his ability and personal popularity has built up a large and representative practice, the while he is known as a liberal and public-spirited citizen. His standing as one of the popular physicians of Howard county is the more gratifying to note by reason of the fact that he is a native of the county and a scion of one of its well known and highly honored families.

Doctor Thompson was born in the village of Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, on the 12th of October, 1865, and is a son of John W. and Mary Elizabeth (Anderson) Thompson, both of whom were born in Kentucky. The lineage of the Thompson family is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin, and representatives of the name settled in Virginia in the colonial era of our national history. John W. Thompson was reared to maturity in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and there his marriage was solemnized, the ancestral line of his wife likewise tracing to Scotch-Irish stock. Mr. Thompson was identified with the agricultural and live-stock industries in the fine old Blue Grass State until about 1860, when he came to Missouri, where he became one of the prosperous farmers and stock-growers of Howard county. For many years he maintained his home on a farm near Fayette, and he attained to special success and prominence in the breeding of high-grade Durham and short-horn cattle, in which line of industry he gained more than local reputation. He was a Democrat in his political allegiance and was a most earnest and zealous member of the Christian church, in which he served many years as deacon, his wife likewise having been a devout member of the same church and both having commanded secure place in the confidence and high regard of all who knew them. John W. Thompson died at the age of seventy-two years and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal at the age of sixty years. They became the parents of eight sons and one daughter, namely: Ormond B., who is a resident of Glasgow, Howard county; Willard, who now resides in Oklahoma; Charles, who died at the age of thirty years; Dr. Jasper Newton, now deceased; Dr. Walter S., who is the immediate subject of this review; John and James, who reside at Fayette, the judicial center of Howard county; Lucius, also a resident of Fayette; and Catherine, who died at the age of nine years.

Dr. Walter S. Thompson has continued to maintain his home in Howard county from the time of his nativity and is indebted to its public schools and the Central College at Fayette for his early educational discipline. He began the study of medicine under effective private preceptorship and finally entered the Missouri Medical College, in the city of St. Louis, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He avails himself of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession and thus keeps well informed in regard to the advances made in medical and surgical science. In 1897 he took a post-graduate course in one of the leading medical colleges in the city of Chicago. He has been engaged in practice in his native county from the time of his graduation and is recognized as one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of this favored section of the state. He controls a large practice and subordinates all else to the demands of his exacting and responsible profession, which he has honored by his character and services. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, the

Northern Missouri Medical Society, of which he has served as president, and he is held in unequivocal esteem by his professional confreres in his home county. He served four years as a member of the state board of health, and he has secure prestige in the profession of his choice.

In politics Dr. Thompson accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church South. He is affiliated with the local lodge of Knights of Pythias and has passed the various official chairs in the same. As a citizen the doctor has shown a deep interest in all that concerns the general welfare of the community and he is liberal and progressive. He has done much to further the upbuilding of his home town of Armstrong, where he erected, in 1912, a substantial brick business block and where he also owns the brick building in which he conducts a well ordered drug store, to which he gives a general supervision in connection with the work of his profession. In this section of the state he is well known and it may be said with all of consistency that his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

JOHN A. DENNY, JR. The cashier of the Bank of Armstrong, in the organization of which he was the leading spirit, John A. Denny, Jr., is one of the ablest representatives among the younger men of Howard county citizens. His family has long been prominently identified with this section of the country and the name has stood for solid business integrity and good citizenship. John A. Denny has been associated in the Bank of Armstrong with some of the best known men in the county. The president of the institution is W. O. LaMotte; the vice-president, John A. Denny, Sr., the cashier who has already been named, the assistant cashier, W. L. Markland; the directorate of the bank includes the names of W. O. LaMotte, J. A. Denny, Sr., J. A. Denny, Jr., W. L. Markland, D. C. Walker, David Bagby, R. B. Hume and J. C. Taylor. This bank was organized in 1899, its capital stock being \$12,000 and its present surplus about \$12,600. The bank is one of the solid institutions of Howard county, and most of its officials were born in this county, and their entire careers are familiar to all the public.

Mr. Denny was born on the old plantation in Randolph county, May 2, 1872. His father was Humphrey B. Denny, one of the men of prominence of this county, whose wife was Margaret Snoddy. He died April 20, 1893. The home farm was one mile southeast of Mt. Airy, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-six. As a farmer and stockman and in general business affairs he stood very high, and was very prosperous throughout his career, and accumulated some five hundred acres of land. Nine children comprised the family and seven of them are mentioned as follows: Narcissa is the wife of David Bagby, and she is now deceased; James M.; David R.; Nannie Hume; Bettie Denny; John A. Jr.; Humphrey B.; Maggie Mayo; and Maurice Hicks. In politics the father was a Democrat and an elder and a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church.

John A. Denny, Jr., was reared in his home vicinity, educated in the district schools of Mt. Airy, and Missouri Valley College and finished in the Kansas City Business College. His experience in business has been extended, and he has acquired a reputation for efficiency and honorable dealings which has not been the least factor in the success of the institution with which he is officially connected. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church and one of its liberal supporters; fraternally is a member of the blue lodge of Masons of Armstrong and the Knight

Templars of Fayette. His career in this county is one of the most successful among those of young business men.

WILLIAM L. MARKLAND. In early life a teacher, for many years a successful merchant and now chiefly connected with active business as assistant cashier of the Bank of Armstrong, Mr. Markland is a Howard county citizen whose career has been passed here from birth and has always been honorably and influentially identified with the successful welfare of his community.

He was born on his father's old plantation, where he now lives, February 18, 1847, a son of Matthew Markland. His father, whose career was one of influence and prominence in the county, was for sixteen years a judge in the county court and the justice which he dispensed in that position was worthy of a higher court. He was noted especially during his early life for his feats of strength and his prowess in all contests of jumping and wrestling and other athletic performances. He was a man of fine military appearance, stood six feet in height and weighed two hundred pounds. His wife's maiden name was Loretta Harvey, a sister of Dr. Harvey and a daughter of John Harvey, who was one of the early settlers of this county. By this marriage there were born six children. The three now living are Frances A., the wife of A. C. Finnell; William L.; and John H., who resides near Armstrong. Sarah B. M. Armstrong and Elizabeth Finnell and Loretta are deceased. The father was born in Kentucky in 1820 and his death occurred when he was seventy-six years old. He was a member of the Methodist church and was a Mason.

William L. Markland was reared in the old home vicinity and educated chiefly at Armstrong, after which for nine years he was a successful teacher. He then entered business and for twenty years had a first class general merchandise store at Armstrong.

When he was twenty years of age his marriage occurred to Sarah Einbree, who died in a little over one year. When twenty-four years of age he was married to Miss Martha Jane Gilliam, a daughter of Joseph and Mary E. Gilliam of Saline county. Her family was descended from Virginia. Seven children, three daughters and four sons, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Markland, as follows: Edna Earl, John Guy, Rollo V., Matthew H., Mattie J., and Rozzie, wife of George Hulett of Mexico. These were all well educated and four of them became successful teachers.

Outside of his connection with business in Armstrong, Mr. Markland has a fine farm of two hundred and ten acres near town. This place has a beautiful situation which is well improved with residence and barns, and productive fields make it one of the show places in this part of the county. Mr. Markland is a member of the Methodist church, which he has served as clerk and trustee; he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all of the chairs, and is a charter members of the Knights of Pythias lodge. His large experience with business affairs, the fact that he has lived in this county all his life, and is known to its citizens as a man of ability, integrity and good judgment, has been an important factor in the success of all enterprises with which he has been connected.

W. O. LAMOTTE. For more than half a century a resident of Howard county, W. O. LaMotte has been a business man and citizen whose enterprise and service have been valued factors in the progress of the community. Mr. LaMotte has for some years been president of the Bank of Armstrong, and during the first thirty years of his residence

followed the trade of blacksmith and iron worker. He is also a veteran of the war and has been honored with public offices. Mr. LaMotte was born in Carroll county, Maryland, on the 25th of August, 1838. The county in which he was born was named for the honored John Carroll, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The LaMotte family has long been represented in America and its first ancestor came from France, and was a friend of General LaFayette, who gave such valued service to America during the Revolutionary war. The father of Mr. LaMotte was named John LaMotte, and his wife's maiden name was Rachel Hoover. The father died when about ninety years of age, leaving nine children.

W. O. LaMotte received his early education in Maryland and there learned the trade of blacksmith and became an expert workman in iron and steel. This was the business which he followed for thirty years. In the fall of 1860 he came to Howard county, Missouri, locating at Roanoke, where for thirty years he had a successful business. During the war he served in the state militia under Capt. Alex Denny, a non-commissioned of his company, making an excellent record as a soldier. He was a member of the Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry, which had many hard fights with bushwhackers.

In 1867 occurred his marriage to Miss Catherine Althouse, a native of Randolph county, this state. At her death she left four children, three of whom are now living, as follows: Millie, who is the wife of Rev. Willingham, of Hobart, Oklahoma; Mrs. Gertrude Penick, of Marshall, Missouri; Dr. George A., who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College and took post graduate work in Europe, is a prominent physician of Oklahoma City. Mrs. LaMotte died at the age of thirty-nine. The second marriage of Mr. LaMotte occurred in 1894, when Lillie Duntley, the daughter of Judge Duntley, became his wife.

Mr. LaMotte's public service includes that of presiding judge of Randolph county, Missouri, and he has always been a citizen willing to promote public enterprise in every way. He has for years been an elder in the Presbyterian church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order. He is a man of pleasing appearance and his frank and genial personality have made many friends in this county.

JOHN O. HUME, the proprietor of the beautiful Lake Park Farm, five miles northwest of Armstrong in Howard county, represents a prominent name and family which has been identified with this section of Missouri for nearly seventy years.

The Hume family was planted in the old Virginia commonwealth during the colonial period and a number of years before the American Revolution, and one of the direct ancestors of the present branch was a soldier of the war for independence. Joel Hume, Sr., one of the seven sons of Reuben Hume and wife, was a Kentuckian and in 1844 brought his family and possessions, consisting of a number of slaves and other property, to Howard county, and in Chariton township established a homestead of over seven hundred acres, which he devoted to the production of hemp and tobacco and stock. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and influence in his community, and left a large estate for the benefit of his children. During the war he was made prisoner as a Confederate sympathizer, was taken to Glasgow and sentenced with a number of others to be shot, and although the sentence was not executed he died while in prison largely from the shock of seeing his friends put to death under the terrible reign of martial law then prevailing in this section of Missouri. Besides himself he gave three of

his sons to the cause of the Confederacy, John G., Joel L. and Reuben, all of whom saw active service and came home after the war.

Joel L. Hume, one of the trio of soldiers, was the father of John O. Hume. He was born in Kentucky and died on his homestead in Chariton township aged fifty years, in 1890. He married Louisa Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee, and their three children were: Eva, who died, aged seventeen years; Sadie, wife of D. Cuddy, of Glasgow; and John O. The mother died in 1880.

John O. Hume was born on the farm where he now resides, November 23, 1877, and had the best of advantages during his youth, attending the public schools of Glasgow and Pritchett College. As a farmer he has been unusually successful. The three hundred and twenty acres comprising Lake Park Farm give full employment to his energies and business ability, and he is one of the large producers of the grain and stock which make Howard county so notable among the agricultural sections of Missouri. The farm takes its name from a little lake situated within its boundaries, and there is a quantity of native oak and elm timber which add both beauty and value to the acres. He has a comfortable home and all the facilities for modern farming, and prosperous himself he takes a public-spirited interest in all movements that promote the continued prosperity of his community.

December 20, 1898, Mr. Hume married Miss Vada Smith, daughter of Horace and Lucia (Clark) Smith, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hume have one daughter, Esther A., born March 13, 1901. In politics he is Democratic, and his church is the Presbyterian at Glasgow. He is affiliated with the Masonic lodge at Armstrong and with the Knight Templar commandery at Fayette.

JOHN S. GARNER. The Garner family was established in Howard county in 1820, about the time Missouri adopted a state government. Howard county in that year marked almost the extreme western verge of the American settlements, so that as pioneers no family can present better claims than the Garners.

Mr. John S. Garner, who represents the third generation of the family residence in Howard county, is a citizen of high standing in Prairie township and has made a distinctive record as a stock raiser. His Locust Grove farm, situated four and a half miles northwest of Armstrong, is the home of a number of fine specimens of high-grade saddle horses, jacks, Chester White swine and Wyandotte chickens. Mr. Garner not only has the proper enthusiasm for the growing of stock but understands the business in theory and practice.

The Locust Grove farm was his birthplace and has been in the family possession for the greater part of a century. He was born January 30, 1854. His grandfather, Jesse Garner, founded the family in this region. Both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Docia Trigg, were natives of Kentucky, whence they emigrated to Missouri in 1820 and for a time lived on the General Clark farm. Jesse Garner was one of the early undertakers in this part of Missouri, and for several years held the post of undertaker for the state penitentiary, making all the coffins for the deceased prisoners. The children of Jesse Garner and wife were: C. T., an attorney, who at one time in his career defended the notorious Frank James; Dr. A. C., formerly of Richmond; Jesse, who died in Ray county; Susan E. Smith; Jane Graves; Elizabeth Samuels; and Stephen T.

Stephen T. Garner, father of John S., was born in Madison county, Kentucky, August 30, 1815, and was five years old when he came to Howard county, where he grew to manhood, received a practical educa-

tion, and worked at his father's trade. He was married March 28, 1839, to Miss Nancy Snoddy, who was born in Howard county, a daughter of Joseph Walker and Narcissa (Foster) Snoddy, her father being one of the first settlers. The children of Stephen Garner and wife were as follows: Joseph W., who became a Confederate soldier under General Clark, was wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge and died the following day, aged twenty-two; Narcissa, deceased; Susan, deceased, was the wife of W. J. Pemberton, of Prairie township; John S.; and Henry F., who died in 1882. The father, whose death occurred May 17, 1883, was in politics a Democrat, and in 1856 united with the Methodist church and for many years was steward in the Oak Grove church. He was a large man, weighing two hundred and fifty, and a citizen who commanded respect and esteem. The mother, who died at the age of eighty-three, was born October 4, 1820, and died November 13, 1903.

The boyhood years of John S. Garner were spent partly in the stormy period of the Civil war and partly in the not untroubled time that followed, but he acquired the essentials of an education in the local schools and for forty years has been progressively identified with the great agricultural and stock-growing industry of this region. October 10, 1883, he married Miss Lydia B. Terrill, who was born in Chariton county, Missouri, September 25, 1866, daughter of William and Nora Terrill, who came from Tennessee. The four children born of their marriage were: William W., born August 20, 1884, who married Edna May Hayes, and has two children—Jesse Samuel and Margaret Bell; Susan E., born July 17, 1886, now the wife of R. E. Fugate, of Howard county, has two children, Garner and Eldred V.; Stephen Pritchett, born January 29, 1889; and Jefferson M., born September 21, 1893. The good mother of these children died on July 27, 1898. She was an active member of the Methodist church. In 1899, Mr. Garner married his present wife, who was formerly Cornelia Jeffries, born in Chariton county, Missouri, April 17, 1878, daughter of J. G. and Nora (Pyle) Jeffries. Mr. Garner and wife are the parents of two children: J. G., born July 26, 1902; and Nancy E., born July 27, 1904. Mr. Garner's farm contains two hundred and seven acres of bluegrass pasture and grain fields, and about his comfortable residence he has all the facilities for modern stock farming. He is the owner of Purple Monroe Chief No. 3002, sired by Bourbon Chief No. 976, which sold for twelve thousand dollars. All his stock is kept at high grade, including the jacks which he keeps for breeding, and his White Wyandottes have won the blue ribbon at many fairs. Mr. Garner has been steward in the Methodist church since he was sixteen years, and has a public-spirited attitude toward all movements for the community welfare.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON PEMBERTON. A substantial and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Howard county, William Jefferson Pemberton is carrying on his pleasant occupation four miles northwest of Armstrong, in Prairie township, where he owns and occupies the valuable estate known as the Old Kentucky Stock Farm. A native-born resident of Howard county, his birth occurred, July 25, 1846, on the parental homestead, eleven miles northeast of Fayette.

His father, Tilford Pemberton, was born in Kentucky, a son of Stephen Pemberton, who served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He migrated to Howard county, Missouri, in early manhood, and having bought land from the government in Howard county, cleared and improved a good homestead, on which he resided until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. He was a prosperous agriculturist,

a Democrat in his political affiliations, and a trustworthy member of the Baptist church.. He married Sally Lee, a daughter of Richard Lee, an early pioneer of Howard county. She died several years before he did, passing away at the age of seventy-five years. They became the parents of six boys and eight girls, several of whom died in early life.

Brought up on the home farm, William Jefferson Pemberton was reared to habits of industry and thrift, as a boy becoming well versed in agricultural lore. Soon after the breaking out of the war between the states, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was with General Price in many of his noted raids in Southwestern Missouri, and with him took an active part in the engagements at Independence, Missouri, Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in one battle being severely wounded in the left leg. With his comrades, he surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, and soon after his return home embarked in the stock-raising business. Mr. Pemberton owns the Old Kentucky Stock Farm, which contains one hundred and forty-one acres of good blue grass land, all of which is fenced, a large part of it being under cultivation or in good pasture land. He has erected a good set of buildings, including all the necessary barns and sheds for successfully caring for his stock, of which he makes a specialty, raising cattle, horses and mules. He has in his possession one of the best jacks in all Missouri, "Black Monmouth," a beauty, now, at three years old, weighing eleven hundred pounds, a weight that will surely be increased two hundred pounds within the next two years. Mr. Pemberton has been engaged in the stock business for a full quarter of a century, and is considered one of the best judges of jacks and mules in Howard county.

Mr. Pemberton married Sept. 9, 1869, Susan Garner, who was born in Prairie township, Howard county, a daughter of Stephen and Nancy (Snoddy) Garner. She passed to the life beyond January 7, 1906, leaving six children, namely: Nannie E.; Walker; Narcissa; Robert; Sallie V.; John, living at home; and Kate, who since the death of her mother has presided over the household.

JOHN A. KENEPP is proprietor of the Walnut Grove farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, located in section 16 of Prairie township, Howard county. Mr. Kenepp is a business farmer, and his success as crop producer and stock raiser has been due to the energy and thoroughness of method which he has applied to all his operations. His farm shows at a glance the excellent management bestowed upon it by its owner. His prosperity is due to his own efforts, and at the age of forty he has acquired the material circumstances which are the basis of content and progressive citizenship.

Mr. Kenepp was born near the Susquehanna river in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1872. His father, Seth B. Kenepp, a native of Juniata county, belonged to an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. The mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Graham, also was born in Pennsylvania and was of Scotch-Irish family. In 1877 the parents came to Missouri, locating first at Moberly and later in Howard county at Fayette. The father was a skilled worker in marble and stone, and was engaged in that business at Fayette. He trained two of his sons to expert proficiency in the same trade. The father died at the age of sixty and the mother at seventy, and both were members of the Methodist church. Their family of nine children were as follows: Mary, Anna, Elmora, John A., George R., Sallie, Minnie, and Edward, who died aged one year.

John A. Kenepp was reared and educated in Fayette, where he acquired a practical education, and then began acquiring the art of

stonecutting under his father. When he was sixteen years old he was so proficient in the trade that he earned wages of four dollars a day during the construction of the court house at Fayette. When twenty-two he married Miss Anna E. Jacobi. She was born in Henry county, Missouri, April 19, 1871, a daughter of August and Emma Burkhart Jacobi. Her father was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and died at the age of seventy-two. Her mother is now living at Fayette. Mr. Kenepf and wife are the parents of seven children, whose names are: John R.; Clarence; Loraine; Ernst; Lucile; Edward; Marvin.

From his trade as stonecutter, Mr. Kenepf turned to farming as a more congenial occupation. He is a man of strong physique, weighs a hundred and ninety, and has all the energy and capacity needed for the management of a modern farm. His home is an attractive five-room cottage, surrounded with barns and all the facilities and comforts of the best of rural homes. He and his wife and three of the children are active members of the Methodist church.

GEORGE G. HARVEY. The Harvey farm adjoining Armstrong is one of the oldest estates of Howard county. It is a fine tribute to the integrity and sterling qualities of the family stock that one name may continue to be associated with a homestead for nearly a century. The Harveys go back to the territorial period of Missouri and their record has ever been distinguished by honor and prosperity.

The Harvey family came to this county in the year 1818. George G. Harvey was born on the old plantation, on November 18, 1834, a son of William, who was a native of Virginia. The father was married in Madison county, Kentucky, to Jane Givens, a representative of one of the old and well known families of that country. Soon afterward the Harvey family came to Howard county bringing slaves and establishing here a plantation which was devoted to raising of tobacco, hemp and cattle, and was one of the hospitable and well kept estates in the early days, as it has been in modern times.

The father was born in 1770 and died in 1848, at the age of seventy-eight. The mother passed away when seventy-five years of age. They were members of the Baptist church and had eight children, five daughters and three sons, including George G.; Martha; Margaret; Susan, of Glasgow; Loretta, of Roanoke, Missouri; Thomas J., who served in the Mexican war, and Mary J., who died at the age of about eighty years.

George G. Harvey was reared on the old homestead where he learned the practical lessons of industry and also had the advantages of the local public schools. In 1859 he had an interesting experience when he drove a band of sheep to Austin, Texas, being gone on the trip for five months. In 1865 he married Miss Narcissa Snoddy. The Snoddy family is one of the oldest in Howard county, and claims many well known members. Mrs. Harvey was born in the neighborhood where she now resides and was reared and educated here. She is a daughter of Walker and Narcissa Snoddy, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have seven children: Georgiana, who is the wife of James Pyle, of Howard county; Thomas J., a merchant at Armstrong; Annie Shores, of Randolph county, Missouri; Narcissa, at home; William, a bachelor who assists in the management of the home farm; Eva, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Jessie Sterner, of Mexico, Missouri.

The old Harvey farm, the residence of the above family, consists of 325 acres of excellent land adjoining the town of Armstrong. A comfortable residence occupies a beautiful site and all around it

are the blue grass pastures and the corn and wheat fields. It is a rural home with many conditions almost ideal, and its profitable cultivation has been a source of great pride to its owner for many years.

BENNETT B. WARFORD. In Prairie township, Howard county, is located an estate known as Grand View Farm, the home of Bennett B. Warford. The Warford family has been identified with this section of the state since the pioneer period when land was to be had from the government. Bennett B. Warford has long been a successful farmer and stock raiser, and has given special service to the cause of humanity as a minister of the gospel.

He was born in Missouri, December 21, 1849. His grandfather, Abraham Warford, a native of North Carolina, was an early settler in Estill county, Kentucky. The Warfords are of English ancestry. In Estill county was born John Warford, the father of the proprietor of Grand View Farm. He grew up in his native county and was there married to Mary Baxter. She was born October 2, 1805, and was a sister of Phil Baxter, who became one of the prominent citizens of Howard county. John Warford and wife came to Howard county at an early date and secured land from the government, building a log house and performing the labor and undergoing the hardships incident to life in a new country. The thirteen children in the family of these parents were as follows: Anna, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Thomas B., who was a soldier under General Price and died in Louisiana; Elizabeth, now deceased; Susan Jane, who is living in Polk county, Missouri; Patrick, who is a resident of Howard county; Mary Frances Snyder; Barthena C., who is deceased; Nancy Eveline Gladwell, of Carroll county, Missouri; John M., who was a soldier under General Price and was killed in the battle at Silver Creek; William Morton, who is a resident of Oklahoma City; Bennett B., who was the twelfth of the children; Crawford Harvey, a resident of Kansas City.

The father of this family was long a prosperous farmer and had a fine estate of 320 acres. He gained particular distinction as a grower of sweet potatoes, a crop with which he had peculiar success and in the raising of which he excelled any of the farmers in this part of the state. His death occurred when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife was a member of the Baptist church.

Bennett B. Warford, who was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools, but also largely by study at home, was a resident for some years in Carroll county, and then in Polk county, from which he returned to Howard county. For some time he was in northwest Nebraska engaged in evangelistic work as a preacher of the Church of God. At Hastings and other places the magnetism of his personality and his eloquence as a preacher drew such crowds that the halls could not contain them, and throughout the period of his work in the ministry, he exercised a great and beneficent influence upon his many followers.

Mr. Warford married Missouri Anne Craig, who was a worthy helpmate to him and a woman of noble character. Her father, Augustus S. Craig, was one of the old residents of Howard county and in the early days manufactured a large amount of salt at the old salt licks, situated in this vicinity. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Kirby, was a daughter of John Kirby, a pioneer in Howard county. Mr. and Mrs. Warford were the parents of three children: Flora B., the wife of W. J. Monroe, died July 10, 1897, leaving five children. These five children were as follows: Asa H.; Bennett Allen;

Grace E.; Bertha Mary and Walter R. The second child of Mr. Warford was James Edwin, who died at the age of fifteen months; the third, Arthur, who was born August 15, 1875, married Lottie Guilford, and they are the parents of two sons, Ova J. and Oswald. In the death of Mrs. Warford, which occurred February 22, 1910, Mr. Warford and children lost their best friend. She was sixty-three years of age at the time of her death and had long been a member of the Church of God.

Mr. Warford's home farm, which contains 180 acres, is a place of many excellent improvements, and has been a very profitable farm under his management. He has two good houses and first class barns and all the improvements are up to the standards of Howard county agriculture. Both as a farmer and a minister he has made a record which deserves the name of success, and as a man of genial manner and worthy character, stands well in the estimation of all his fellow citizens.

HARVEY B. LESSLEY. A citizen to whose unaided individual efforts the people of Burton, Howard county, owe the fact that they are able to enjoy the advantages and conveniences of a postoffice, Harvey B. Lessley, present postmaster and successful merchant, holds prestige not only for the signal services he has rendered his community, but as a member of an old and honored family whose members have always been identified with the movements that have benefited their several communities. He was born near Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri, January 2, 1870, and is a son of John M. and Mary W. Lessley. His father, a native of the county, removed his family in 1898 to Oklahoma, and there they now reside. The parents of Mr. Lessley had seven children, viz.: Harvey B., J. W., Thomas M., George H., Carlisle S., Susy J. and Joseph C. The father was engaged in farming throughout his active years, and his politics were those of the Republican party, the principles and candidates of which he always supported.

Harvey B. Lessley received his education in the public schools and at Prichett College, Glasgow, and at the age of twenty-two years was united in marriage with Miss Ann B. Smith, who was born and reared in Howard county, daughter of Warren Smith, and in 1898 they accompanied the family to Oklahoma. Not long thereafter, however, Mr. and Mrs. Lessley returned to Missouri and settled at Lamar, six years later went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he spent two years in the street car service and one year with the Bell Telephone Company, and then came to Burton, where for five years he was engaged in business as a merchant. He then entered the live stock business, but soon purchased a large stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes and notions, in addition to which he carries fresh eggs and butter. Anxious to please his customers, giving to all a fair deal, and with the best goods at the lowest prices, Mr. Lessley has built up an excellent business, and his trade extends over a wide expanse of country adjacent to Burton. His establishment is 90x21 feet, the stock is well arranged in modern style, and the whole appearance of the store gives evidence of the presence of thrift, industry and able management.

While Mr. Lessley is well known in the business world of Howard county, however, it has been his public service that has brought him more prominently before his fellow citizens. Through his untiring efforts, the postoffice at Burton, which had been discontinued, was re-established, and he was appointed to the position of postmaster, in which he has proved one of the most popular officials Howard county has known. His unflinching courtesy and pleasant personality have

gained friends for him among those who have transacted business at the postoffice, and both he and Mrs. Lessley are general favorites in social circles. They have had two children: Raymond M., who was born October 25, 1902; and Carlie H. Lessley, who died at the age of four years. Mr. Lessley, like his father, is a staunch Republican, and is known as one of the wheel-horses of his party in this section.

JOSEPH D. SEVIER. In the person of Joseph D. Sevier, Milan has the representative of one of the oldest American families, as well as of a pioneer family of this section of the state. The Sevier family is of French origin, and of three brothers, one, William by name, was the grandfather of the subject. William, who was the grandson of John Sevier, one of the earliest settlers of the Tennessee region, married a daughter of the well known Richardson family of Baltimore, Maryland, a family which at one time owned practically all of the town-site of Baltimore. William died in 1845, leaving five sons and three daughters. He came to Boon county, Missouri, in 1823 and remained on a farm until 1837, when he settled in Sullivan county, where he reared his family, and lived a life of the utmost usefulness and practical value in the community. Among his children was Thomas R. Sevier, who is the father of Joseph D. of this review.

Thomas R. Sevier grew to young manhood on the home farm, and early married, choosing for his wife one Elizabeth Dusky, a native daughter of Boon county, Missouri. The Dusky family was an old and honorable pioneer house of that county, and members of it have long held prominent places in the affairs of that region. Three sons and four daughters were born to them, who were named as follows: Evelyne, Joseph Dewitt, Laura, Isabelle, James P. and John R. Thomas Sevier lived to the fine old age of eighty-six years, and died in the esteem and respect of all who had shared in his acquaintance during the many years of his residence in Sullivan county. He lived a life of the most austere and devout nature, and as a member of of the Methodist Episcopal church was prominent for long years as a class leader in that body. His wife died when she was seventy-four years of age.

Joseph D. Sevier born Feb. 19, 1849, was reared in the log cabin home of the family, which was so common a structure in his youth, and his schooling was gained in a log cabin school house, that boasted of an open fireplace and a puncheon floor. When he was nineteen years old he went to Bethany, Missouri, and there was occupied in the blacksmith business for five years. His next occupation was in the saw mill business in Sullivan county, and for five years there he did a large business in lumber sawing. In 1884 Mr. Sevier was elected to the office of sheriff of Sullivan county on the Republican ticket, and served for two years, in 1885 and 1886. It is of record that he made a courageous and ever ready sheriff, and his career as a public official was one entirely in keeping with the character of his general life. In 1887, with the termination of his service as sheriff, Mr. Sevier turned his attention to farming, in conjunction with which he operated a saw mill for something like three years. In 1890 he established a flouring mill business in Milan and equipped his mill with the modern roller process now in vogue in this place. For eighteen months Mr. Sevier followed that business, and the years between 1892 and 1896 found him occupied with various types of industry. In 1901 he erected one of the many brick buildings now to be found in Milan. This was a 50x24 foot building, equipped with gasoline engines and other up-to-date machinery and apparatus necessary for the carrying on of a machine shop, in which it was his intention to interest himself in an

active manner, and in 1908 he, with his son, erected a 50x30 two story brick building, to be used as a garage, and for the repairing of automobiles, in which business they have since been occupied. Their place is one of the best equipped and managed among its kind in the county, and prosperity has attended the efforts of Mr. Sevier and his son in this venture. Both he and his son are known to be most efficient mechanics, and their reputations as such are sufficient to gain and retain to them a wide patronage in the community.

Mr. Sevier early took upon himself the responsibilities of a home, and was but twenty-one years of age when he married Miss Ruan Harmon. She was born in Sullivan county, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Knifong) Harmon. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sevier, named as follows: Lizzie, Oscar, Effie, Edgar, Thomas, Orvan, Ray and James. Oscar is a farmer near Milan, Edgar is a farmer in South Dakota, Thomas is associated with his father and Ray has a plumbing and heating business in Milan.

Mrs. Sevier is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Sevier is fraternally identified by his relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man who has long upheld the best interests of the city and county in every way in his power, and has a large circle of friends among the people who have known him all his life.

CHARLES RICE. A man who has long stood for all that went to make for the best interests of Milan along lines of education, moral, social and business progress, Charles Rice has well earned the high place he holds in the estimation of the best people of this city and the county. He is a man possessing the keenest intelligence and the good judgment and fitness of conviction which have always marked his activities have rendered him an ideal official in the office of mayor, to which he was elected in 1912.

The son of a farmer, Charles Rice was born on the 31st day of January, 1863, in Adair county Missouri. His father, C. T. Rice, was born in Tompkin county, New York state, and removed from that state to Chicago, Illinois, in 1848, when Chicago was the merest hamlet. He was there engaged in the building and contracting business and was located where the Illinois Central Railroad now has its station. Mr. Rice survived the cholera epidemic that passed over the place in 1848, and continued there until 1858, when they removed to Adair county, this state. C. T. Rice married Katherine Wickoff, whose mother was one of the old family of Dotys. They were New England people, who dated their establishment in America back to 1620, and members of the Doty and Wickoff families have been prominent in many walks of life from then until now. C. T. Rice died in 1882 when he was seventy-seven years of age, and the mother died when she was seventy-two years old. They reared a family of three sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to fill useful places in the world.

Charles Rice received his education in the public schools, and that meagre training was supplemented by practical experience in the business of life. He has for years been identified with the lumber interests of this section of the state, and maintains one of the best and largest lumber yards in Sullivan county. He carries a full stock of building material, including lime, cement, lumber, brick, etc., and his operations place him among the big business men of the district.

Politically Mr. Rice is a staunch and ardent Republican, and has long been active in the interests of his party. His city has honored him in placing him upon its board of aldermen for five successive years,

and in 1912 gave further evidence of the faith and confidence of his fellow citizens in him by calling him to the office of mayor, a position which he has thus far filled in the most acceptable manner. Mr. Rice is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a member of its board of trustees. He has fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the last named of which he has passed all chairs.

In 1886 Mr. Rice was united in marriage with Miss Evie Waddill. She was reared and educated in Kirksville, Missouri, and is a daughter of Jacob F. Waddill, a native of the state of Kentucky. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rice, named as follows: Opal, deceased; and Helen, who is living.

The Rice family maintains a leading place in the best social activities of the city of Milan.

JOHN W. CLAPP. It is now close upon one hundred years ago since the paternal grandfather of John W. Clapp migrated from the fair state of North Carolina, for many generations the home of the family, and established the present Clapp family in the middle west. That worthy ancestor was John Clapp. He was a gallant soldier of the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and all his life was a useful and much esteemed citizen. He first settled in Edgar county, Illinois, in the early days of the nineteenth century, and there he passed his remaining days, the business of agriculture taking his attention for the most part. Among his family was a son, Rezin Clapp, who was born in Edgar county and there reared. This representative of the Clapp family, like his father, busied himself in farming and cattle raising on an extensive plan, and gained considerable prominence and no little prosperity in that field of industry. He was a Democrat of weight and influence in his community, and religiously was identified with the Methodist Episcopal church South. He died in Sullivan county, Missouri, when he was seventy-nine years of age, and his widow yet survives him, being now in the seventy-third year of her life. John W. Clapp, was one of the eight children of his parents, Rezin and Nancy (Jenkins) Clapp, and of that number seven are yet living. The mother was of Indiana birth, and her parents were of French origin and ancestry.

On the farm home of his parents, John W. Clapp early learned lessons of industry and integrity that have had their effect upon his entire life. His early home was in Coles county, Illinois, where he was born on the first day of September, 1865. When he was three years old the family moved to Grundy county, Missouri, where they remained until 1881, when the family removed to Sullivan county, Missouri. He was a constant attendant at the public schools of the county and in later years attended the Humphreys College in his general collegiate course. He read law with Judge Risin and Dr. Bolt, of Trenton, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He located in Milan, and has here been successfully engaged in practice from then until the present time. He has gained a foremost place among the legal fraternity of this section of the state, and is looked upon as one who has succeeded in his profession.

A strong Democrat and an ardent supporter of the cause of that party, the ability of Mr. Clapp as a speaker of some note has gained him an added prominence in the district. He was for four years chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the county, and gave most praiseworthy service to his party in that important capacity. He served as city attorney and police judge of Milan for seven years, and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1898 and served one term, refusing to run a second time. As a man who has ever had the

courage of his convictions, and one who has upheld the standard of honor in all his dealings with his fellows, he has won and retains a sure place in the esteem of all who have known him in any capacity. He is a member of Seaman lodge No. 126, of Milan, Missouri.

In 1893 Mr. Clapp was united in marriage with Miss Susie K. Rannells, of Livingston county, Missouri, a daughter of James and Sarah (Grace) Rannells.

JACOB M. WATTENBARGER has the unique distinction of being the only man ever elected to office in Sullivan county, Missouri, without opposition, and such were the conditions of his election to the office of county attorney of Sullivan county, in 1912, and the quality of his service in that office since his succession to its duties have proven in no uncertain terms the wisdom of the unanimous choice of the people in that campaign.

Born in Sullivan county, on September 29, 1861, Mr. Wattenbarger is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Smith) Wattenbarger, both natives of the state of Tennessee. The father was a farmer in East Tennessee, and first came to Missouri in 1849. He was of German ancestry, his German progenitor having located in Tennessee upon his emigration from Germany. Jacob Wattenbarger devoted his life to the farm and stock business and died a man honored and respected in his community, where his word was ever held to be as good as any man's bond. He died there at the age of sixty-one years, in 1883. The mother lived to be seventy-five years of age, and when she died left six children,—three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons are now deceased, they being Samuel and George, who each left a widow to mourn his passing.

The early life of J. M. Wattenbarger was passed on the home farm, and there he early became skilled in the work of the place, and in doing developed a hardy and robust physique that has stood him in excellent stead all his life. The public schools of his native community, such as they were, afforded to him such education as he received, but he was an apt student, and ever delved into books outside of school as means of supplementing his country schooling, and when he was twenty-one years old engaged in teaching. For four years he carried on that work successfully, and then took up the study of law, entering upon his studies under the tutelage of Hon. A. C. Eubanks. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of the profession of law. He has shared in the principal legal business of the city and county, and has won a place for himself among the leading men of the legal fraternity. A Democrat, he has given active cooperation to the best interests of that party, and his election to his present office has the stamp of approval of not only his party, but of the combined voting element of the county.

Mr. Wattenbarger was married at Humphreys, Missouri, to Miss Mary Dewitt, on July 1, 1889. She is a daughter of Jones Dewitt, now deceased. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wattenbarger,—Eunice, Marion, John A. and Laura.

Mr. Wattenbarger has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South and is active in the good works of that body. He has given worthy service as superintendent of its Sunday-school, and has been actively interested in all that is good and uplifting in the lives of his fellows, every worthy movement finding in him an able support and helping hand. In addition to his other connections of a social nature, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, lodge No. 82 of Milan, in which he is popular and prominent, as he is in the varied circles of life in which he is to be found.

SHOLTUS BROTHERS. The firm of Sholtus is one of the best known and most prosperous business establishments in the city of Milan, and the gentlemen who are now in control of the plant came into proprietorship in August, 1911. Success has attended their efforts, and they are rightly known as able and coming young business men in the city which has represented their home all their lives.

The Sholtus Brothers,—John M. and Edward T., were born in Milan, and are two of the four sons of Daniel and Lou (Butler) Sholtus. The father died here in 1900 at the early age of forty years. He had been for years employed as a traveling salesman of commercial lines, and was a man of wide acquaintance and popularity in this part of the state. A Mason of prominence, one time Master of his lodge. Mr. Sholtus was buried according to Masonic rites. His widow, who still survives him, was a daughter of Judge Butler, well known and prominent in Milan. The Sholtus and Butler families have always been among the leading citizens of the city, and representatives of the two families have long been identified with the best interests of the community in an active and helpful manner.

The four sons of Daniel Sholtus and his wife were John M., Edward T., Robert Leon and Daniel H. All four received solid educations in the public schools, and the oldest, John M., of the firm of Sholtus Brothers, finished his education in the Jackson University of Business, a well known and prominent business training school in Chillicothe, Missouri. Edward, who is the younger of the two, shares in the many excellent qualities of his brother, and their combined talents and business tact make a strong and successful firm. Honor and industry are the keynotes of their character, and they are well known for the many sturdy qualities of heart and mind with which they have been endowed.

As proprietors of the Milan Bottling Works, Sholtus Brothers have one of the most completely equipped plants of its kind in the county. The place is fitted with the most modern of fixtures and apparatus, and every appliance for the manufacture and handling of a high grade soda water is to be found in operation in their plant. They occupy a building of twenty-three by fifty feet the same being a two story brick, and the establishment is well arranged for the most successful operation of their business. Four thousand cases of goods leave their warehouses each month, and the demand for their goods is ever increasing. It is an established fact that none but the best and purest ingredients enter in the manufacture of their goods, which has already gained a reputation for purity and quality that is popularizing their output in a most remarkable way.

John M. Sholtus is a member of the Masonic order, and also holds membership in the Eastern Star and the Royal Arch degree. Both brothers have a secure place in the esteem and regard of the best people of Milan, and they have long been known for young men of the most worthy character, who give promise of a splendid business career and of a citizenship worthy of the families from which they have come.

CHARLES W. REEVES. The active business career of Charles W. Reeves has been a prosperous and varied one, and has included the business of banking, loans, real estate and farming. In all these lines he has been successful and prosperous, and he is today known as one of the able business men of Sullivan county.

Born in Union county, Oregon, on February 29, 1868, Charles W. Reeves is a son of Thomas and Francis (Boldridge) Reeves. The father, who was long an honored and esteemed citizen of this county, and a native of Brown county, Illinois, died here in 1905, when he

was sixty-one years of age. He served as a soldier in the Twenty-third Infantry of the Missouri Volunteers, and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, and also in battles of Shiloh and Atlanta, serving two years. He was eleven months under Teudler & Robinson. His wife was a daughter of Willson Boldridge, who served as surveyor of Sullivan county for twelve years, and she was born within its confines. Three children were born to these parents: Charles W., Fred A. and Estella, who became the wife of C. E. Chaplain, of Garden City, Kansas.

Charles W. Reeves was reared on the farm and was early inured to the difficult tasks that fall to the lot of the country lad. He was amply trained in the work of the farm, and knew to the full the trials attendant upon the breaking of ox teams and in directing them in their work when broken. As a boy, Mr. Reeves had a strong penchant for banjo playing, and was known as a player of merit throughout the country. He had a unique experience in his youth, when for a season he traveled on the road with a blind man, he playing the banjo and collecting the coins from his audiences, which he maintains he always divided with the utmost precision between himself and his blind proprietor.

In 1892 Mr. Reeves was elected county surveyor on the Republican ticket and served in that office for twelve years. He was supervisor of censuses in 1910 of Second district of Missouri and in 1906 was mayor of Milan—the first Dry mayor. He later engaged in the real estate business, with a loan business in connection therewith, and has been thus engaged under the firm name of Reeves & McCallister for the past seven years. This firm has experienced a large and worthy success, and is known for the leading real estate and loan agency in the county. He has been vice president of the Milan bank since 1911 and has had a worthy part in the operation of that institution. Has been director of same since its organization.

Farming has taken a goodly share of the attention of Mr. Reeves, and he owns one of the finest farms of the county today. It comprises two hundred and sixty acres, and is known as the Rooks Valley Stock Farm. The place is well improved and has a capacious barn and other minor buildings, plenty of the purest of water, a comfortable country house, and all the proper and necessary equipment of a modern farm. Its spreading meadows of blue grass, hay and fields of corn and small grain make it one of the most productive places in the county. It is located twelve miles from Milan, one of the best farming districts in the state of Missouri, and in it Mr. Reeves betrays a pardonable pride.

Mr. Reeves has long been one of the wheel horses of the Republican party in the county of Sullivan, and he is always to be found an interested principal in any cause that has a tendency towards the elevating and upbuilding of his fellow man, and his kindly support has never been withheld from any cause meriting the attention of the wholesouled and generous minded men of the community. He is a member of the Masonic order and member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees. As a business man he stands especially high in the state, and he is known for a man of the most exaggerated integrity in all his dealings with his fellows.

On November 23, 1905, Mr. Reeves was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Heinzmann, a woman of the most excellent character and of a fine old family. She was born and educated in the state of Iowa, her later years having been spent in Missouri.

ROBERT L. MCCLURE. Born and reared on his present homestead, Mr. McClure has for a quarter of a century been one of the progressive

farmers of Audrain county and is one of the well known citizens of his community. He represents a family which has been identified with this part of Missouri since the period of early settlement.

His father, David B. McClure, was born at Winchester, Kentucky, and at the age of seven accompanied his family to Missouri, where the McClures were among the pioneers of Callaway county, their home being near Fulton. During his young manhood David B. McClure made a journey through Pike county, where he met Miss Elizabeth McElroy. She had been born there in 1831. Their acquaintance ripened into matrimony, which continued happily for many years. The wife was the first to die, in 1892, while her husband survived until 1902. They were the parents of the following children: William E., a resident of southwest Missouri; Robert L.; Frank H., of Donley county, Texas; H. Clay, of Mexico, Missouri.

In 1859 the father bought six hundred and forty acres of land from the government, located a few miles from Mexico. He afterwards divided his estate among his children, one hundred and ninety acres going to his son Robert. It was on this old homestead that Robert McClure was born on the 28th of September, 1865, not far from where his present residence is. Of the land inherited from his father he has since sold forty acres, but the remainder has never changed the name of ownership since it passed from the government. Mr. McClure received his early education in the schools near by and at Louisiana, and also one year's academic course in the University of Missouri. After completing his education he returned to the farm and has made a prosperous career engaged in the quiet pursuits of agriculture. He was married in October, 1889, to Mary Dawson, whose parents, now deceased, were Callaway county farmers. The young couple began wedded life industriously, and by good management and economy have acquired a competence. Their land, though partly in cultivation, had practically no improvements, and they have since equipped it with excellent buildings and all the facilities of a first class farm according to the high standards of Audrain county. Mr. McClure engages in mixed farming and raises a good deal of stock. He has been in poor health for a year or more, during which time his brother-in-law has managed the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. McClure's only child is now deceased. Mr. McClure is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Christian church, and takes a prominent part in Masonry, affiliating with the blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery at Mexico.

G. H. BESGROVE. Numbered among the able and well-to-do agriculturists of Howard county is G. H. Besgrove, whose beautiful estate, Grand View Farm, is one of the best in regard to its appointments of any in Richmond township, comparing favorably with any in the neighborhood. He was born May 13, 1868, in Somerset, England, coming from a highly respected family of that county, one noted for its industry, courage and honesty.

His father, W. B. Besgrove, was there reared and married, the maiden name of his wife having been Elizabeth Stower. In 1881, in order to improve their financial condition, and to give their little family of children better opportunities for advancing in life, they emigrated to the United States, settling in Howard county, Missouri. Buying a tract of land a little later, he, with the assistance of his good wife, who was a most competent helpmate, cleared and improved a farm, on which both spent their remaining days, living to be upwards of three score and ten years. They were the parents of six children, all born

in England, as follows: G. H., the special subject of this brief sketch; W. A.; F. J.; C. A.; Ernest; and Ellen, wife of Harry Nutt.

A bright and active lad of thirteen years when he came with his parents to this country, G. H. Besgrove assisted his father in improving a farm, remaining beneath the parental roof-tree until attaining his majority. Going then to Illinois, he worked as a farm hand for a number of seasons, making and saving quite a sum of money. Returning to Missouri to invest his earnings, Mr. Besgrove bought two hundred acres of land in Richmond township, Howard county, and immediately began its improvement. From year to year he increased its value, his estate, known as Somerset Farm becoming one of the best in the vicinity, and well adapted to general farming and stock-raising. In addition to raising on the rich bottom lands much grain, including wheat, corn and oats, he had excellent crops of bluegrass, and bred and raised cattle for the markets. That large farm is advantageously located three and one-half miles northwest of Fayette. Three years ago Mr. Besgrove bought Grand View Farm, which he now occupies, it being but three-fourths of a mile from Fayette, towards the north. He has since cleared the land, and has one of the most attractive homes in this section of the county, roomy and comfortable, and near town, school, and church. In his political affiliations Mr. Besgrove is a Democrat. He is a man of much executive ability, honorable and upright in his dealings, and a typical representative of the self-made men of our times, his present prosperity being entirely due to his own untiring efforts.

Mr. Besgrove married November 14, 1894, Miss Ella Kenepp, who was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Her father, S. B. Kenepp, spent his early life in the Keystone state, being there engaged first as a raftsman on the Susquehanna river, and later as a lumberman. After coming with his family to Howard county, Missouri, he was employed in the marble business until his death, at the age of sixty-nine years. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Graham, were the parents of ten children, two sons and eight daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Besgrove have three children, namely: Benjamin Lewis, a student in the Fayette high school; Ora Louise, born in 1900; and Harry M., born in 1906.

JUDGE JAMES EVANS ROSS, whose death occurred January 4, 1900, was one of the pioneers of Missouri, and also one of its most prosperous citizens. During his lifetime his activities extended over a wide range of business enterprises, and his acceptance of a proposition practically assured its success. His excellent judgment and his ability to do everything well that he undertook guaranteed this, even had his record, singularly free from the petty failures that usually dog the footsteps of the ordinary man, not been sufficient evidence. His first venture was as a farmer when he bought a small tract of land five miles west of Mexico, Missouri. Beginning here on the successful career that was to attend him throughout his life he gradually increased his holdings until he was the owner of six hundred acres. He later bought a large ranch near Baird, Texas, which under the management of his son, Hugh Warren Ross, has since become some of the best property in the western state. He was also identified with the launching of the Mexico Savings Bank, a highly prosperous institution, being one of the first stockholders, and later holding the office of president. His appointment as judge on the county court was given to him by Governor Hardin as an acknowledgment of his high moral character and of his enviable standing in the community.

Judge Ross was born August 19, 1831, on a farm in York county,

Pennsylvania, which his great-great-grandfather, Hugh Ross, received as a grant from William Penn. Hugh Ross, and his brother Charles Ross, who was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, were the descendants of an old Scotch family. Hugh Ross' son and namesake, the great-grandfather of Judge Ross, was an attorney and took a prominent part in public affairs, but despite these activities which tended to draw him toward a larger center of population he retained his affection for the old farm, and lived and died there. He willed the farm to his son, William, who in his turn passed it on to his son Hugh. It is still held intact by the Ross family.

Judge Ross received his education in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and did not come west to Missouri until 1855. His aim was to grow stock, but he had not decided on the place where he would reside permanently until he met the president of the Wabash Railroad, then the old North Missouri Railroad, in St. Louis, who advised him to go to Audrain county. Judge Ross accepted his suggestion at once and went on to Mexico where he bought the tract of land mentioned in a preceding paragraph. Four years later he met Miriam Elizabeth Warren who was visiting in Audrain county, and their marriage took place March 3, 1859. Miss Warren, who was born in Kent county, Delaware, was the descendant of a family whose line of American ancestry was equal in length to her husband's. One of her greatgrandfathers, Samuel Warren, received the deed for the Warren farm near Fredericka, Kent county, Delaware, from the Indians, and it was passed down intact from generation to generation to her father, Solomon Townsend Warren. Miss Warren, who was one of six daughters, received her education at home under the direction of governesses and tutors.

Judge and Mrs. Ross remained on the farm west of Mexico until 1874 when they moved into town in order to educate their children at the Hardin College which had just been opened under Professor Terrell as president. All of their five children, one of whom, May, has since died, a young bride, graduated from this school. The only son, Hugh Warren Ross, besides his work as a ranchman on his property near Baird, Texas, is also interested in a private bank there. Two of the daughters, Etta Bille, and Miriam, are married, the one to W. W. Hubbard, of Chester-ton, Maryland, and the other to Bird H. McGarvey, a banker of Kansas City, and the third daughter, Julia, is still at home with her mother.

The family has spent a great deal of time in travelling, particularly through the South and in California. They also spent a year in Europe, visiting Italy, France, Germany, Holland, England, etc., with a six weeks' stay in Rome where they had an audience with Pope Pius.

WILLIAM M. ROBERTSON. The Robertson family has been identified with Pike county since the decade of the forties. The founder of the family name and fortunes in this vicinity was Edward W. Robertson, who came from the original seat of the Robertsons in Fleming county, Kentucky, where he was born in 1822. He came from a household of slave owners, energetic business people and money makers, and while the older members of the family devoted most of their lives to the practical affairs of their time and generation in Kentucky, the younger men of the name received the best obtainable advantages of education, and consequently Edward W. was one of the few men of his time who possessed a classical education.

The father of Edward W. was one of the big men of Fleming county, where he was known for his extensive enterprise as mule dealer and trader, pork packer, shipper and flatboatman. His mules were sent South to supply the planters working slave labor, some of his pork was

exported to Ireland, and some of it, with other provisions and local products, went down the two great rivers to New Orleans and helped to swell the immense traffic of the river before the Civil war. This Kentucky planter and business man married a Miss Pepper, and of their family Edward W. and Dr. Robertson, who finally located in Mississippi and died there, were the only members of the family to identify themselves with Missouri.

When Edward W. Robertson came to Pike county he was a young man with no fortune except his talents and his industry, but his education was not only an aid to himself but to others seeking knowledge in the community where he lived. Until after the Civil war his home was on Buffalo creek, and he devoted himself throughout his active career to farming. In the early forties a classical man rarely settled in a community as frontier and rural as Pike county, and consequently he at once become conspicuous and gained a high degree of respect for his culture and knowledge. His vocabulary was cultivated and extensive, and though he never used it in public speech, yet with it he exercised no small influence through his pen. He was a stern, old-school father and never released his authority over his home. He was reared a Catholic and married a member of the same church, but his children sought homes in the Protestant church and became active in their respective denominations. He was never in practical politics, but voted Democratic, largely on the issues of the war.

A short time after his settlement in Pike county Edward W. Robertson married Dazarine Emerson, whose father, Edward Dyer Emerson, was a pioneer of Pike county, coming from Virginia. Mrs. Robertson died July 25, 1887, and her husband in 1888, their last years having been spent on the farm of their son Judge Simeon H. on Salt river. Their children were: Elizabeth, who married Montgomery Shotwell and died in Pike county; Simeon H., born January 23, 1847, was a successful farmer and for six years county judge and married Lucinda Unsell; Edward Dyer, now a resident of Oklahoma; William M., of Frankford; Charles R., a farmer near Frankford; Edna, wife of Jabez Dougherty, of Bowling Green; Kate, wife of Henry C. Benn, of Frankford; and Dr. George C., of Eolia.

Mr. William M. Robertson, who is one of the leading representatives of agriculture in this part of the state, was born in Louisiana, Missouri, August 27, 1853. His early education was in the district schools, but he received much by inheritance and association from his father and has always been fond of literature and of the knowledge that is deeper than the practical show of things. The substantial pursuits of agriculture have been his life occupation, and he is a resident of the farm where he married—the Tom Pritchett farm near Frankford.

He was married October 15, 1876, to Miss Georgiann Pritchett, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Pickett) Pritchett, the Pritchett family being sketched at great length on other pages of this work. Of Thomas and Nancy Pritchett's seven children, those surviving are: Mrs. Robertson; Edna, wife of Thomas Sisson, of Pike county; Jim Tom, one of the leading farmers, stockmen and shippers of the Frankford community; Emily, wife of S. P. Shy, a farmer of Buffalo township; and John, a stockman and merchant of the Haw Creek community.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have two children: Alonzo P. is a farmer near Frankford and married Jennie Turley; Edith is the wife of Charles F. Glascock, of New London. Mr. Robertson holds to the dominant politics of the family, Democratic, and is a deacon in the Frankford Christian church.

JAMES M. BURTON. A highly esteemed resident of Huntsville, Missouri, whose career as agriculturist, public-hearted citizen and incumbent of public offices has reflected credit upon himself and his community, is James M. Burton, who has lived in Huntsville all of his life, with the exception of several short periods, and who devoted the greater part of his active career to agricultural pursuits, although in his younger days he was a school-teacher. Mr. Burton was born at Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, February 26, 1836, and is a son of Samuel L. and Frances L. (Dameron) Burton. His grandfather, Francis Love Burton, was for many years a slaveholder and plantation owner in North Carolina, but his death occurred in Randolph county, Missouri. Samuel L. Burton was born in the Tar Heel State, in 1812, and was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1828, and here he cultivated his Randolph county lands with slave labor prior to the Civil war. His death occurred June 1, 1888, while his wife passed away in 1862, and they had a family as follows: James M.; Abraham F., of Randolph county; William, who met his death during the Civil war; Elizabeth, the wife of B. S. Dorr, of Cedar county, Missouri; Martha M., wife of Thomas Mayo, of Randolph county; Thomas S., of Portland, Oregon; and Cassie and Sarah Nancy, both deceased.

James M. Burton received a public school education, and remained on the home farm until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he started on horse-back for Texas. Subsequently, he returned to Randolph county after a short stay in Louisiana, and took up school teaching, a profession which he followed with a fair measure of success for ten years. During this time, Mr. Burton carefully saved his earnings, until he was able to invest in sixty acres of land, but this he later sold to purchase one hundred and sixteen acres, on which he resided for about twelve years. He then bought his present property, a finely-cultivated tract of two hundred and sixty acres, situated in township 53, range 14, sections 3 and 4, and here he has since carried on farming and stock raising. He is known as an excellent farmer, a good judge of stock, and a friend of progress and advancement along all lines. His property reflects credit upon his management, and each year grows more valuable. During the Civil war, Mr. Burton attempted to enlist in the volunteer service of the Confederate army, but owing to defective eyesight was refused, and consequently returned to the vocations of peace.

When he was but nineteen years of age, Mr. Burton was married to Miss Annie E. Cockrell, who was but sixteen years old, and they became the parents of the following children: Thomas J., superintendent of the county farm at Huntsville; Fannie J., deceased, who was the wife of John Jennings; Quantrell, residing in Kansas City, Missouri; Ella D., wife of S. J. Maloney, of Kansas City; Ollie E., wife of William J. Griffith, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; John A., residing in Oklahoma; Minnie and Nora C., who are deceased; Mary L., wife of Virgil Westlake, of Randolph county; and Annie M., who married C. F. Wright.

In political matters a Democrat, Mr. Burton has been deputy sheriff of his county, and has also served four-year terms as collector and assessor. Fraternally, he is a Mason, and he and his family are affiliated with the Methodist church, South.

L. E. PATTON. Many of the more progressive farmers of Northeastern Missouri are specializing along certain distinct lines, finding that they thus attain better results than if they followed the regular routine. This is an age of specializing, which is being followed in the professions and business, and the far-seeing farmer, ever ready to grasp a new idea that will benefit his interests, has not been slow to adopt the new system.

L. E. Patton, who is carrying on extensive operations in Randolph county, where he owns a handsomely-cultivated farm of one hundred and sixty acres, has made a specialty of breeding thoroughbred live stock. He was born in Washington county, Arkansas, December 23, 1870, on the farm of his father, W. E. Patton, a native of Missouri, who is now deceased. His mother, who survives, is now a resident of Moberly.

The only child of his parents, L. E. Patton attended the district schools of Washington county, following which he became a pupil in a business college, and after his graduation therefrom returned to the home farm. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, thoroughly learning every detail of his chosen vocation, and then started out in life for himself, renting a farm in his native county for several years. Subsequently he purchased the property on which he is now carrying on operations, a tract of one hundred and sixty acres located in Randolph county, each year finding him making extended improvements. Some years ago he became interested in stock raising, and this has gradually taken more and more of his time, until he now makes this his chief line of work. All that he possesses he has earned, and he fully deserves the success which he has attained, for he has never neglected a duty nor wasted his substance or time. He is a Democrat in his political views, but outside of acting in the capacity of school director has never cared for public office, although he is interested in the advancement of his locality, and takes a pride in the improvements that have been made since he was a youth. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic Lodge No. 51, at Milton, in which he has numerous friends.

Mr. Patton was married in 1895 to Miss Susan Snell, who was born in Monroe county, Missouri, and is a daughter of E. P. and Mary (McCan) Snell, natives of this state, the latter of whom is now deceased. Mrs. Patton received excellent educational advantages, attending the public schools of Monroe county and Kirksville (Missouri) College, following which she was engaged in teaching school for a period of eight or nine years. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Patton: W. E. Guy, July 10, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are consistent members of the Christian church, at Moberly, their home being situated on Moberly Rural Free Delivery Route No. 3.

ABRAHAM VINCE. In naming the representative citizens of any community, the biographer invariably finds that among the most successful are found men who started out in life with little capital save industry, ability and a determination to succeed, and who have attained prestige and position through the medium of their own efforts. Northeastern Missouri has numerous examples of the self-made man, successful not only because of the achievement of independent fortunes, but because of success aside from material things, in the estimation of his fellow men and in the friendship of those who know him. In this class undoubtedly stands "Abe" Vince, of Moberly Free Delivery Route No. 3, who needs no introduction to the citizens of Randolph county on account of a residence here of more than sixty-five years. Mr. Vince was born on the old Joseph Vince farm in Union township, August 21, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Katherine Vince, natives of Kentucky. The parents of Mr. Vince left the Blue Grass State for Missouri at an early day, becoming pioneer settlers of Randolph county, where they devoted their energies to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of a family of eleven children, of whom all but four are living at this time.

Abraham Vince received the advantages afforded by the common schools of Randolph county during his boyhood, and even as a youth

showed himself to be steady, industrious and enterprising, his early years being spent in working for his father and thoroughly learning the business of farming. On attaining his majority he purchased a part of the John Vince old homestead, which he immediately began to cultivate, and during the years that followed, he added to his property tract by tract, putting each under cultivation as soon as it was acquired, until he now has a magnificent property of four hundred and forty-five and three-quarters acres, all located in Randolph county. On this property is located Mr. Vince's own residence, a fine modern structure, one tenant house, with substantial barns and well-built out buildings, and here, in addition to general farming, he has made a specialty of raising thoroughbred cattle and mules. His ventures have all been uniformly successful and have been conducted along legitimate lines, his integrity and probity in business transactions being unquestioned. Politically a Democrat, he has served his township efficiently in the capacities of road commissioner and school director. He is not connected with any fraternal body, but has held membership with the First Baptist church at Moberly since 1868 and has been a deacon therein many years. He is a supporter of all movements that tend to advance the cause of morality and good citizenship.

In 1873 Mr. Vince was united in marriage with Miss Melissa Chrisman, also a native of Randolph county, Missouri, and a daughter of Silas Chrisman, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Vince have had no children of their own, but reared a daughter, Ruby Howsert, to whom they gave the advantages of an excellent education. She still makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Vince.

REV. WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, deceased, for a number of years an earnest and able representative of the Christian ministry in Missouri, also as a teacher evinced a further interest in the moral values of life and gave of his best talents and energies to advance the cause of education. His endeavors in both of these fields of usefulness and his Christian character and educational acquirements had made him widely esteemed among those with whom he had associated in life and when death called him from the scene of his earthly labors on September 9, 1903 there was closed the life of one of this state's honored pioneers and one of Randolph county's most upright and respected citizens.

Rev. Anderson was a Kentuckian by birth, born in Christian county on February 11, 1824 to Robert and Martha (Lowery) Anderson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father also was an educator, an instructor of the unfortunate deaf mute. After completing his education in Bethany College in Virginia Rev. Anderson came to Missouri at the age of twenty and first located in Carroll county but later became a resident of Randolph county, where the greater part of his life was spent in the manner mentioned above. In political views he was a Democrat and his religious tenets were those of the Christian denomination.

On November 3, 1850 he was joined in marriage to Euphemia, daughter of Kirtley and Sally (McKinney) Collins, who were pioneers of Randolph county. Kirtley Collins was born in Old Virginia and Sally McKinney was a native daughter of Kentucky. The latter's father, Abraham McKinney, in an early day came to Randolph county, Missouri, then known as Howard county, and entered a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Huntsville on which Mrs. Anderson now resides. Rev. and Mrs. Anderson, who after the grandfather's death rented this property from the grandmother for some time, at her death bought the interests of seven other heirs and thereafter made it their home. Instead of the log cabin of former days a fine brick residence

erected by Mrs. Anderson now adorns the place and makes it one of the attractive homesteads of Randolph county.

Six children came to the union of Rev. and Mrs. Anderson, four of whom have joined the father in death. In order of birth they were: Robert, deceased, born August 25, 1851; Francis P. and Calden M., both deceased; Frank, now a resident of Randolph county; Sally, who resides with her mother; and William, deceased. Mrs. Anderson has now surpassed the years of her husband and in a serene and beautiful old age is passing her closing years amid the scenes with which she has been familiar from childhood and among loved ones and friends to whom she is endeared by the personal qualities of her character and by the ties of long association. No history of this section would be complete without the mention of this worthy pioneer family.

JOHN ENGLE. Most successful men in the business world are those who have risen to the top through hard work and conscientious application to the duties given them to perform. The ability to recognize, grasp and master situations spells success, and this is forcibly demonstrated in the career of John Engle, proprietor of a mercantile establishment at Milton, Missouri, who, born poor, belonged to that class of young Americans whose every faculty must be excited to achieve distinction through the stimulating friction of battling with difficulties and obstacles. He has taken an active part in shaping public sentiment when the welfare of his community has been at stake, and may well be said to be representative of its best type of citizenship. John Engle was born April 10, 1842, in Monroe county, Missouri, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Woolf) Engle, natives of Germany. They left the Fatherland in 1836 and emigrated to the United States, settling in Monroe county, Missouri, on a farm, where both spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of seven children, of whom but two survive.

John Engle received his education in the district schools of Monroe county, and remained at home assisting his father until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he enlisted for service in the Confederate army under General Price, continuing to fight with that command until the close of the Civil war. Returning home at that time, he continued to work on the farm until he was twenty-six years of age, and then embarked as an agriculturist on his own account, renting a farm for some years and carefully saving his earnings until he was able to purchase a tract of land in Monroe county. There he resided for something more than twenty years, skillfully tilling the soil in a manner which brought him handsome profits, and when he was ready to give up farming, came to Milton and engaged in the mercantile business, to which he has devoted his attention to the present time. Like his other ventures this business has proved successful, and adds materially to the commercial importance of Milton. A stalwart Democrat in his political belief, Mr. Engle has served as justice of the peace for some time, and his interest in the cause of education has been the cause of his election to the office of school director for many years.

In 1867 Mr. Engle was married to Miss Jennie Quisenberry, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Jackson and Betty (Baker) Quisenberry, natives of the Blue Grass State. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Engle, as follows: Mary L., who is the wife of R. R. Hall; C. B.; Henry D.; F. M.; Thomas; John; Clara, who is the wife of E. Huston; Hubert, and Lila. Mr. Engle is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife affiliated with the Christian denomination. Both have many friends in Milton and are numbered among its most highly esteemed residents.

THOMAS OWEN THORNBURG, lately deceased, was the owner of one of the fine farms of Randolph county, Missouri, of which county he was a native son and where throughout his lifetime he was well known as an intelligent, industrious and enterprising farmer and as a citizen of sterling qualities.

Born in Randolph county, Missouri, on January 9, 1858, to James and Sally (Kimbrough) Thornburg, the death of his mother in 1875 and of his father in 1876 threw heavy responsibilities upon his shoulders while he was yet in his teens, but these he manfully assumed as the eldest son of the family and for a number of years maintained on the parental estate a home for a younger sister and brother. Further mention of the parents and of the other members of the family will be found in the sketch of George Thornburg, his brother, which appears on other pages of this work. Mr. Thornburg was a farmer all of his life and gave his attention to the general lines of agriculture and to stock-raising. Prosperity had rewarded his years of effort and at his death on December 13, 1911, he left to his wife and children an estate of three hundred and forty-five acres in this county, but better still he left to them the memory of a good husband and father whose life was an exemplar of useful and worthy living.

On December 22, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thornburg and Miss Anna Stewart, a daughter of James and Mary (Walden) Stewart. The father of Mrs. Thornburg was a native of Kentucky and came to Monroe county, Missouri, at an early day as a small boy but later in life removed to Randolph county, where for many years he followed farming. He had practically retired, however, at the time of his death, which occurred at Palmyra, Missouri, on December 20, 1906. The mother, Mary Walden Stewart, was a native of Missouri and passed to the life beyond on April 9, 1878. Six children were born to these parents, namely: Annie, the widow of Mr. Thornburg; Eugene, of Palmyra, Missouri; Estella, now Mrs. Madison Nelson; Ella, the wife of J. L. White, and Mary, now Mrs. W. P. Johnson, all of whom reside at Palmyra, Missouri; and Juan, who died in infancy.

Nine children came to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg and are as follows: Roy, born May 25, 1883; Nora, born October 22, 1884, who is now the wife of William Iron, of Randolph county, Missouri; James, born August 22, 1886, who also is a resident of this county; Josephine, born November 8, 1888, married Albert Martin of Moberly; Lee, born July 28, 1890; Jack, born September 19, 1892; Stella V., born January 27, 1895; George S., born January 6, 1897; and Mary C., born December 23, 1899, all of whom are at home with their mother.

Mr. Thornburg gave his political allegiance to the Democratic party, and in church membership both he and Mrs. Thornburg were affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church South.

JOHN J. MOSBY. Any biographical history dealing with the lives and accomplishments of those who assisted in developing the various counties making up Northeastern Missouri would be decidedly incomplete did it not include a review of the career of the late John J. Mosby, who for more than a half century was engaged in farming on one property in Audrain county. A member of the famous Mosby family that gave John Singleton Mosby, of Mosby's Partisan Rangers, to the Confederacy, he was also related to Joe and Speed Mosby, of Jefferson City, Missouri, and to Phil Thompson, the noted Kentucky feudist. Mr. Mosby was born in Scott county, Kentucky, March 20, 1821, and was a son of James and Eliza (Robaras) Mosby, natives of Kentucky who came to Missouri in 1828, and settled in Callaway county.

John J. Mosby was reared on the homestead farm in Callaway county, and there received his education in the primitive district schools. He was married July 30, 1845, to Miss Susanna S. Shortridge, daughter of William Shortridge, of that county, and after his marriage entered land in Audrain county, securing four hundred and twenty acres ten miles southeast of Vandalia. One of the first to attempt to cultivate the prairie land of Audrain county, Mr. Mosby was remarkably successful in his efforts, and at the time of his death, January 20, 1910, at Middletown, he was known as one of the most substantial men of his section. He had lived on his land from 1852 to 1905, a period of fifty-three years, and during this time had seen many improvements take place from the time when he split rails for his fences and hauled them five miles. He was engaged in building the present farm residence at the time of the Civil war, and during that struggle hired a substitute to take his place in the state militia. In political matters he was a Democrat, and was well posted on all local matters, but never cared for public preferment, the greater part of his time that could be spared from his farm work being spent in reading. He was one of the organizers of the Central Union Christian church, located six miles south of his home, of which he served as elder for upwards of a quarter of a century. His wife passed away in September, 1901, having been the mother of ten children, of whom nine grew to maturity: James; Mary, who married P. C. Kent; Sallie, who married I. Hockaday; Almira, who married Joseph Farthing; Betty; William S., a graduate of the State University, and now engaged in teaching; Lucy, who is deceased; George R.; and Susanna, who is deceased.

George R. Mosby was born in his present residence on the old family homestead in Audrain county, July 28, 1868, and in which he has lived all of his life with the exception of three years when he was engaged in the grocery business at Vandalia. At the age of twenty years he took over the management of the home place, and since his father's death has bought the interest of the other heirs. He now has three hundred and sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, has made numerous improvements to the old home and its grounds, and is now justly regarded as one of his community's progressive and enterprising agriculturists. In addition to carrying on general farming, he engaged in breeding Duroc-Jersey hogs, fattening a great number for the home trade. In politics Mr. Mosby is a Democrat, and is active in local matters, but not as a seeker for personal preferment. He and Mrs. Mosby are members of the Central Union Christian church, at Middletown, in which he acts as deacon.

Mr. Mosby was married November 30, 1896, to Nora Neal, of Vandalia, daughter of Isaac Neal, and they have had two children: Margaret Susan and Miriam Neal.

WALTER A. MARTIN. In the death of Walter A. Martin, which occurred in December, 1909, Northeastern Missouri lost one of its most eminent professional men, a public-spirited citizen, and a man whose life had been a most exemplary one and who had won the esteem and regard of all who knew him by his honest and upright character. A skilled legist by training and inclination, he occupied a distinguished position among the members of the Randolph county bar, while his strict observance of the unwritten ethics of the profession assisted in upholding the dignity of his calling. Mr. Martin was born in Missouri, March 26, 1837, and was a son of Noah and Judith (Oliver) Martin. His parents, natives of the Old Dominion State, and representatives of

prominent Southern families, came to Missouri at an early day, and both spent the remainder of their lives here.

The eldest of a family of ten children, Walter A. Martin spent his boyhood on the home farm, attending the district schools and assisting in the work of the homestead. Subsequently he was sent to college, and on his graduation began the practice of law in Moberly, where he almost immediately gained a widespread reputation. It was but natural that his abilities should be rewarded by suitable emolument, and his money was wisely invested, Mr. Martin's business judgment being as thoroughly developed as his professional talents, and at the time of his death he was the owner of large real estate tracts in Moberly and the vicinity. In political matters a Democrat, he took an active interest in the success of his party, ably supporting its candidates and principles, and serving one term as county superintendent. His fraternal connection was with the A. O. U. W.

In 1862 Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Thompson, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of Warner W. and Nancy (Turner) Thompson, natives of the Blue Grass State who later moved to Missouri and here spent the latter years of their lives. Mrs. Martin was one of a family of five children. She still owns two fine residences in the city of Moberly, in addition to other real estate interests, and is a well-known and active worker in the Baptist church, of which her late husband was a consistent member for many years. They had a family of four children, all of whom are now deceased. A nephew reared by them, still lives at home with Mrs. Martin.

ROBERT BARNETT NORVELL, one of the larger farmers of Lincoln county, claims as his remotest ancestor in America a sturdy Scotchman, who had come from the Grampian Hills, where the chief vocation of the clan was stock-raising. One of his descendants, Capt. Benjamin Norvell, was a Virginian who, preceding part of his family, came to Missouri, where he settled near Clarksville and led a pastoral and agricultural life. His first wife, who had been a Miss Wills, was the mother of his daughter Martha (who married John Akers); of his daughter Mary (who married Velarius Terry, the former husband of her deceased sister Bettie); and of his son Hugh Jefferson, Robert Norvell's father. His second wife was Mrs. Flora B. Foster, who was destined to be doubly related to Hugh Jefferson Norvell. The children of Flora Foster Norvell and her husband, the captain, were Josephine, who married first Julius Dudley, and for her second husband Henry Veto; Carter, who married first James Coleman, and for her second husband a Mr. Finney; Puss, who married William Williams; Margaret, whose husband was Isaac Beauchamp; and one son, James H. Norvell. Captain Norvell was an old man at the time of the Civil war, but was an avowed secessionist and his death was the result of exposure while under arrest by the federal authorities during the conflict.

Hugh Jefferson Norvell, whose birth had taken place in Amherst county, Virginia, was about twenty years of age at the time when he came to Missouri. He married the daughter of his father's second wife. To the home of Hugh and Jane (Foster) Pryor Norvell, eight children were born including Robert, whose brothers and sisters were as follows: Benjamin, who lives at Colorado Springs; Alice, who married Polk Raineau of Pike county and who is no longer living; R. H., who died in Lincoln county, June 13, 1911; Virginia, deceased; L. B. and J. B., deceased; Marvie Sled, Pike county, Missouri; two children by second wife, Mary and Hugh.

Robert Norvell was the fourth child of his parents and was born in



Thomas L. Gill

Pike county, Missouri, on October 13, 1850. He came to man's estate with only such education as the district school provided, a part of his school equipment having been paid for from the proceeds of his work as a hand on farms. As his first agricultural efforts were controlled by his financial situation, he was forced to "crop" for a time. Before he was of age he came to the community which is still his home and here worked as a farm-hand until he had gathered a small amount of stock, purchased by his earnings. As time passed, his frugality and industry brought appreciable returns and in the course of time he found himself working on his own land. His herds increased, his domain extended, his responsibilities grew, his family was established, his usefulness to the community was augmented and never did he forget his obligation to his Creator. His estate includes almost a section of land at the present time and its improvements include all the conveniences and comforts that his industry and thrift and the rural situation justify. In the promotion of the bank of Eolia Mr. Norvell added his capital, becoming a stockholder, and is otherwise possessed of substantial interests.

Mrs. Norvell, nee Mary Ann Elizabeth Estes, was a daughter of Jacob Oglesby Estes and his wife, Diana Adams Estes, the latter being a daughter of George L. Adams. The second generation of Robert Barnett Norvell's family consisted of two daughters, to whom their parents gave superior education. They first attended the Paynesville (Mo.) School Institute, second St. Charles College of the Methodist Episcopal church South and were later graduated from Pritchett College, at Glasgow, Missouri. The elder daughter, Georgie, is the wife of Nicholas L. Davis, who is a farmer near the Norvell home. Mary is the wife of Rev. John A. Hughes, of Rich Hill, Missouri. When a young man of nineteen years, Mr. Norvell became a member of the Methodist church South. He has brought up his family under religious influence and training and has served his congregation officially. He is also frequently chosen as a delegate to church conferences and to other religious gatherings where his congregation is to be represented. Mr. Norvell represents a high type of agricultural citizen.

THOMAS FRANKLIN GILL. Much interest attaches to the family history of Thomas Franklin Gill, whose first American born ancestor was Capt. Thomas Gill, born in about 1849. Since that time the states of Kentucky, South Carolina and Missouri have been chiefly the home of the various branches of the family, and men of the name have taken worthy places in the industrial and social activities of their communities. As one who has long been a leader in his immediate locality, it is peculiarly fitting that specific mention be made of the life of Mr. Gill, and that adequate detail be set forth concerning those of the name who have preceded him in the activities of life on these shores.

Since the spring of 1853 Ralls county, Missouri, has been familiar with this branch of the Gill family, for it was in that year that Thomas Franklin Gill came into this rural community from Bath county, Kentucky. He was born near Owensville, that county, on November 15, 1831, and his father was Samuel Chriswell Gill, a successful financier, farmer and miller of that section, who located there soon after his marriage. South Carolina was the birth state of Samuel C. Gill and the date of his nativity was November 22, 1783. His early life was one of labor in clearing off the canebrake with the big "nigger" hoe of that period, grubbing and cleaning and gradually bringing the forest of his native locality into subjection and eventual cultivation. Of the many things he knew, few were learned as a student, even in the pioneer cabin school of his time and place. He possessed the inquiring mind of a

student, however, and he educated himself as the emergency seemed to require it after he reached manhood. His body was strong and vigorous, like his mind, and his prowess with the reaphook in the harvest field was known far and wide.

On September 25, 1807, Samuel Chriswell Gill married Sarah Malone, a daughter of Jonathan and Mary Malone, who migrated from Tennessee into Montgomery county, Kentucky. A pony, a feather bed and eleven dollars in money constituted the worldly wealth of Samuel C. and Mary Gill when they set out on their journey toward the mountains of Kentucky, and they settled on Licking river in Bath county. There Mr. Gill discovered an opening for a grist mill and he purchased an old dam on the river, rebuilt it, and with the voluntary aid of his neighbors soon had a pair of burr stones running and making meal. A saw was later added to the plant and he worked the fine timber of that locality into lumber and sold it to the new settlers who poured into that section of the country as pioneers. Out of this little mill he laid the foundation for a fortune, and he became the foremost man in his community.

When the public lands of Indiana were thrown open to entry Samuel Gill located large quantities of the best land in Putnam, Hendrick, Boone and Montgomery counties, and subsequently selected land in Douglas county, Illinois, which lands he entered. He owned a body of five hundred acres adjacent to the mill, besides other lands in Kentucky, which contributed to his great wealth in later years. He was a man who possessed the confidence of his fellows and they made him their justice of the peace or member of the county court, as they happened to require such servants, while he was the last sheriff of Bath county under the law making the senior justice of the peace a dual office holder as county sheriff. In 1849 he crossed the river and became a resident of Fleming county, and his son, Harrison Gill, became sheriff.

Samuel C. Gill's citizenship was ever of the first order. He was a man who made it a part of his business to help those weaker than himself, and he led an upright and wholesome life, despising hypocrisy as only a strong man will. He made no profession of Christianity, but he passed his days with a noble wife of the Primitive Baptist faith, whose life and character were long an inspiration to him. Mrs. Gill died December 22, 1847, and on November 1, 1849, he married Elizabeth Reed, who bore him no children. In the later years of his life Mr. Gill disposed of his mill by sale, when he stipulated expressly in the deed that it should be forever known as Gill's Mill, but a recent owner, with little regard for the sacred deeds or names of the pioneers, proposed the name of "Cogswell" to the government as being better suited for the name of the postoffice than "Gill's Mill," and thus the anchor of this historic spot was loosened and a once noted place in the frontier days of Kentucky was lost to view.

Mr. Gill was the son of Capt. Thomas Gill, born about 1749, and a grandson of John Gill and his wife, who was a Miss Duncan in her maiden days. John Gill came to the American colonies as an Irish boy, without name or ancestral record of his own. He was picked up as an infant on the ocean shores of Ireland, wrapped in swaddling clothes, and with the gill of a fish in his mouth. Knowing nothing of his origin, the kindly peasant people who found him took him to their own homes, brought him up in their families and named him "Gill," because of the incident of the fish gill connected with the finding of the babe. This incident is believed to have taken place about the year 1718, and some fourteen years later the boy, who it seems was living with an Irish weaver, had a difference of opinion with the elder person which resulted in his leaving Erin's shores and coming as a stowaway to the New

World. About the year 1848 he married his Scotch wife and they settled in the colony of New Jersey.

Among the children of John Gill and his wife were Thomas, James, George, Robert, John and William, but there seems to be no record of his descendants other than through his son Thomas. The latter entered the patriot army at the beginning of the Revolutionary war and soon won the rank of captain. After the war he married Hannah Chriswell, settled in South Carolina and subsequently moved to Montgomery county, Kentucky. Their children, Samuel Chriswell, John, Robert and Rebecca, were born in South Carolina, while Sallie, Betsey, Polly, James, Josiah, Nancy, William and Thomas were born in Kentucky.

The family of Samuel C. Gill and his wife numbered thirteen children and as they married and established separate homes he gave them farms of the lands he had entered in Indiana and Illinois, and all were provided for in this way save the youngest child. They settled upon the lands at once, with few exceptions, and their descendants occupy much of those various tracts today.

Thomas F. Gill, their youngest son, was an unschooled, but by no means an uneducated man, for few men knew intuitively and by personal experience the great and fundamental principles of life as he did. His career began with a deputyship under his brother, Harrison, who was sheriff of Bath county, and following this he sold goods in Fleming county. He brought a few hundred dollars with him to Missouri and invested in wild land, built him a cabin, and during the ten years he occupied that land he lived through many trying experiences which others of his family in his generation were spared through the generous provision made by their parent. Making the acquaintance of some large cattle men in Illinois and arranging with them to take such "stockers and feeders" as he could pick up in Missouri, Mr. Gill found his first opening for money making. Thus entering the stock business in a small way, he continued it with much profit and became one of the big feeders and dealers of Ralls county. He kept a freight wagon plying between Hannibal and Perry in the early days and his operations gradually took on an extent all out of proportion to his primitive beginning.

During the Civil war Mr. Gill was a member of the enrolled militia of Missouri and while he was absent on a war call his wife bravely kept up the isolated home, filled her husband's place as head man about the farm, and kept things together generally until his return. Before the close of the war he purchased the cross roads store of Mr. Ellis and in a short time became a prosperous merchant. A few years later the town of Perry was platted and he paid \$200 for a corner lot in the corn field, and built a store room on the site of the Williams-Hanna store of today. Seeing the future of the new town, he bought its lots indiscriminately and soon became the leading property owner of the place. With his power over commerce and trade established, the confidence of the community was his and everything seemed to conspire in his favor. To a man of his ability, money making was as easy as catching fish with a seine, and his progress toward financial independence was assured, and measured itself by leaps and bounds. He originated most of the mercantile enterprises of Perry, sold them out when established and thereby gave Perry a prominence and permanence it might not otherwise have gained, and by helping others into paying business ventures, kept his mind and his capital busy at the same time.

Among the enterprises with which Mr. Gill has been variously associated are hotels, dry goods establishments, grocery and drug stores; he has sold hardware, furniture and lumber, ran mills, livery stables, wagon and blacksmith shops and opera houses. He established in 1885 the

Perry Bank and became chief stockholder and president of it. During the time that these various enterprises were under his supervision he was running a number of farms and trading extensively in stock. It is estimated that he built and owned at one time half the residences and business properties in Perry. His life was so wrapped up in the growth and upbuilding of Perry that he may be said to have been the father of the town, and it should by all rights bear his name today. He was a man ever ready to lend a hand where a fellowbeing appeared to be trying to help himself, and the hospitality, charity and liberality of himself and his wife were of the kind which characterized old times in Kentucky. He smiled at all criticisms inspired by jealousy and seemed able to coin into gold the baseless attacks and ingratitude of others. Intemperance, idleness and gambling were abhorrent to him, and he trained his children in habits of industry, the spirit of progress and the love of humanity. His fondness for fishing took him out on a jaunt of that sort for a time each year, and he never missed a good performance at the local opera house, where he might always be seen in the company of his wife.

Thomas Franklin Gill was married on November 18, 1852, to Sarah A. Moor, a daughter of William Moor, of Bath county, Kentucky. Mr. Gill died at Biloxi, Mississippi, on September 28, 1897, and Mrs. Gill passed away in Perry, Missouri, in March, 1909. Mr. Gill was a many-sided man, possessing a strong physical and mental vigor that made him fit to dominate in every field of activity with which he permitted himself to become identified. He had a pleasing manner, and was an entertaining and brilliant conversationalist. He was a Democrat, but he held himself aloof from politics, and in his last years he drifted away from the church with which he and his wife united when in their younger days. Five years previous to his death he removed to Mississippi, and died of yellow fever at Biloxi in that state, just before he would have reached the three score and ten year mark.

The issue of Thomas F. and Sallie A. Gill were Sarah Dorothea, born May 17, 1854, and died July 24, 1860; John Henry Clay, born October 10, 1855, and died September 22, 1864; Mary Bell, born December 5, 1856, married E. H. Ralls and died of yellow fever at Biloxi, Mississippi, October 28, 1897; Georgia Cassandra, born February 5, 1858, is the wife of J. A. Clark, of whom mention is found on other pages of this work, and is a resident of Perry, Missouri; Samuel Chriswell, of whom a complete sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Billy Moor, born November 1, 1863, died June 17, 1868; May Tompkins, born June 20, 1865, concerning whom mention will be found on other pages of this biographical history; and Emma Young, born September 13, 1867, and died July 13, 1878.

SAMUEL CHRISWELL GILL. To enter into an extended account of the ancestry of Samuel Chriswell Gill is not required in this particular sketch, for the parentage, ancestry and life careers of at least three generations is given in another sketch appearing on other pages of this work, in the life of Thomas Franklin Gill, the honored father of the subject. Economy of space and brevity is therefore secured in this sketch by eliminating more than the most cursory mention of the parentage of Mr. Gill, and the reader is referred to the life record of Thomas Franklin Gill, now deceased, for a concise and comprehensive sketch of that worthy gentleman, with a number of details concerning the early history of this well established family.

• Samuel Chriswell Gill is the cashier of the Perry Bank, the pioneer bank of this city and an institution founded by his father. The bank is

one of the solid and substantial financial institutions of the district, and its record has been one that has shed a reflected honor upon the memory of its founder. Born on a farm near to the city of Perry, Missouri, on March 23, 1860, Mr. Gill's life, though devoted to various phases of business, has followed somewhat closely the path defined by his distinguished father, and the spirit of the noted founder of the family in Missouri goes marching on in the life of his son. It may be stated briefly that Mr. Gill is the son of Thomas Franklin Gill and his wife, Sarah A. Moor, both of whom are now deceased, their deaths having occurred in Biloxi, Mississippi, and in Perry, Missouri, respectively, and that he is one of their eight children, all of whom are now departed from this life with the exception of the subject and one sister and one brother.

Samuel Chriswell Gill, who was named for his paternal grandfather, passed his youth and childhood on the farm and the country schools of his locality gave him such elementary education as he received. His father discovered in him the element for a business life, rather than for the making of a successful farmer, and he was encouraged to enter a store in Perry, where he spent about six years. After six years behind the counter, he was made assistant cashier of the Perry Bank, the institution launched by his father in 1885. Since that time he has been actively identified with the bank, and in 1908 succeeded J. A. Clark as cashier of that institution. Mr. Gill has always maintained certain farming interests, however, and owns a splendid farm of almost a section adjacent to the city of Perry, upon which he has demonstrated his ability as a feeder and grower of stock, thus proving himself the true son of his paternal ancestors, who ever showed themselves capable of making a success of more than one venture at a time.

On January 22, 1885, Mr. Gill was married to Miss Mary Alice Leighton, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Shrout, of Bath county, Kentucky. Mrs. Gill was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863, and is the mother of Madge, the wife of Howard E. Wilkinson, of Lexington, Kentucky; Leighton M., who is with the Perry bank, and is married to Rhue Ruckle, and Thomas F., a pupil in the grade schools of Perry.

Mr. Gill's inclination toward fraternity work has carried him into the blue lodge of the Masons, of which he is past master. The family are members of the Christian church.

J. ALVA CLARK. A dominant figure in the financial world of Northeastern Missouri, J. Alva Clark, vice-president of the Perry Bank, has been connected with that institution for a period covering a quarter of a century. Mr. Clark comes of old pioneer stock. He was born May 16, 1853, near Frankford, Pike county, Missouri, and the next year his parents moved to Monroe county, near the village of Florida, and in that community the children of the family were reared. The father of J. Alva Clark was Martin J. Clark, born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, June 7, 1825, and came to Missouri in 1852. His father was James Clark, of Culpeper county, Virginia, and an Indian fighter and soldier in the War of 1812. The latter went to Kentucky when it was a new country and remained there until far past middle life, when he followed the procession of emigration westward and finally located in Monroe county, Missouri. There he became a successful farmer and stockman, and passed away in 1863. He married Eliza A. Burroughs, also of Culpeper county, Virginia, and their children were: Mary J., who became the wife of Alvin Ringo, of Audrain county, Missouri; Eliza J., who married (first) Dr. Nelson, and (second) Robert Sinclair, of Audrain county; Michael B., a farmer of Monroe county; Martin J., the father of J. Alva Clark; and James W., a resident of Paris, Missouri.

Martin J. Clark was a man of extraordinary energy and business ability and demonstrated his peculiar adaptability to the mule and horse business. He was authority on all classes of stock and it was his enthusiasm for mules that inspired the farmers of Monroe county to engage extensively in the industry. His connection with the sales stables of Edwards, Irvin & Clark, of St. Louis, covered a long period of years and, being an auctioneer, his was a leading part in the conduct of the firm. His acquaintance with stockmen over Northeastern Missouri gave him positions as a superintendent of departments of horses and mules at county fairs and frequently brought him the distinction of marshal-of-the-day at such county gatherings. He had an attractive personality, was always well dressed, a splendid conversationalist and a speaker of much force and ability. His physique was vigorous, above the average of avoirdupois, and he sat a horse like royalty itself. Just before his marriage, Martin J. Clark went to Menard county, Illinois, and remained until 1852, when he came to Missouri, as above stated. He was married in Illinois, March 23, 1851, to Miss Mary E. Ringo, daughter of Alvin Ringo. Mr. Clark died in November, 1904, and his widow followed him to the grave during the next year. Their children were: J. Alva; Alice R., wife of Dr. Thomas Chowning, surgeon of the Levering Hospital of Hannibal; and Joseph L., of Perry, Missouri, who was born on the farm near Florida, Missouri, September 18, 1861, remained a farmer and stockman until his removal to Perry in 1884, when he engaged in business. He purchased the milling industry of Charles Menke in 1911 and is still conducting that business. In 1887 he was married to Miss Sarah Helen LaFrance, daughter of Marcus P. LaFrance, a pioneer of Perry and among the chief builders of the place.

The life of J. Alva Clark was purely rural until far beyond his twenty-first year. He took up the earnest business of his career with a liberal education gained in the schools of Florida and Westminster College, at Fulton, and came into contact with the stock business by association with his father. When he came to Perry in 1876, he associated himself with S. B. Smith in the drug business and then in the livery business, and for a time had the mail contract from Laddonia and Mexico to Perry. Disposing of this interest he entered the Perry Bank in 1888, as assistant cashier. After a year he was made cashier and served as such until 1910 when he was succeeded by Samuel C. Gill and himself elected one of the vice-presidents of the bank, being actively connected with the conduct of the institution. Despite his separation from an active connection with farming, Mr. Clark has never been without a large responsibility in the profitable conduct of his real estate. He owns land in Monroe, Ralls and Audrain counties and is one of the well-known feeders of cattle, mules and swine of this section.

On October 17, 1876, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Georgia Gill, a daughter of Thomas F. Gill, whose record is among those contained in this work. Two sons were born to this union: Gill, of Billings, Montana; and Charles M., who died in 1911, at the age of twenty-eight years. The latter was an employe of the New England National Bank of Kansas City, and a young man with a bright and promising future.

WILLIAM L. POLLOCK, county judge of Putnam county, Missouri, and a resident of York township, is a representative of a family that has been prominent in the life of that community for over sixty years, and his own active career spans nearly half a century. Aside from his official station, he is well known as one of the foremost agriculturists and stock growers of Putnam county, who while laboring effectively in the acquirement of a personal success has at the same time been a strong con-

tributor toward the development of the natural resources of the county.

The Pollocks are Scotch and Judge Pollock is of the first generation native of American soil. Thomas Pollock, his father, born in Scotland in 1805, grew up in his native land and there was married in 1830 to Isabella Wilson. For fifteen years he followed the sea and during that time made seven voyages to the West Indies. About 1838, while he was making one of these trips, Isabelle Pollock with her two children, James and John, emigrated to the United States, being some six weeks on their voyage across the Atlantic and making the trip alone with strangers. Joining his family, Thomas Pollock located in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in brickmaking and for ten years was foreman of a brick manufacturing plant that supplied brick for iron smelting works that shipped to Pittsburg. Here he also attended school with his eldest son in order to correct the deficiencies of his education. In the spring of 1851 the family left their Pennsylvania home and migrated to Missouri, locating near St. John, Putnam county, July 22, 1851. Thomas Pollock here continued to be employed as a brick maker and also engaged in farming. He was quite successful in a business way and left an estate of some four hundred acres at the time of his death in 1879. He and his wife reared four sons and three daughters, viz., James, now deceased; John, a resident of Oklahoma; David W., deceased in Putnam county in 1910; William L., of this review; Mrs. Isabella Berry, of St. John, Missouri; Mrs. Agnes J. Daniels, of Seymour, Iowa; and Mrs. Barbara Ellen Godfrey, of St. John, Missouri.

Judge William L. Pollock was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1843, and was but a mere lad when the family removed to Missouri in 1851. At that period homesteaders were just settling up this section of Missouri and there was no school in the Pollock neighborhood until 1857, that one being three miles distant from the Pollock home. Judge Pollock's educational advantages after coming to this state were therefore very limited and his total attendance thereafter did not exceed two hundred days. In those earlier days there were but two houses in sight from his home. He was yet in his teens when the Civil war broke out, but he saw service during that conflict as a member of the Missouri state militia. At the age of twenty-two he started out for himself as a farmer and for seven years operated a rented farm, buying a tract of eighty acres in the meantime; then in 1873 he bought another farm of one hundred and sixty acres and in the succeeding years has been buying from time to time until at one time his holdings aggregated nine hundred and seventy-three acres, all lying about Powersville. Since then he has sold some, but he still owns an even eight hundred acres, all good land and now under the management of his son, Harley M. Pollock. He has also dealt extensively in live stock, feeding and shipping them, and he and his son, Harley M., now have over a hundred head of cattle and thirty-two head of horses. They are breeders of Shorthorn cattle.

On April 15, 1866, Judge Pollock was married to Miss Sarah E. Simmons, daughter of Levi Simmons, who was an early pioneer here from Hancock county, Illinois. Of the thirteen children born to this union, two died in infancy; those surviving are as follows: Mrs. Cora Alice Herold, of Canada; Levi T. Pollock, residing near St. John, Missouri; Mrs. Stella A. Thompson of Bramer, Missouri; Mrs. Susie Warren, of Wayne county, Iowa; James R. Pollock, residing in York township, Putnam county; Rev. William A. Pollock, a Methodist minister and a resident of Putnam county; Charles H. Pollock, also of this county; Harley M. Pollock, who is now foreman of his father's farm; Mrs. Agnes J. Putnam, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Hattie Year-

ington, deceased; and Mrs. Barbara Calef, also deceased. Judge and Mrs. Pollock have forty-seven grandchildren living out of fifty-one born and have six great-grandchildren living out of eight born. Mrs. Cora A. Herold, the eldest daughter, has eleven children, Madge, William (deceased), Ellen, Roy, Ray Joseph, Nevens, Ernest, Alice, Guy and Don, and has four grandchildren, Reva and Eula, the children of Mrs. Madge Roberts, and Ruby and William, the children of Mrs. Ellen Rutherford; Levi T. Pollock has seven children, Vera, Corrinne, Loren, Lester, Lela, Wilma and Rolan, and has one grandchild deceased, the issue of Mrs. Vera Reiter; Mrs. Stella A. Thompson has three children, Joseph, Grace and Ernest; the children of Mrs. Susie Warren are Leo, Winnie, Ira, Fletcher, Edna, Loleta and Colett; in James R. Pollock's family there are eight children, Orin, Dewey, Emerson, Flossie, Harry, Florence, Agnes and Grace; Rev. William A. Pollock has six children, Floyd, Helen, Myrtle, Earl, Theodore and Paul; to Charles Pollock there has been born Opal, William (deceased) and Orpha; in Harley M. Pollock's family there is Lois, Amel (deceased) and Clara; Mrs. Agnes Putnam has one daughter, Margaret; Mrs. Hattie Yearington left one child, Orvil, and Mrs. Barbara Calef, whose one child is named Everet.

Levi Simmons, the father of Mrs. Pollock, was born in Kentucky in 1818 and died in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1875. His father was killed while he was yet a boy and he was reared by a stepfather. His mother lived to a great age; she crossed the mountains to California in 1854. About 1830 Levi came from his native state of Kentucky to Hancock county, Illinois, where he grew up and married Alice, daughter of Thomas Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons and their family came to Putnam county, Missouri, in 1856. They were the parents of nine children: James, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh during the Civil war; Mrs. Annie Torrey, a resident of Putnam county, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Pollock; Mrs. Harriet Berglund, of Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. Mary Roseberry, of Marysville, Kansas; Mrs. Alice McFarland, of Logan county, Kansas; Mrs. Susanna Lincoln, of Nodaway county, Missouri; Samuel, who died in 1909, and Thomas, who died in infancy.

Judge Pollock is a Republican in political views and in 1908 was elected county judge of Putnam county to serve four years. Previous to that he served four terms as trustee of York township. In church affiliations he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America. He has been unremitting in his energy and close application to his business interests throughout his long active career and as a citizen he has so ordered his life as to command the high confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has made almost his life-time home.

JAMES REED MAJOR. A representative of one of the oldest of Missouri families and the son of the founder of the family in this state, James Reed Major, now the senior member of the Major family in Missouri and a resident of Bowling Green, has been identified with the fortunes of this great commonwealth since the year 1831, when he entered Missouri from the Old Dominion, his birth having occurred near Halifax Court House, in Henry county, Virginia, on the 5th day of May, 1825. It thus appears that he was but a mere child at the time of the family removal to Missouri. The family is one that has been prominently associated with the business, agricultural and political activities of the state since its earliest identification therewith, and a son of James Reed Major, Elliot W. by name, served as attorney gen-

eral of the state of Missouri, and in the election of 1912 was a successful candidate for the gubernatorial office of the state.

James Major, the father of James Reed Major, also a native of the state of Virginia, born in Henry county in about the year 1780, received a limited education and in his early manhood was employed as an overseer of slaves. He served in the War of 1812 and consistently cast his vote with the Whigs, but never took an active part in politics. Religiously he was a Methodist, earnest and faithful in the work of the church, and for years serving as class leader. He died in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1845, and is buried three miles from the town of Wentzville. His wife, Nancy (Abington) Major, was a daughter of Henry Abington, a well-known planter who came to Missouri with Mr. Major, and here passed the remainder of his life and died. Nancy Major died in 1876, a loved and honored wife, and her remains are interred near those of her husband. Their children were nine in number, and concerning them the following brief mention is made at this point: William, the eldest, died unmarried when at the age of twenty-four years; Elizabeth became the wife of John Penn and died at Wentzville; Susan is the wife of George Wells; James Reed Major, whose name heads this biographical record, married Sarah Ann Wolfolk, concerning whom further mention is made later; Catherine, now deceased, was the wife of David H. Richards; David, who spent his life in the vicinity of the old homestead of the Major family; Edward, unmarried; John L., who married Carrie Aventon; and Samuel, who died at Blue Springs, Missouri.

The grandfather of James Reed Major was William Major, and he, too, was of Virginia birth and breeding, the family being one of the oldest of Virginia lines. He had four sons: James, William, David and Frank, and in company with two of his sons, David and William, came to Missouri and settled in Monroe county, where he spent his closing years and there died. He had a daughter, Betsey, in addition to his four sons, and she died unmarried in Monroe county. His son, Frank, was a merchant in Petersburg, Virginia, and there passed his life. The children of James Major, the father of the subject, have already been named in a previous paragraph, and to lend fullness of detail in writing of this more than ordinarily interesting family, the children of the other sons of William Major are here named: David Major became the father of nine children: Elliott, William, Susan, James, John, Catherine, Edward, David and Robert. The children of William were: Madison, Sophia, Jane, Susan, Elizabeth, David, John and Frank.

James Reed Major married in St. Charles county, Missouri, on September 3, 1854, Miss Sarah Ann Wolfolk, as mentioned in a previous paragraph. She was a daughter of Richard A. and Sarah (Sutton) Wolfolk, both natives of Kentucky, and the latter a resident of Louisville. Mrs. Major died in Bowling Green, Missouri, on September 8, 1911, at the age of seventy-six years, and her death closed a happy married life covering a period of fifty-seven years and five days. James Reed and Sarah Ann (Wolfolk) Major became the parents of five children, as follows: Eugene H., the eldest, born in 1857, died near Paris, Missouri, on April 27, 1894. He married Frances McFarlan and she still survives him. James Coleman, born April 17, 1860, married Emma Duncan. Elliot W., born October 20, 1863, has ably served his state in the office of attorney general and is governor elect of the state at this writing, having been elected to that high office in the general election. He married Elizabeth Myers. Samuel R., born May 22, 1868, is prominently engaged in the auctioneering and livery business in

Paris, Missouri, and is one of the best known business men of that city. He married Irvie Hurd. Edward T., born March 10, 1871, is a leading horseman of Bowling Green. He married first Anna Calhoun, who died about the year 1879, and his present wife was Roburter Cutright.

James Reed Major was identified with the business of farming practically all his life, giving especial attention to the raising of tobacco, in which business he was successful and prosperous. He achieved distinction as one of the most capable and successful men identified with the business of agriculture in the county, and has long enjoyed the united respect and friendship of a large circle of the best citizenship of the state. He has for some years been retired from the activities of farm life, and is enjoying the fruits of his labors in the closing years of his busy and prosperous life.

Referring to his early days, Mr. Major recalls that he cast his first presidential vote for General Taylor, who was a second cousin of his wife's father, and in this connection it is worthy of mention that President James Madison was a first cousin of Mr. Wolfolk. Mr. Major has never held political office, despite his interest in governmental policies and affairs, and the interest and activity of his son in political matters. He has long enjoyed a high place in the community which has represented his home for so many years, and as a worthy citizen he has well occupied the place which his fellow townspeople have accorded to him. Since his conversion, some thirty-five years ago, Mr. Major has lived in the love of his Maker, and has consistently maintained a family altar in his home.

It is a fact worthy of mention here that James Reed Major, as the senior member of his family in this state, occupies the position of the head of a family comprising one hundred and fifteen children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and the house of Major is one that has contributed much of the present prosperity of the state, and given invaluable aid in the splendid development and progress which the state has experienced since the days when the Majors first migrated from the Old Dominion into the Missouri commonwealth.

GEORGE S. WASHBURN. The life of this section of the country cannot be adequately illustrated without taking into account those who have taken up the work of their fathers and carried it on with success quite equal to and often exceeding theirs. George S. Washburn, of Jeddo township, belongs to the second generation of Knox county's agriculturists. He is one of the few, reared amid surroundings of abundance, who has not been content to rest upon his father's achievements, but with untiring energy and dint of industry, has, from early boyhood, "made good." The industry and ability which he brought to the management of large properties under conditions of greater competition may not have the scenic interest of those which surrounded the pioneer, but they may be quite as intense and substantial in character.

George S. Washburn was born January 19, 1866, in Lewis county, Missouri, near the Knox county line, a son of James W. and Mary Catherine (Seeber) Washburn. His father, born March 5, 1833, came to Missouri in 1856, and here has spent his life in agricultural pursuits. His wife, who also survives, was born in 1837, in Louisiana, and possesses choice southern blood, her mother being Laura Bostwick. They have been the parents of four children, as follows: Anna Laura, who is the wife of Samuel Halderman, of Knox county; George S.; Lurilla, the wife of Dr. W. H. McKim, of LaBelle, Missouri; and Jeanette, the wife of Philip Mattingly, living in Lewis county.

After attending the country schools of his native vicinity, George S. Washburn took a course in the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, and then returned to his father's farm. When he was twenty-three years of age he was given four hundred and eighty acres of land by his father, to which he has since added eight hundred and eighty acres, now having thirteen hundred and sixty acres under cultivation. This land includes the Col. John M. Glover farm of eight hundred acres, which Mr. Washburn purchased in 1900, and another tract of eighty acres which he acquired by purchase in 1907, and is situated in Jeddo township, six and one-half miles southwest of LaBelle. In addition to carrying on general farming operations, Mr. Washburn is an extensive feeder of cattle and hogs, and his reputation as a judge of stock is known throughout the county. Improvements of an extensive nature have been made on this land, including a magnificent "Classic Colonial" residence, and other buildings of a proportionate value. He is progressive in his ideas and methods, and can be relied upon to support all measures calculated to be of benefit to the community. In political matters he is a Democrat, but takes only a good citizen's interest in public affairs.

On May 16, 1888, Mr. Washburn was married to Miss Margaret Frances Baldwin, daughter of Samuel H. Baldwin, a splendid pioneer settler of Knox county, and to this union there have been born two sons, James Baldwin, born May 10, 1903, a bright, interesting lad who is attending the graded schools, and Charles Bostwick, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn have many friends in the congregation of the Christian church, of which they are consistent members, he having been a deacon and Mrs. Washburn organist for some twenty years. Mr. Washburn gives liberally of his means and talent for the good of the church and those around him.

BOYLE GORDON CLARK. As one of the able young attorneys of the Boone county bar and an active worker along the lines of civic development and growth, Boyle Gordon Clark has been prominently engaged in practice at Columbia, Missouri, since 1906.

Mr. Clark was born on a farm a short distance south of Columbia on the 12th day of June, 1884, and was reared and educated in this vicinity. He is the son of Richard Gentry Clark and Margaret (Coleman) Clark, and comes of a family that has been identified with the history of the state of Missouri for many years. The founder of this particular branch of the family was Robert Clark, the grandfather of the subject, who was born in 1818 in Orange county, North Carolina, and who came to Missouri in his early youth with his father, Joseph Clark, who located with his family in Clay county. Robert Clark served in the Confederate army during the War of the Rebellion and lost his life at the battle of Independence on August 11, 1862. He married Mary Gentry, who was born on February 25, 1825, their marriage taking place on June 21, 1855, and their son, Richard Gentry Clark, the father of the subject, was about one year old when his father, Capt. Robert Clark, was killed at Independence in the Confederate service, during General Price's raid through Missouri. Robert Clark was twice married, and his son, Richard Gentry Clark, was the child of his second marriage. His first wife was Sarah Frances Elliott, who was born on January 10, 1825, and they were married on November 11, 1850. She died on October 31, 1852, leaving one son, Allen Clark, who lives at St. Joseph, Missouri.

The exact date when the Clark family migrated to Missouri is not known for the family records were lost, stolen or destroyed during the

Civil war period, so that any data that is available today concerning the earlier generations of the family, which is well known to be one of the oldest and best in the United States, has been preserved unwittingly and is not in the nature of a *bona fide* record. Allen Clark, the uncle of the subject, it is fair to presume, possesses more absolute information concerning the early records of the family than any other living member today. It is known that the family came to Missouri from North Carolina and settled in Clay county, on a farm of two hundred and forty acres in what was known as Walnut Grove, some four miles north of the town of Liberty. The head of the family, Joseph Clark, and the great-grandfather of Boyle Gordon Clark, of this review, was known to be a man of great industry, and the buildings he erected on his home in Walnut Grove were notable, even in those days. Everything was built of immense logs, and it has been estimated that the actual lumber contained in the logs he used in erecting his dwellings and barns would be sufficient to erect a good sized village. There was an immense barn, a roomy house, with a large cabin for negroes, tobacco barns, hemp barn, apple house, smoke house, and every other variety of building that could be required in the operation of a fine farm such as he owned. The farm was fenced and cross fenced. It had splendid wells and a fine orchard. To quote the words of Allen Clark, mentioned previously. "It was a most livable place, and it was heaven to me in my childhood days." Joseph Clark was a man who loved horses, and he was the owner of many fine ones, as well as many good mules.

Thus it was that the Clark family established itself in Missouri. Robert Clark, prior to 1850, opened a farm in DeKalb county, about a mile from Stewartsville, and this was one of the fine old places of the county. It had one hundred and sixty acres of arable land, with eighty acres of timber and pasture land, and also a section of what was called railroad land. The home place is valued today at \$150.00 per acre. The main portion of the old family dwelling still stands, where were born Allen, Robert, and Richard Gentry Clark. The misfortunes of war drove the family away from this fine old place, and it is now the property of a sister of the wife of Allen Clark.

Upon the death of Capt. Robert Clark at the battle of Independence his widow, Mary Gentry Clark, with her two young sons, Robert and Richard Gentry, returned to her old home in Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, where she resided for several years with her mother, the widow of Gen. Richard Gentry. Shortly after the close of the Civil war, Mary Gentry Clark married Judge Boyle Gordon and moved to his home on the outskirts of Columbia, where they lived for many years, until their death, Judge Gordon surviving his wife but a short time. Here it was that Richard Gentry Clark and his brother, Robert, and their half-brother, Marshall Gordon, the only child of Judge Boyle Gordon and Mary Gentry Gordon, grew to young manhood. Marshall Gordon still owns and lives on the old homestead.

Judge Boyle Gordon was for many years a law partner of Gen. Odan Guitar, and in his later years taught law in the University of Missouri. He was a learned man, speaking several languages, a student of history and reputed to be one of the best lawyers in central Missouri. He preferred his farm however to his books and his two step-sons and his son following his example, devoted themselves to farming.

In 1880 Richard Gentry Clark went to Osborne, Kansas, where for two years he was engaged in the hardware business with his half-brother, Allen Clark. Tiring of Kansas, however, he returned to Missouri and settled on a farm south of Columbia in Boone county, Missouri, near Rock Bridge. In February, 1883, he married Margaret

Coleman, daughter of William W. and Anna Brann Coleman of Falmouth, Kentucky. Of this union eight children have been born, Boyle Gordon, Thomas Gentry, Anna Brann (Mrs. A. W. Terrell), Joseph Stern, Allen, William Richard, Mary and Dorothy, all of whom are living except Allen. In 1902 Richard Gentry Clark moved to Deer Park, nine miles southeast of Columbia, where he still resides on a farm.

Boyle Gordon Clark received his early education in the country schools, the Columbia high school and later attended the law department of the state university, from which he was duly graduated in 1906, with the degree of LL.B. In August of the same year he opened his office and began gathering a clientele which has continued to grow with the passing years, so that he is today one of the busy and prominent younger attorneys of the city of Columbia. Since November, 1908, Mr. Clark has been the business partner of J. P. McBain, and they share a fine business in the courts of the county.

In October, 1906, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Myrtle Duncan. She was born on October 12, 1884, and is the daughter of Charles and Fanny (Tillery) Duncan. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark,—Helen Myrtle.

In political affairs Mr. Clark is a Democrat and has been a member of various committees of that party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees.

JAMES H. WAUGH. There is no better example of what is to be attained by a long life of industry and integrity than is found in the career of the late James H. Waugh, whose record as business man, financier, public official and private citizen stands without stain or blemish. James H. Waugh, president of the Exchange National Bank of Columbia, was born December 26, 1832, in Nicholas county, Kentucky. His parents were Archer S. and Matilda Genevieve (Piper) Waugh, natives of that state. He was reared upon the home farm and attended the common schools of the county, afterward taking a fairly advanced course in a school in the town of Carlisle. In 1854, being then of age, he removed to Columbia, Missouri, and found employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of James H. Parker. In July, 1859, he engaged in similar business on his own account, in which he continued until January, 1862, when he was unexpectedly appointed by Governor Gamble to the office of sheriff and collector of Boone county. In July, 1865, in association with other parties, he became interested in the organization of the Exchange National Bank, of which he was made president, a position he held continuously from that day until his death. As evidence of his sound judgment and sagacity as a financier, it is worthy of remark that under his administration, this bank not only passed safely through seasons of monetary disturbance, but never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend of five or six per cent. During these years Mr. Waugh was active and successful in other large business enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Valley National Bank of St. Louis, and one of its directors until 1879. He was also one of the promoters of the Boone County & Jefferson City Railroad, from Centralia to Columbia, and upon the reorganization of the company he was elected one of the directors, and in that capacity was concerned in the construction of the road.

At the same time, his interests in immediate local affairs moved him to official action with others in the introduction of rock and gravel

road system into Boone county, now embracing some fifty or sixty miles of road, radiating in four directions from Columbia.

Mr. Waugh, during his active career, at times occupied public positions of varied nature, many of them of responsibility and trust. In March, 1855, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Boone county under Sheriff Orear, and served in this capacity until August, 1858. In January, 1862, without solicitation or expectation on his part, he was appointed by Governor Gamble to the position of sheriff and collector of the same county, and in November following he was elected by the people to the same office for a full term of two years. On September 28, 1864, and during his official term, Sheriff Waugh was a passenger with Mayor J. S. Rollins and others on the four horse stage coach from Columbia to the North Missouri Railroad at Centralia. On arrival, the town was found to be full of guerrillas under "Bill" Anderson, a noted desperado and bushwhacker, who at once proceeded to rob all the passengers. By a subterfuge, Mr. Waugh was enabled to conceal his identity, thus saving important official papers and probably his own life. It was on this day the bloody massacre of Union soldiers occurred on the streets of the town by the "Bill" Anderson guerrillas, and also the killing of nearly two hundred Union soldiers in a fight that took place near the town.

Mr. Waugh has often served as a trustee of the town of Columbia and as chairman and treasurer of the board of trustees. From 1867 to 1873 he was treasurer of the board of curators of the state university. Politically, he was a Whig until 1861. During the Civil war he was a Union man and after the restoration of peace he was active in the ranks of the Democratic party. In his church relations Mr. Waugh was an old school Presbyterian and a liberal contributor to the various enterprises projected by that denomination to advance the interests of the church.

Mr. Waugh was married on May 3, 1859, at Arrow Rock, Saline county, Missouri, to Miss Sophia Sidney Venable, daughter of Dr. Hampton Sidney Venable. Of the children born to their union, a son and a daughter died in infancy. A daughter, Mary E., is the wife of Charles B. Sanders, formerly a member of the firm of R. L. McDonald & Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, now a citizen of Mont Clair, New Jersey, where Mr. Sanders is an officer of the Union Bag & Paper Company. Mrs. Sanders was educated in Christian College. She and her husband have three children,—Mabel, who married Walter W. Howell, of Mont Clair, New Jersey; Sophia, who married H. C. Johnson, also of Mont Clair; and James Waugh, who is in the employ of a New York steel company.

The grandfather of Mrs. Waugh, who was James Venable, was one of the founders of Hampton Sidney College in Virginia, for which her father, Dr. Hampton Sidney Venable, was named. He was taken to Kentucky in early life, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, and after his graduation therefrom practiced medicine at Richmond, Kentucky. In 1838 he removed to Missouri, and settled near Arrow Rock, in Saline county, where he died some eight years later. He was an original member and elder of the First Presbyterian church in Saline county, the Union church in the country. Dr. Venable married Amelia Irving Goggin, and they had a family of ten children, Mrs. Waugh being the youngest and the only survivor. Mrs. Waugh has resided in Columbia for a period covering fifty-three years, and is widely known and highly respected. Although domestic in her tastes and exceedingly fond of her home, she has given freely of her time and means to movements of a religious nature, and her many charities have

endeared her to the worthy poor. Mr. Waugh departed this life on March 3, 1901, at San Diego, California, where he had gone with his wife for his health.

During a residence of forty-seven years in Columbia, Mr. Waugh accumulated a handsome competency, the just reward of his own intelligent and unaided effort. During that long period he afforded generous support in effort and means to the many important enterprises that contributed in so great a measure to the prosperity of the city and county, and he was esteemed among the most substantial and useful residents of his community. The advantages of a college education were not his, it is true, but inspired early in life by a commendable ambition to add to his stock of knowledge and to render himself useful to the community in which he lived, he cultivated his splendid natural abilities and instinctive judgment, so that he was long regarded as among the most intelligent and influential citizens.

JAMES HENRY DOOLEY, son of the late Judge Henry Dooley, of Stoutsville, and a brother of Alonzo Dooley of the same place, mentioned at greater length in other pages of this work, is cashier of the Old Bank of Stoutsville, and one of the leading live stock men of this section of the state. He was born something like two miles distant from the little metropolis of Jefferson township, on the 27th of October in 1861, and his youthful exercise came to him in the discharge of the duties of farm life, attending the district schools the while, and later gaining his academic education of a higher nature from his work in the State University.

Beginning his active career, the young man turned to farming for a brief time, then became a clerk for Alonzo Gilbert Dooley. He later became one of the firm of H. Dooley & Sons, and still later, was associated with his father under the appellation of H. & J. H. Dooley. When the Bank of Stoutsville was organized he was chosen cashier of it and he has continued in that position since 1889. When his second son was ready for active business he came into the bank, and the father then relaxed his daily vigil and has since devoted himself to matters about the farm, with daily inspection of the affairs at the bank.

The well known Dooley politics have applied to James H. as well as to the other members of the family. Responsibility for the success of the business interests with which he is connected lies nearest to his heart, however, and exclude political or other considerations, which sometimes attract ambitious and capable men, to the detriment of other interests intrusted to them.

On the 8th day of February, 1885, Mr. Dooley married Miss Mary Hoare, daughter of Henry and Mary (Dixon) Hoare, who came to Missouri from England. Mrs. Dooley was born at Cambridge, Illinois, in 1863. She and her husband are the parents of six children, concerning whom the following brief data are here offered: Orpha L., is a rural mail carrier out of Stoutsville, and is also engaged in the live stock business with his father; Henry Russell, second assistant cashier of the Old Bank of Stoutsville, also state bank examiner; Arnold, a teacher in the public schools of Stoutsville; Chester and Lester, twin brothers, who are identified with the activities of farm life; and Bessie, the youngest of the family. Two of the sons are married, Henry R. having chosen Miss Bessie Schlinger of his native town, and Arnold marrying Bessie Buffington.

JAMES L. DOUGHERTY, of Howard county, Missouri. A prosperous and prominent citizen of Howard county, James L. Dougherty, who owns and occupies a finely improved farming estate on section twenty-

four, Bonne Femme township, is widely known, not only as a successful farmer and stockman, but was elected public administrator in 1892, an office which he has held for many years. He was born, August 13, 1853, in Bonne Femme township, on the homestead belonging to his father, the late James Dougherty, the descendant of a Kentuckian family of note, his grandfather, John Dougherty, having spent his entire life in Kentucky.

A native of Kentucky, James Dougherty was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, his birth occurring there in 1815, on August 4th. Active and energetic as a young man, he thought to better his condition by moving to a newer country. Making his way to Missouri, which was then on the western frontier, he bought wild land in Howard county, and with true pioneer courage began the improvement of a homestead. He became successful as an agriculturist, and continued a resident of Bonne Femme township until his death, at the venerable old age of ninety-six years. He was a member of the Baptist church for fifty years. He married Elizabeth Moberly, who was born in Howard county, Missouri, a daughter of John Moberly, a pioneer of this part of the state, and into the household thus established twelve children were born, eight sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, and all are married and have families, there being fifty-two grandchildren, and eighty-four great-grandchildren. The names of the children are as follows: Mrs. Anna Atkins; Mrs. Sarah J. Williams; S. R.; John D.; James L., the subject of this brief sketch; S. E.; W. W.; Mrs. Madora Dyer; Timothy; Jefferson M.; Joseph F.; and Mrs. Elizabeth E. George.

Brought up on the home farm, James L. Dougherty acquired his early education in the district schools, and while yet a boy became well trained in the agricultural arts. Succeeding to the occupation of his ancestors, he has met with undisputed success as a general farmer and stock-raiser, his large farm of two hundred acres, on section twenty-four, Bonne Femme township, being under a good state of cultivation, and highly productive. As a business man Mr. Dougherty shows great ability and tact, and in addition to being a director of the Commercial Bank, at Fayette, and a director of the Fair Association of his county he has for many terms served faithfully, and to the satisfaction of all concerned, as public administrator. He is broad in his religious views, being a member of the Christian church for thirty years, and as an intelligent and public-spirited citizen has ever evinced a warm interest in local progress and improvements, heartily endorsing all enterprises calculated to benefit town and county.

Mr. Dougherty married, April 2, 1874, Miss Nancy J. Kirby, daughter of George and Rhoda Kirby, who reared four sons and four daughters. Four children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, one of whom, Luther F., died in Fayette, at the age of nineteen years and ten months. The three living are Mrs. Lucy Francis Dickinson, of Ashfork, Arizona; W. B. Dougherty, of the same place; and Floy D., wife of Thomas I. Blakemore, of Bonne Femme township, Howard county, Missouri. All the children are married and have families, there being eight grandchildren.

ROBERT M. BAGBY, city attorney of Fayette, Missouri, is a graduate of the law department of the University of Missouri, class of 1882. In 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Howard county, serving in that office two terms, and then being elected to his present position. He has a firmly established reputation in his chosen profession, and enjoys a good practice.

Robert M. Bagby was born December 8, 1860, in Grundy county, Missouri, and is a son of John W. Bagby, a lawyer and military officer who participated in two wars. He enlisted for service during the early part of the Mexican war, and when the Civil war broke out was commissioned captain of a company under Generals Price and Joe Johnson, and served with them until the close of hostilities. Capt. John W. Bagby married Elizabeth Terrill, and they both passed away at Roanoke, Missouri, when about sixty years of age. They had a family of four sons. Robert M. Bagby received his early education in the schools of Roanoke, and remained at home until entering the University of Missouri as a law student. After his marriage, he also spent some time studying law in the office of his father. He was married in 1885 to Miss Elizabeth Viley, who was born, reared and educated in the schools of Roanoke, Missouri, daughter of John W. Viley, a native of Kentucky. Seven children were born to this union, as follows: David, born, reared and educated in Howard county, a graduate of Central College, was admitted to the bar in 1912, and the same year was elected county attorney of Howard county; Logan, who is a student at Central College; Nellie; Stephen; Elizabeth; Fayette M.; and Lou Olean, who died in 1904, when three years of age.

Mr. Bagby is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the chairs. A man of pleasing personality, he has numerous friends, in professional, public and social circles, and his reputation as an attorney is high. Among his associates he is known as a man who recognizes and respects the unwritten ethics of the legal profession, and his standing as a citizen who has his community's welfare at heart and as an official who is able in the discharge of his duties, is equally high.

JUDGE THOMAS F. HURD is an ex-probate judge of Monroe county and one of the active practitioners at the bar of Paris. To him belongs the distinction of having served continuously for a longer period in that office than any other incumbent of it. Judge Hurd is a native son of Monroe county, born near Florida, in Jefferson township, on the 15th day of January, 1863. His father, Thomas W. Hurd, was a farmer, born at Cynthiana, Kentucky, in October, 1820, and came out to Missouri in 1832 with his father, another Thomas Hurd, who settled two and a half miles northeast of Florida, where the senior Hurd died in 1860, at some seventy-six years of age. He was a man of Kentucky birth, and enlisted from that state for service in the War of 1812. It is of record in the family that he abstracted a razor from the knapsack of a British officer at the battle of the Thames, the razor being handed down to his posterity to this day. This gentleman was a justice of the peace in his township, an ardent Whig and a member of the Presbyterian church. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Mullen, and they were the parents of sixteen children, of which number we name the following: Thomas W., the father of the subject; Joseph; Caleb; Susan, who married Abe Utterback; Mary, died as the wife of Jacob Llewellyn; Cynthia married one William Smith; Patsy, wife of James Bell, and Sallie, the latter having died unmarried.

Thomas W. Hurd was practically deprived of an education at the hands of his country, not more than three months of his childhood having been spent in the schools of his community. However, he was a close observer and a splendid student of those things which make for practical education, and he possessed a decided bent for study. He studied history for the love of it, and delved deep in the best of literature—Shakespeare and Macaulay being favorites with him. He

did not give all his time to these studies, however, but turned his attention to a trade and learned carpentering as a young man. He followed it among the pioneers of his community in the improvement of the rural regions along Salt river, and he helped to build a number of water mills along that stream. He accompanied the first boat load of flour shipped from Hickman's Mill at Florida to St. Louis, which old mill is now defunct, but was operated until very recent years, and was the center of industrial activity for a long period.

When Thomas W. Hurd abandoned the carpenter trade he settled on a farm near to Florida, and thereafter until 1900 he gave his attention to farming, retiring in 1900 and dying in 1902. He married Margaret I. Kerr, a daughter of John Kerr, who settled in Missouri from Staunton, Virginia, and lived in South Fork township, near Santa Fe. She, like her husband, was one of a family of sixteen children. She died in 1896, and with her husband was a member of the Florida Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Hurd was a deacon. Their children were as follows: Susan, who married John H. Clapper and lives in Montana; John W., who died in 1908; Martha E., the widow of Fred Clapper, of Monroe county; James P., of Gravette, Arkansas; Robert B., a Monroe county farmer; Laura E. is the widow of John M. Jones and makes her home near Nevada, Missouri; Judge Thomas F. of this review is the youngest child of his parents.

Judge Hurd was educated in the country schools and in the Monroe Institute, under Prof. A. Wood Terrill, later taking advanced work in the State University, in the law and academic departments. He was graduated in law in March, 1886, and one month later he located in Paris and opened practice.

Mr. Hurd associated himself with Hon. J. H. Whitecotton as junior member of the firm, and remained so established until he was elected probate judge in 1890. He succeeded Judge Crutcher in the office in January, 1891, and served four full terms of four years each, making the longest continuous service on record in that office in Monroe county. Since his retirement he has continued in practice alone. Judge Hurd is a member of the Bar Association of the state. He is of a family of Democrats, and has done good work for his party as a member of judicial and other local conventions.

Judge Hurd is one of the active workers in behalf of Masonry and is a member of the blue lodge and chapter. He has sat in the grand lodge of the order and is grand master of the third veil of the grand chapter of Missouri, and has been grand lecturer for the seventeenth district for ten years. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church and was a commissioner to the general assembly of 1911, held in Louisville. He has served his church in synods and presbyteries, and he took the initiative in the organization of the Boy Scouts of Paris, composed of a body of twenty-five boys, of which he is scout commissioner. The organization came into life in Paris in July, 1911, and is equipped with uniforms, tents and a band, and is entirely self-supporting.

On September 27, 1887, Judge Hurd married Miss Maggie J. McCreery, a daughter of Robert McCreery, a merchant of Florida, Missouri. Mr. McCreery married Miss Elizabeth Yeakey, and both these families were originally from Kentucky. Mrs. Hurd was one of three children of her parents, the others being Amanda, the wife of George Powers, and C. M. McCreery, of Wenachie, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have one son, Harold W. Hurd.

MATTHIAS W. SPEED is one of the few merchants of the old school left in Paris, still in active business. For more than fifty years he

has been a resident of this city and during this time he has seen many changes both in his own commonwealth and in the national life, and the experience which he has gathered during these many years has made him wise with the wisdom that can only come from actual contact with men.

Matthias W. Speed was born on January 17, 1834, in Casey county, Kentucky, the son of Judge James Speed. The latter was the son of Matthias Speed, whose family scattered to many states of the Union, but who, with his wife, is buried near the old home in Casey county, Kentucky. His children numbered six, as follows: Thomas, who died in Texas; James, the father of our subject; William, who passed away in Illinois; Mrs. McKinney, who died in Monroe county, Missouri; John, whose death occurred in Kentucky, and Mrs. Gartin, who spent her life in her native state.

Judge Speed was born September 29, 1809, in Casey county, Kentucky. He acquired only a moderate amount of knowledge from the schools of Kentucky in those early days, but he was naturally a student and added much to this early days during his later life. He came to Monroe county, and settled near Paris in the fall of 1834, where he became a farmer. He continued to live here until he was elected constable of the township, when he removed to the county seat. He was later elected justice of the peace and then county judge. He went upon the county bench in 1864 and served a number of years. Before he retired from active affairs altogether, he again served as justice of the peace. A Democrat in his political beliefs, the judge was in sympathy with the South in her struggle against the Federal government. He was not a slave holder himself, but he held that the slaves were the property of their owners and that such property could not be taken away from them without due process of law or compensation. This opinion found many backers in Monroe county, and his attitude on this question made him even more popular than before. A man of few words, but a deep thinker and possessed of a keen sense of justice, Judge Speed was highly respected and liked by his fellows. It is believed that the family of which he was a member were of Scotch-Irish descent, the original founders of the family in this country being three brothers, who separated upon reaching American soil, one going to New York, one to Kentucky and the third in Virginia, the last named being the progenitor of this branch of the Speeds.

Judge Speed married Dorinda Weatherford, whose parents were natives of Kentucky, in which state Mrs. Speed was born, September 29, 1812. Mrs. Speed was one of four children, the others being Lucinda, who married Clinton Hocker; Sarah A. became Mrs. Jesse Elsberry and Eliza, who married James McGee. Judge Speed died in 1874, on the 20th of January, and his wife died June 9, 1892. They were the parents of the following children: Matthias W.; Lucinda, who married Nimrod Ashcroft and died in Paris; Eliza, who was twice married, her first husband being James Spalding and her second being William E. Spalding, died in Paris; Helen died as the wife of Joseph Bryan, and John Speed, who now lives in Paris, Missouri. Mrs. Speed died on June 9, 1892.

The only education that Matthias Speed obtained was that of a district school, for the country wherein his boyhood was spent was young. He was only a few months old when his parents moved to Missouri and so to all intents and purposes he is the same as a native born Missourian. He came to Paris when he was eighteen years of age and for several years worked at whatever he could find to do, trying various occupations, but settling to nothing. He was twenty-

seven years old when the Civil war inflamed the country, and he immediately ranged himself on the side of the Confederacy. He formed a part of Colonel Porter's command, which raided the country about Kirksville and he was in the minor engagement that took place at the latter place. It took only a brief service to satisfy his eagerness for war, and deciding that he was not meant to be a soldier he withdrew from the service. After the close of the long years of fighting Mr. Speed went into the livery stable business in Paris, but he only remained in the business for a few years. He was then in the drug business for eight years, finally becoming engaged in the grocery business. He remained at the latter occupation for one year, but in 1879 gave up his grocery business to go into furniture and the undertaking business. He has been thus engaged since that time, and his career as a merchant has been an honorable one, indeed.

He is a member of the Democratic party and he has cast his ballot for the Democratic presidential candidate for fifty-six years, voting in 1912 for Woodrow Wilson. The sixth president of the United States, Andrew Jackson, was serving his second term when Mr. Speed was born and he has watched many men come and go in the White House at Washington. He himself has not cared to take a prominent part in politics, his sole public office having been as a member of the Paris school board. In spite of his having almost reached four score his powers both of mind and body seem still unimpaired and he is as keen a business man as ever.

As a family the Speeds have been identified with the Christian church, but Mr. Speed married a Presbyterian, and so he has given of his time and loyalty to the church of his wife. He has attended the presbyteries and synods and has been honored with an appointment as delegate to the general assemblies of the church, but has never been able to attend. He is a member of the subordinate lodge of the Odd Fellows and likewise of the "Camp," and has represented it as a delegate to the grand encampment of the state.

Mr. Speed married Miss Eliza Gartin, in Marion county, Kentucky, March 6, 1860. Mrs. Speed is the daughter of Uriah Gartin and Eliza (Payton) Gartin, and was one of three children, the others being Mrs. Mary J. Bosley, who died in Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1912, and Ann S., who married Thomas Tadlock and died in Perryville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Speed became the parents of four children; Uriah G., who is associated with the Studebaker Company, of South Bend, Indiana; James S., a member of the firm of which his father is the head in Paris, is married to Maud Nelson, and has a daughter, Lucile; Annie M., who married Philip Jackson, of Paris, and has a son, Speed Jackson, and Maud, the youngest of the quartet. Mrs. Speed, the mother, died on July 14, 1910, having been born in 1834, on February 12th.

T. GUY MITCHELL has not only given of his business ability to the upbuilding of Paris, but he has also given of his personality and time to making the city a prosperous and progressive community. As one of the leading merchants in Paris, he occupies a position of influence in the commercial world, and in his various public positions as member of the council and mayor of the city he has been enabled to accomplish many things that have added to the civic welfare of the city where he has made his home since 1885.

T. Guy Mitchell was born at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, on the 3rd of April, 1854, the son of James W. Mitchell and the grandson of John H. Mitchell. The latter was one of the five children of his father, who was an only son and spent the last years of his life in

Covington, Kentucky. Of his five children, the two elder sons, Guy and William S., enlisted in the American army for the War of 1812 and both were killed in battle. John H. and two daughters, who married men by the name of Henderson, completed the family. The two daughters settled near Indianapolis, where their descendants are now living. John H. Mitchell was born in Covington, Kentucky, and became a cabinetmaker by trade. He was made major-general of the Ohio militia, and followed his trade for years, though at the time of his death he was a farmer. He married Ellen Fenner and their children were Sarah, who became the wife of Wilson Miller; Lizzie, who married John Hearn; Belle, who was twice married, her first husband being John Eddenfield; Jane Douglas Keys; Samuel H., who died in Ohio, and Maggie, who became Mrs. Henry Duckwall, and resides in Missouri.

James W. Mitchell was born in Hillsboro in 1831, and when he grew up, became a contractor and builder, which trade he carried on in Hillsboro until his death, which occurred in 1898. He married Mary A. Glenn, who is still living, having reached the venerable age of eighty-seven. She is a daughter of Samuel Glenn, who was born in Gallia county, Virginia, came to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he followed his trade as a brickmason until his death. James W. Mitchell and his wife had ten children, as follows: John H., of Ottumwa, Iowa; W. S., who died in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Belle M. is the wife of R. C. Glenn, of Mound City, Missouri; Jennie E. died unmarried; James A. lives in Mound City, Missouri; T. Guy; Lizzie married John Croson and resides at the same town, where Mr. Croson is principal of the high school; Frank Q., James A. and Robert G. comprise the Mitchell Mercantile Company, of Mound City, Missouri.

T. Guy Mitchell grew up in Hillsboro and received his education in the public schools of his home town. At the age of nineteen he left home and went to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he became a member of the firm of Mitchell Brothers, a firm which was engaged in a successful drug business. It so happened that he married a girl from Paris, Missouri, and this fact induced him to give up his association with the drug business in Bloomfield and settle in Paris, that he might be near his wife's family. He removed to Paris in 1885, in the month of March and became the successor of Mr. Caldwell in the firm of Poage & Caldwell, the well known hardware merchants of that place. The firm name was changed to E. M. Poage & Company, and now since the death of Mr. Poage, Mr. Mitchell is the sole survivor of the old firm which has for so many years borne a high reputation in the business world of Paris. That Mr. Mitchell is a worthy successor to the older members of the firm is attested to by the fact that its reputation is still untarnished and its popularity still maintained.

Not content with his share in the commercial life of Paris, Mr. Mitchell entered into the civic life of the city not long after coming to reside here. He was elected a member of the council, and so popular did he become through this public service that he was chosen mayor in 1889. He was twice elected to this executive office, and during his administration the light and water plants of the city were planned and installed. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the two leading fraternities in Paris, the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and in religious matters he is a member of the Christian church.

It was in Paris on January 18, 1882, that T. Guy Mitchell and Miss Kate E. Poage were united in marriage. Mrs. Mitchell is a daughter of the late Dr. E. M. Poage, who practiced medicine for a short time in Paris and then engaged in the mercantile business, with which he was identified up till the time of his death, in 1901. He was

a native of Kentucky, and his wife was Miss Georgie Ann Boulware. Mrs. Mitchell and W. K. Poage were their only children, the former having been born in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have only one child, Glenn Dean Mitchell, who was born April 29, 1889. He was graduated from the Paris high school and then took up the mechanical engineering course in the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated on the 13th of June, 1912. He is now with the Cambria Steel Works at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell adopted a young girl, Bertha Smizer, a daughter of W. G. Smizer, whom they came to love as though she were their own. They educated her and saw her graduated from the same high school in the class with their son, and then they continued her education so that she was fitted for teaching. She taught for a time and then married Grover Payton, and returned to live on the farm where she was born and where her father is now passing the years of his old age.

LOUIS QUINCY BRADNEY. For a number of years Louis Quincy Bradney has played his part in the commercial world of Paris and of Monroe county, Missouri, with an ever increasing business and an enviable reputation for industry and straightforward, honest business methods. He is a believer in all that the modern idea of progress represents, is a firm advocate of taking steps towards improving the industrial conditions of the country, and in other ways shows the broad minded thoughtfulness that is bringing a new era in public affairs into the life of the American nation.

Louis Quincy Bradney is a son of Thomas J. Bradney, and both his father and grandfather were natives of Alexandria, Virginia. His grandfather was William Bradney, who was born in 1778, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and the son of a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He spent his entire life as a farmer, dying near Jacksonville, Ohio, in 1855. His wife was Elizabeth Gore, who died in Ohio in 1862, at the age of eighty-six. Their children were nine in number, as follows: James M., who died in Adams county, Ohio; Hiram, who passed away at Owensboro, Kentucky, where he was a tanner; Andrew was a resident of Iowa when he died; William H. lived and died in Illinois; Harrison and Thomas J. are both dead; Mary J. married Henry Jackson and died in Ohio; Oliver spent his life as a farmer and carpenter in Adams county, Ohio; and Benjamin Riley, who also died in Ohio.

Thomas Bradney was born in 1804, and was only a little fellow when his parents moved to Jacksonville, Ohio. Here he grew up, receiving what little education could be had from the country schools of that day. The family settled in Ohio in 1808, when it was still a youthful commonwealth, and Thomas J. Bradney grew up during those wonderful years of growth that followed. He began life as a merchant in Jacksonville, Ohio, and until 1846 was thus engaged, when he gave up the mercantile business and went back to the farm, locating near Mt. Sterling, Illinois. It was just before the outbreak of the Civil war that he returned to his old home in Ohio and when the call for volunteers was issued he enlisted as a member of Captain Robinson's battery of the First Ohio Artillery, and served under General Shields in Virginia. He was in the first battle at Winchester and served in the army for a year. After a severe attack of typhoid fever he was honorably discharged for disability. Three years after leaving Illinois he was back once more and remained in Mt. Sterling until 1876, when he moved further west and located in Pike county, Missouri. He only lived four years after coming to the state, dying in 1880, at Frankford, Missouri.

Thomas J. Bradney married Barbara A. Morris, a daughter of Pearson Morris and his wife, who before her marriage was a Miss Davis, a native of Germany. Mrs. Bradney died in 1855. Thomas J. Bradney was a keen and close thinker on political questions and was one of the organizers of the Republican party, supporting its principles throughout his life. In spite of his keen interest in politics he never held a public office, preferring to give his time to his business and the care of his family.

Louis Quincy Bradney was born in 1851, on the 20th of September, near Mt. Sterling, Illinois. He was educated in the common schools of Illinois and when he had completed his education he took up farming, because it seemed the only thing open to him. Until 1881 he pursued this occupation in Illinois and then moved to Shelby county, Missouri, where he spent the next three years, as a farmer. In 1883 he abandoned the plow, and began in an entirely new kind of business as a salesman of pumps, hydrants and scales throughout Northeastern Missouri. He followed this business for ten years, making Paris his home after a time. As soon as the opportunity came he gave up selling implements on the road and established a similar trade in Paris. He started his implement business in Paris in 1894 and built up a fine trade, for his journeys throughout the state had not only taught him a thorough knowledge of his business, but had also gained for him many friends, who were only too glad to continue to give him their patronage. In 1903 he added hardware to his other stock, and since that time he has continued quietly along the road to commercial success, watching his business grow year by year, until he now has the leading implement trade of the place.

Reared under the Republican influence, he clung to that party for many years, and since it was in the minority he manifested little activity in politics, save in the presidential elections. That he inherited from his father an ability to think clearly and independently along political lines and that he is not afraid to stand for what he believes to be right, is shown in that, just as his father broke away from conservative traditions to become one of the founders of the Republican party, so the son has cast aside the wornout cloak of Republicanism and donned the new one of the Progressive party, which though defeated in its first battle in 1912, is destined to be such a factor in the next generation as has been the Republican party in the past. He has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the past thirty years, and in his religious beliefs is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Bradney married at Timewell, Illinois, Brown county, on the 24th of December, 1873, Martha M. Nokes, a daughter of Capt. S. D. Nokes, who was captain of Company E of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment of the Illinois troops during the Civil war. He was originally from Vermont and settled in Illinois during the early days. Mrs. Bradney died in 1880, leaving two children, Iver C., who was accidentally killed at the age of fifteen, and Nellie Grant, who is Mrs. James R. Moffett, of Clayton, Illinois. Mr. Bradney married as his second wife, Carrie Nokes, a sister of his first wife, the ceremony taking place on the 28th of January, 1884. One daughter, Erman V., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradney and she is the wife of Howard Harris, of Paris, Missouri. Mrs. Carrie A. Bradney dying in 1893, Mr. Bradney was again married in 1895 to Miss Lizzie M. Evans, of Shelby county, Missouri, who is still living.

WALLACE D. CHRISTIAN of Paris, Missouri, is the oldest superintendent of city schools in point of years of continuous service in Northeast

Missouri. During all the years that he has resided in Paris, giving his time and ability to the training of the children of the city, he has naturally acquired a wide influence. His graduates are many of them now men of prominence and active in public affairs, and he is able to look back upon his earlier years and view the results of the work which he did at that time. There is no greater reward than that which comes to a teacher when he can point with pride to a man and say "That man was a pupil of mine once," for everyone knows that the influence of a strong personality at the impressionable age of high school children, is likely to last through life.

Wallace D. Christian was born in Cassville, Barry county, Missouri, on the 28th of June, 1855. He was descended on the paternal side from men who were identified with eastern Tennessee during the early days of this section. They took an active part in the Indian warfare that raged there during the early days. It was near Knoxville, Tennessee that Harvey Christian, the paternal grandfather of Wallace D., lived, and here it was that he married Polly Ann Porter. In about 1840 they came to Missouri and settled near Cassville, where Mr. Christian became a prominent member of the community. He taught during his early life when he was living in Tennessee, and must have been a man of strong force of character for he was made justice of the peace in Missouri, serving in this office until he died in 1859, at the age of sixty-five. His wife died in 1879, and their children were Robert, who was a soldier in the Federal army and was shot from ambush by bushwhackers at Rocky Comfort, near the close of the Civil war; Elizabeth married Littleberry Shirley, and died in Eureka Springs, Arkansas; Dr. William C., father of the subject of this sketch; Isabella became the wife of Jarvis Barker, a Confederate colonel, who was killed by political enemies in Texas about the time his brother-in-law was slain in Missouri.

Dr. William C. Christian was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1832, and with only a country school preparation began the study which he desired to make his life work. He read medicine at Cassville with Dr. Means, a physician of considerable local fame, and undoubted ability, and after studying and working with him for some time, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Cassville, watched over by his more experienced preceptor. He was not long in winning the confidence of many people and had succeeded in establishing quite a practice when the Civil war broke out. He was convinced that the South had a grievance that should be adjusted, and was out of harmony with the attitude of the Union, yet he did not feel that he could conscientiously fight against the Union or that he could support her in committing a wrong, so he endeavored to remain neutral. He failed in this however, for when surgeons were so badly needed he could not refuse his services and so he accompanied a detachment under the command of General Price, as a citizen, not a soldier. He was with the Confederate forces for some months and on his return to his home, he was seized by the Federals, who were then in control of the locality, and thrown into prison, with others, in the court house in Cassville. Feeling ran high against these prisoners and a mob was organized to kill them over night. Dr. Christian's Masonic membership stood him in good stead at this critical moment, and certainly saved his life. The Federal officer in charge of the prisoners was a Mason and he saved his "brother Mason" by arming the prisoners and giving them instructions to defend themselves if the court house was attacked. When the mob saw confronting them, not helpless prisoners, but steady-eyed, resolute men, with guns in their hands, they slunk away, cowards as mobs ever are.

After this incident Dr. Christian was taken to Springfield, Missouri, where he was imprisoned for several months. He was eventually taken before Judge Advocate General Ingalls, who was later the brilliant United States senator from Kansas, and the doctor and the court came to an agreement whereby the doctor obtained his freedom on condition that he make his residence north of the Missouri river. This he consented to do and after remaining temporarily at Millersburg for a short time he removed with his family to Fulton. Leaving his family here he attended medical lectures in McDowell College, St. Louis. He then took up his residence in New Bloomfield and passed the remainder of his life there.

While Dr. Christian had an extensive practice and was a very successful physician, he did not gain wealth through his professional work, for the fees of a physician in those days and in that locality were notoriously small. The doctor was a naturally good judge of horse-flesh and was extremely fond of the animal, and his fondness for horses led him to take up the business of dealing in mules, which were then as now very valuable animals. He began this business even before the war, and was a fairly well known drover in some of the largest markets of the south, when the war severed the commercial relations of the two sections, and Dr. Christian lost much money that was due him for stock he had sold. After the war was over there was little hope of collecting these outstanding accounts, for those who were in affluence were now reduced to practically nothing. He came in time to be an authority in judging mules, and was regarded as one of the best "mule men" in the state, which means a great deal in Missouri. He loved a horse like a Kentuckian, and in spite of his two hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois sat his horse with the ease and grace of the natural horseman. He was determined that his children should have a good education and he spent considerable sums of money in order that his ambition should be gratified. That this was a wise expenditure was proved by the honorable positions that he lived to see them fill. He was forced to give up his professional work for some time before his death, and lived quietly during the last few years, dying at New Bloomfield, on the 8th of March, 1908.

He was always keenly interested in politics, although he never cared to play an active part himself. He was a close observer of the political game, and was a deep admirer of some of those men who were playing the game cleanly. He had a strong liking for some of our modern political characters, among his ideals being, Governor John S. Phelps, of Missouri; Grover Cleveland, David R. Francis, Theodore Roosevelt and Joseph Folk. He was a Democrat until 1896, when he supported William McKinley and neither his friends nor his family could prevail upon him to desert the party which he had thus allied himself with; henceforward he was a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which his uncle Porter, had helped to found, and in the fraternal world there could be found no more enthusiastic Mason than Dr. Christian.

Dr. Christian married Mary Ann Barker, a daughter of James Barker, who came to Missouri from Tennessee and settled near Pierce City, where he lived until his death. Mrs. Christian became the mother of eight children and died in 1904. The children who grew to maturity are Wallace D.; George M., a farmer of Callaway county, Missouri; Laura, wife of W. H. Lynes of New Bloomfield, Missouri; Dr. C. H., of Fulton, Missouri; Robert E., a merchant in the latter place, and Stella, who died at Center Point, Texas, as the wife of Robert Hunter.

Wallace D. Christian began school on the day he was eight years

old, in Springfield, Missouri. His family moved several times during his boyhood and he secured his education during those stormy days as best he could. Eventually he entered Westminster College, where he took academic work and later entered collegiate work in the same institution, the Reverend Joseph Flood being principal of the academy and M. M. Fisher acting president of the college at this time. He was graduated in 1877 with the bachelor's degree and received his master's degree in 1881.

He began his first work as a teacher in Sheely district, his first school being a country school near New Bloomfield. When he became the possessor of a diploma, however, he was offered and accepted the superintendency of schools in Weatherford, Texas, and there he taught during 1877 and 1878. Returning to Missouri he taught a year in Ashland and then an invitation came to him to take a position in Foster's Academy in St. Louis. He accepted and was a member of the faculty there during 1881, 1882, and 1883, accomplishing much good work and winning a reputation for pedagogical ability that caused the school board of Paris to offer him the position of city superintendent of schools. He came to Paris in 1884, and is now passing his twenty-ninth year in the service of the public of this city. He is now and has been for the past four years, graduating the children of his first graduates, and the second generation give him the same reverence and love that their fathers and mothers did.

When the summer normal institutes were in vogue, Mr. Christian did considerable institute work in various counties in the state, and he is now deeply interested in the State Teachers Association and in any move that tends to draw his fellow teachers closer together. He was secretary of the State Teachers Association at one time, and for more than a dozen years was superintendent and teacher in the Sunday school of the Presbyterian church of which he is a member. He is active in religious matters and is an elder in his congregation. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

On the 6th of October, 1904, Mr. Christian married Miss Blanche Adams, one of his students whom he had graduated, and a daughter of Thomas Adams. Her mother was Mary Josephine, a daughter of the well known character, Judge Nugent, of Paris, and his wife, who was Elizabeth Wise, early settlers of the county. She and her husband are the parents of Mary Josephine and Laura Isabella. Mr. Christian, like his father, is deeply interested and very active in Masonry, being past master and past high priest.

JAMES FRANKLIN MATCHET. It is a fine thing for a community to count among her membership a man of strong character and high ideals, who through many years of close comradeship with men, has worked those ideals out along practical lines. Such a man is James Franklin Matchet, of Paris, Missouri, who having wandered far, in search of a place where he would care to locate at last returned to Paris, his boyhood home, and has spent the greater part of his life doing his share toward upbuilding the town and in earning a comfortable livelihood.

James Franklin Matchet was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 1st of March, 1841. He lived not far from Carlisle, and received his education in the public schools of the town. He is the son of John Matchet, who was born in that locality in 1805, and his grandfather is believed to have been of Irish birth. John Matchet was the eldest of his family, his brothers being James and Franklin, who were twins, and died in Kentucky, and his sister Miranda, who married

Reuben Hefin, and lived her life out in Decatur, Illinois. John Matchet was not an educated man, schools were scarce in his boyhood days in the backwoods districts. He, however, made up for his lack of education by being very proficient at his trade which was that of a wagon maker. He took no part in politics or in the war, but being in sympathy with the south, he, like most of his neighbors, had to suffer suspicion and sometimes arrest by the Federal officers. His political affiliations were first with the Whigs, then with the Know Nothings, and lastly with the Democratic party. He was a deeply religious man, and was a strict observer of the teachings of the Bible, being one of the first to attach his name to the roll of membership of the Christian church, under the leadership of Rev. Barton Stone at Cane Ridge, Kentucky. He was a member of no societies, except a temperance organization, and he was always a vigorous opponent of the liquor traffic. John Matchet married Malinda Archer, a daughter of Sampson Archer, whose forefathers were natives of the Emerald Isle. His wife died in 1878, at the age of seventy-six years, while he lived till 1883. Their children were John, who died unmarried, in Quincy, Illinois, of cholera, in 1849; Mary, Sarah and Samuel died in Kentucky, and James F. was the youngest child.

James Franklin Matchet was only a small lad, two years of age, when the family moved to Quincy, Illinois. After finishing school in Paris at the age of sixteen years, the lad went to work for Ashcraft and Brother, and under them became master of the blacksmith trade. With the outbreak of the Civil war, and the unsettled state of the country that made his trade almost useless he determined to try his fortune elsewhere, and so with a company of emigrants, turned his face towards the west bound for California. They left Paris on April 8, 1861, and crossing the Missouri river at Nebraska City, continued on up the Platte river until they came to Independence Rock. From here they pushed on past Laramie, Wyoming, and passing some distance to the north of Salt Lake City, Utah, followed the Snake river in Idaho, to the west until they reached the mountains. Crossing over, they came upon the Humboldt river, which they followed until they reached the first "sink." Here they turned aside and struck bravely forth for the desert of northern Nevada. They crossed this stretch of sand in the night, and before they reached Dayton, Nevada, Mr. Matchet was stricken with the mountain fever. Determined that now when he was so close to his destination he would not give up, he managed to struggle on, with the assistance and encouragement of his companion and friend, Hugh Glenn. At last their goal was reached, and they saw the streets of Sacramento on the 1st of July, 1861, nearly three months from their time of starting.

Mr. Matchet located at Suttersville, not far from Sacramento, and was soon ready for business. His little blacksmith shop prospered, but the floods of the following fall washed away his shop and so he had to begin over again at Buckner' ranch, on the Stockton and Sacramento road. In the spring of 1863, he went into Idaho and engaged in mining at Bannock City, continuing in this occupation until the fall of 1864, when he went into Oregon. Here he again took up his trade at Grand Round Valley, near Hendershot Point. In December of that year the desire for home and the quiet Missouri valleys became too strong for him and so he took a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama and after making a short stop at San Francisco, reached the Isthmus, crossed it and embarking on the other side, reached New York and on the twenty-fifth of the month found himself once more at home.

By this time the war had ceased to disturb the little Missouri com-

munity, although it was raging fiercely in other sections of the country. Mr. Matchet could therefore follow his trade in peace. He found employment with his old tutors, Ashcraft and Brother and remained with them for a year. He then went to Keokuk, Iowa, and after a stay there of two years, once more returned to Paris and entered the employ of his old friends. This was his last year as an employee, for having saved the money and made a reputation for good work, he determined to open up a shop of his own. It was in 1868 that he opened a shop on the site of his present one, and since that time he has employed several men to work under him and has thus been a modest contributor to the material development of the town and to its commercial prosperity. In 1902 he lost his plant by fire, but he immediately erected a brick building to take its place and until quite recently was the sole proprietor of a flourishing business. He is now the senior member of the firm of Matchet & Maxey.

In politics Mr. Matchet is a member of the Democratic party, and has taken some interest in political matters in the town, having been twice a member of the council. He is a member of the Christian church and is one of the elders of that body. Mr. Matchet was first married in July, 1868, to Miss Maria B. Heath, a daughter of John Heath, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1871, leaving one daughter, Berta, who died unmarried at the age of nineteen. Mr. Matchet's second marriage took place in April, 1873, his wife being Harriet Kennedy. She was a daughter of Jacob Kennedy, an old settler of Howard county, Missouri. She was born in Howard county and died in 1885, leaving no children. In April, 1892, Mr. Matchet was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mollie Payne, who is a daughter of John Hutcherson, of Shelby county, Missouri. Mrs. Matchet's first husband was Dr. Bennett Payne, who died at Clarence, Missouri, in 1887. Her children by this first marriage were Orion L., of Chicago; Dr. Harry C., of Paris, Missouri, and Mrs. F. I. Guest, of Chicago. Her father, Mr. Hutcherson, was a farmer in Shelby county, and entering the ranks of the Confederates was taken a prisoner and died at his home in Shelby, Missouri. Her mother was Catherine Newton, of Ralls county and she is a sister of W. H. and Lewis Hutcherson, of Owasso, Oklahoma, and of Mrs. Effie Howell, of Oklahoma City, in the same state.

Mr. and Mrs. Matchet have one son, J. Frank, Jr., who was a student in the University of Missouri and is now a clerk in the Fort Dearborn National Bank at Chicago. Mr. Matchet has always been deeply interested in Oddfellowship, placing it next in importance to his church work. He has been through all of the chairs twice and in many ways has proved a valuable member of the local lodge.

JOHN LANGDON CARTER. It takes considerable amount of executive ability and force of character to be a successful educator in these days, for the public schools have awakened to the fact that like every other great institution that must be thoroughly organized. As an example of this newer type of educator, John Langdon Carter, county superintendent of schools of Monroe county, Missouri, stands well to the front. Progressive and energetic he has done much to improve educational conditions in his section and perhaps his crowning achievement has been to awaken a deep interest in education among the mothers and fathers of the community.

John Langdon Carter is descended from a family which was founded in this country about the time of the Revolutionary war, by Lawson Carter. The latter was accompanied to America from their old home

in Scotland by two brothers, but they both died without children and Lawson was thus left alone to perpetuate the family name. Although he had not been long in this country, he felt the justice of the cause of the colonies when the Revolutionary war broke out, and so enlisted in the Continental army under the command of General Greene. He served throughout the war and after its close settled in Culpeper county, Virginia, where he is believed to be buried. His wife was Betsy Callaway and their children were John H., "uncle Jack," as he came to be known, and two daughters, one of whom married Dr. Gregg and the other Mr. Taylor. "Uncle Jack" Carter moved into Franklin county, Virginia, as a young man and passed the years of his uneventful life as a farmer, dying in 1858 at the age of fifty-four. He married Elizabeth Carper and John H., the father of the subject of this sketch was his eldest child. His two other sons were Langdon and James Hopkins, both of whom were killed as soldiers in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

John H. Carter was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in June, 1832. He was reared in a tobacco growing community, and since his parents were of a humble rank in life not greatly blessed with this world's goods, he grew up with very limited advantages for an education. When he married he became a tenant, which in those days made him little better than a laborer, and the opportunities for advancing himself, owing to the peculiar situation that a tenant farmer of the period preceding the Civil war was placed, were well nigh a minus quantity. When the Civil war broke out and the call for troops was issued by the Confederacy he eagerly offered himself to the cause, although he was inspired thereto, not in defense of his home or property, not because he would lose anything if the South was forced to give up her slaves, but because he loved the land of his birth and because he believed that she had the cause of justice on her side. The Civil war brought sorrow indeed to him, for both of his brothers were killed during the war, and he himself, as a member of the Army of Northern Virginia, saw the severe fighting of the four years campaign that laid waste the beautiful valleys of his state. After the war he went back to the farm as a renter, and after struggling along in this way through the hard years that followed the war, he determined to make an attempt to better his conditions by moving west. In 1882, therefore, he moved with his family to Monroe county, Missouri, and started in again on rented land. Conditions here were not so discouraging as they had been in his old home, and after seven years of hard work he was able to buy a farm and at last to own a home. To secure this he not only worked desperately hard himself, but all of the children helped and when they were at last independent they could all feel that they had had a share in it. Although John H. Carter was himself an uneducated man, he felt keenly the value of an education and he did his best toward giving his children a good education.

Mr. Carter married Mary C. Webb, a daughter of the Rev. Theodore Webb, Primitive Baptist preacher, of Franklin county, Virginia. Mrs. Carter was the youngest of nine children and she died on the 11th of February, 1897. John H. Carter and Mary Webb Carter were the parents of the following children: Lodeska Ann, who became the wife of Robert Smith, of Monroe county; Nancy E., who married W. J. Akers, a farmer of Monroe county; Lawson T., a farmer living near Madison, Missouri; Miranda, who is Mrs. J. T. Helms, of Madison; Rosa Lee is the wife of F. B. Helms, also of Madison; Lutie E. married S. L. James of Madison; Mary J. died in June, 1910, as the wife of G. W. Thomas; Agnes, living in Madison, and John L.

The birth of John L. Carter occurred on the 24th of March, 1878, in Franklin county, Virginia, so he was only a small boy when his father removed to Missouri. He began his education in the schools of Madison, and almost from the first he was determined that he would not become a farmer, but would do something that would take him away from the farm. He finally decided to work along educational lines, and he taught his first school at Mt. Pleasant, in his home district. All the time while he was teaching he was studying, and whenever an opportunity offered he took courses in the Kirksville Normal School, until he was finally graduated from that institution. He then took charge of the consolidated schools at Middle Grove, where he remained for three years. His next position was as principal of the schools in Madison, and so successful was he in this position that he was made the first county superintendent of schools in Monroe county. He was a close student, and applied himself so steadily to study that his health became impaired and he was threatened with a physical breakdown. To forestall this he spent a year among the mountains of his old Virginia home, and the clear bracing air and absolute rest enabled him to return to Missouri as energetic and vigorous as one could wish.

After the enactment of the law that created the office of county superintendent of schools to take the place of school commissioner, Mr. Carter became a candidate for the new office. As a candidate of the Democratic party, he won the nomination against one competitor at the primaries in 1910 and was duly elected to office. In outlining his administration he laid stress upon district consolidation, upon the improvement of school grounds and the erection of modern school houses to replace the old box-like buildings of a former day. He was particularly anxious to make the parents see how they could cooperate with him in improving the schools, and to this end he organized in each township teachers and patrons meetings, wherein questions affecting the school problems in their own particular section were discussed on the programs of these meetings, both teachers and school board members are placed and the interest and enthusiasm which they have aroused among the parents is shown by the ever increasing attendance seen at the meetings, and the deepening interest in school affairs. He also made the annual spelling contest for the county and the annual corn contest, held at the same time a permanent feature and these contests, in which prizes are offered for the best speller and the finest ears of corn raised have created as much interest and enthusiasm as have the township meetings.

Mr. Carter is president of the department of county superintendents of the State Teachers' Association, and he is secretary of the State Spelling Contest. In fraternal affairs he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Modern Woodman of America. He belongs to the Baptist church of the old school.

Mr. Carter married in Franklin county, Virginia, at Callaway, on the 11th of July, 1907, Miss Lelia C. Martin, a daughter of J. A. Martin and Electra (Payne) Martin. J. A. Martin was president of the Bald Knob Furniture Company, of Rock Mountain, Virginia, and he and his wife were the parents of seven children: Mrs. R. A. Barnhardt, of Callaway county, Virginia; Mrs. William Thornton, of Winston, Missouri; Miss Carrie Martin; Samuel, chief clerk for the president of Manhattan borough, New York City; Mrs. Carter and Misses Annie and Alma Martin.

GUSTAVUS MILLER BOWER is a representative of an old and honored family in this community, his father having located in northeast Mis-

souri before the Civil war. Mr. Bower has always taken an active part in the affairs of the community, being prominent in various fields of commercial endeavor. He has now retired from active life, but his interest in the advancement of his home town and the surrounding section is as deep as ever.

Gustavus Miller Bower is a son of Dr. Gustavus Miller Bower, who was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1790, more than seventy years before the great battle was fought there, which has made the town one of the famous spots in our country. It was about one hundred years ago that Dr. Bower completed his medical course in the Philadelphia Medical University, and ventured out into the western wilds to find a place in which to practice his profession. Crossing the mountains he settled in Kentucky, in Georgetown, and quietly began his life as a physician.

He had, however, no sooner become firmly established than the War of 1812 broke out and there came a call for volunteers. Dr. Bower was one of the first to step forward, and he raised a company of 100 men and was captain of the company, and afterward he served as surgeon. With his command he started out on foot for the Canadian frontier, encountering, before reaching the enemy's country, many bands of hostile Indians. Accustomed as they were to the Indian methods of warfare, the band of Kentucky pioneers, had the best of every encounter, not without loss of men, however, whom they could ill spare. The weather was bitterly cold and the men were poorly equipped for withstanding it, but they pushed doggedly on, and by the time they did find themselves face to face with the British and their fiendish Indian allies, the little force were tried veterans.

The regiment of which Dr. Bower was a member, joined General Winchester's troops and met the allied forces of the enemy on the banks of the River Raisin. Then followed the battle and the United States forces were defeated. The Indians fell on the helpless prisoners that they had taken and butchered nearly all of them. Dr. Bower, who had been engaged in caring for the wounds while the engagement was in progress, was dressing the injuries of a comrade within the shelter of a log hut, when the door was suddenly thrown open, he was seized by a whooping savage, his erstwhile patient was dispatched with a tomahawk under his eyes and he himself was dragged off, a prisoner. His own clothing fell as a trophy of war to his captor and he was given an Indian blanket and started with the few of the others, who had been rescued from death only to have the worse fate befall them, for the town of Malden, Canada. The British officers attempted no control of the savages, and no man among the prisoners knew at what moment he might be dragged forth from the little column to form for the space of a few hours the victim of the cruelties and tortures of the savages, and at length to meet death in some horrible form. At last, when Malden was finally reached, only three of these brave Kentuckians were left to tell the story of the horrors which had nearly turned the hair of all of them white, and among these three was Dr. Bower.

After lying in Malden as a prisoner for some time, his identity was made known and after that time, he and a lieutenant were treated with greater consideration. They were given citizens dress, and were allowed the liberties of the grounds. Among the British families to whom they received introductions, was that of Major Hans, and very soon a love affair was flourishing between one of his beautiful daughters and the young Kentucky doctor. Suddenly the Americans seemed to have incurred the hatred of their captors, for their clothes were taken from them, and their blankets were once more returned, cotton hand-

kerchiefs were tied around their heads, and they were taken across the Detroit river in canoes and there sold to the highest bidder. Dr. Bower was purchased by a merchant for the sum of eighty dollars. Mr. McDonald, the merchant, permitted his purchase to return to Malden for his effects, and then on his return freed him. He immediately sought the girl whom he loved and informed her that he would return, but it would not be as a prisoner, but as a conqueror.

No sooner had the doctor again reached Kentucky than there came the second call for troops, and the cry under which these troops were raised was "Remember the Raisin." Dr. Bower was commissioned a captain and raised a company of one hundred, all willing and eager to follow the man who had already endured so much for the sake of his country. This company became a part of the First Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, raised under the second call for troops in the War of 1812. Governor Shelby was in command of the troops in person, and the grim faces of the men as they marched along the route of the first expedition on their way to Detroit boded ill for any enemy they might happen to meet. They met General Proctor at Detroit and defeated him, capturing among other British officers, Major Hans and his son, a lieutenant. Marching the captives back to Malden, the doctor had the satisfaction of having his words of a short time before come true, for Miss Hans had to see her father and brother under guard of United States soldiers and prisoners of war. This event ended Dr. Bower's connection with our last war with England, and he returned to his Kentucky home, out-grew his infatuation for the fair British maid, and settled down to the peaceful practice of his profession, winning a place in the hearts of his neighbors, that all his brilliant experiences as a warrior could not have given him.

His record as a soldier was not forgotten by the authorities of Kentucky, and this together with his distinguished personality led Governor Deshea to commission him commander of the Seventy-second Regiment of Kentucky Light Dragoons in 1825. This famous body of cavalry, mounted on milk-white horses, marched to Fayette, Kentucky, to meet General LaFayette, and form his escort to Versailles. This was in 1825, when the famous French general was on tour through the United States, which he had helped to make a Union. Soon after this memorable incident the doctor determined to move further west, and so, he came to Missouri, and purchased a tract of land one and a half miles from Paris, in Monroe county. Here he again entered upon the practice of his profession, and although he was a skillful and experienced doctor, it was not his professional ability that won for him the love and esteem of the whole section, but his own character, which left an indelible impression on this northeastern portion of the state.

Thoroughly an American, having been one of the makers of the nation, so to speak, and having a wide acquaintance with public affairs and with public men, the people of his district determined to send him to represent them in congress. He was made the candidate of the Democratic party in 1844, and was elected. During his term in Washington he was made paymaster-general under Jas. K. Polk. The events leading up to the War with Mexico also took place during his term, and although he himself could not take part, the war came very close to him, for he gave one of his sons, Robert, to the cause, who fell at the battle of Taus at Mexico.

Leaving the public service after the expiration of his term, he once more took up his professional life, and passed the remainder of his life among those he had learned to love. The last years of his life were saddened and embittered by the events of the Civil war. He was an

ardent southern man and unhesitating in expressing his convictions. In a state where so many remained neutral, and where there was so much "sitting on the fence," Dr. Bower never hesitated to express his active sympathy and belief in the cause of the Confederacy. For this warm championship he was attacked by those who wore the garb of Federal authority, viciously maltreated, his family insulted, his integrity assailed. His great heart was humiliated and broken by this absolutely unexcusable treatment, and the last months of his life were rendered sad indeed, for he had also lost two sons for the cause.

Happiness in his family relations remained with him to the last. He was first married to Miss Crockett, a daughter of the historic "Davy" Crockett, who fell with Travis and Bowie and the other heroes of Texas at the Alamo. She died before the doctor left Kentucky and was the mother of the following children: Charles, who died in Hannibal, Missouri, where he had spent his life as captain of one of the big river boats; Joseph, who was engaged in farming near Hannibal when he died; Robert, who was killed during the War with Mexico, at the battle of Taus; Ann Eliza, who married O. P. Gentry, and died in Paris, Missouri; Martha, who married Frank Hollingsworth and died in Paris; Mary died in St. Louis, Missouri, as Mrs. Barton S. Grant; Susan B. married Thomas Miller, of Hannibal and died in Chillicothe, Missouri; Isabella first married her brother-in-law, Mr. Hollingsworth, and later became the wife of General William Y. Slack, of the Confederate service, her death occurring at Chillicothe. The second wife of Dr. Bower was Kittie Long, a daughter of James Long and a sister of Dr. John Long, who was once a prominent physician of Monroe county. The children of this second marriage were Andrew J., who was killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, as a soldier of the Confederacy; James was killed in Cooper county, while aiding the cause of the Confederacy; Gustavus M., of Paris, Missouri; Laura, who married P. T. Boone, of Lakeport, California, a kinsman of the famous Kentucky explorer and hunter; Maria Louisa married Allen W. Hawkins and is a resident of Paris, and Michael R. passed away in Paris, leaving a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Kate.

The death of Dr. Bower came in 1865, and his widow survived him for a number of years, living until 1880, when she died at the age of eighty. There have been no finer men in the history of the country than Dr. Gustavus M. Bower. Although he may not have held as prominent places as some of the men of his time, he did possess a character just as fine and just as great as some of the men whose names are engraved on Fame's golden roll. His biographer, a personal friend, says he was the perfection of physical and moral courage, the embodiment of purest friendship, the soul of honor, the best of husbands, the kindest of fathers, soundest of Democrats, beau ideal of the old Virginia gentlemen. "He was a man of prayer in his home, he taught his children to shun all forms of evil and inspired them to noble and upright lives."

His son, Gustavus M. Bower, was born near Paris, on the 5th of October, 1836. He was educated chiefly in the old Paris Academy, under the tutorship of Professor McBride. Upon leaving school he spent a few years on the farm, devoting himself principally to the stock-raising side of the farm, and becoming quite successful in buying and selling stock. He then turned from the farm to the lumber business, establishing the first lumber yard in Paris, before the railroad was built through the town. For twenty-two years he sold lumber here, and then in 1892 sold his yard to Joseph Browning and O. G. Powers. Since that time he has retired from active pursuits, but as a lumberman he

was interested in many other things. He aided in the organization of the Paris Savings Bank, as a stockholder, and has been a director since that time. He was at the head of the Short Horn Association, founded in Paris some years ago, but just at that time circumstances rendered the exploitation of blooded cattle unpropitious and the enterprise died.

During the Civil war, he very naturally identified himself with the cause of the South, and enlisted in Major Porter's regiment, taking part in a few Missouri engagements. He left the army, however, and resumed civil pursuits, before the great deciding conflicts of the war took place. As a politician Mr. Bower, while an enthusiastic member of the Democratic party, has never aspired to office. He has, however, served his ward as councilman, and has ever maintained a progressive attitude toward political questions of the day.

Mr. Bower married first in 1873, his wife being Addie Ragland, a daughter of James Ragland, who came to Missouri from Virginia. She died in 1876, without any children, and Mr. Bower married again in 1878, his second wife being Miss Anna Levering, a daughter of Franklin Levering, and a sister of A. R. Levering, president of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Hannibal, and the donor of the city hospital at that place. Mrs. Bower was born in St. Francisville, Missouri, in June, 1841, and her mother was Miss Alice Levering, Mrs. Bower being one of her five children. Mr. and Mrs. Bower are both members of the Missionary Baptist church. They have no children living, but had two who died in infancy.

ASHLEY C. DEAVER. As one of the heaviest feeders and shippers of stock in Monroe county, Ashley C. Deaver must be given a leading place among her successful and influential men. He has taken an important part in both the business and political world of the county, and his success along each of these lines is due to his own determination and his real ability.

Ashley C. Deaver is descended from ancestors who came from Kentucky, his grandfather, Richard Deaver, having emigrated to that state from Maryland as a young man. Richard Deaver was of Irish blood and the adventurous spirit which led his forbears across the seas led him further westward, and he left his home in Bourbon county, Kentucky, to found a new one in the young state of Missouri. He came to this county in 1839, settling three miles northwest of Paris on the farm now owned by John Hall, but he subsequently moved to Elk fork of the Salt river. Our subject's father built the Deaver mill. This old mill was a combination of grist mill and saw mill, as were most of the pioneer mills, and he operated it for many years until the high water washed it away in 1875. Richard Deaver died in the seventies at about seventy-three years of age. Richard Deaver was twice married and had four children by his first marriage: Joseph and John; Eliza, who became the wife of William Williams and Rachel, who married Frank Bedford, both of the daughters passing their lives in Monroe county, while the sons remained in Kentucky. The second wife of Richard Deaver was a Miss Horn, and the children of this marriage were William Richard, James E. and Caroline, who died as the wife of Mahlon Harley. All of these children lived in Monroe county.

James E. Deaver was born March 12, 1832, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was consequently a small boy when his father moved to Missouri. It was a rough pioneer neighborhood in which James Deaver grew to manhood, and his schooling at the district school was not much to boast of. He learned the miller's trade as a boy through helping his father, and he continued to operate the mill until it was

washed away, when he located on a farm. He was not destined to follow the latter pursuit many years for death came to him not long after the change, in 1887. Although in sympathy with the South in the conflict of the sixties, he could not give actual service to the cause and indeed was often forced to feed the men and horses of the regiments in blue. Like his father he was a Democrat, but he took no active interest in politics. He lies now near the site of the old mill and his father is buried in the Curtright graveyard.

James E. Deaver married Sarah Welch, a daughter of Thomas Welch, who was a very early settler in Missouri, coming thence from Botetourt county, Virginia. Mrs. Deaver was born in 1839 and is still living, making her home on her father's old farm in Monroe county. James E. Deaver and his wife were the parents of seven children: Ashley C., the eldest; John, who died at forty-three, a farmer and unmarried; Lillie, who died, aged four years; Lula married Isaac Johnson, a farmer of Monroe county; Edwin passed away at the age of seventeen; Joseph M. is a farmer in Monroe county; Bulah is the wife of John H. Whiteside and lives in Monroe county.

Ashley C. Deaver was reared among the influences of farm life and received his education in the Cedar Bluff school in the country. It was therefore not surprising that he should turn to farming as a means of livelihood when he found himself thrown upon his own resources. From farming he naturally turned to feeding and shipping stock and attained enough success to warrant his going into trading and shipping more and more heavily as the years passed. A keen judge not only of stock but also of the markets, and with courage to risk occasionally he has won success. He covers a wide field in his transactions and has made a wide stretch of territory surrounding the county seat tributary to his needs. The car loads which he ships from Paris have placed him in the lead among the shippers of the county. He is prominent in the affairs of the Monroe County Fair Association, being one of the stockholders in this enterprise and he is also a stockholder in the Paris National Bank.

Although his family had never aspired to office and he himself had the same instinctive feeling against it, he allowed himself to be nominated for the office of county collector in 1904 and won the nomination. Two years later he was re-elected and in 1910 he again succeeded himself for another term of four years. He is a Democrat and his predecessor in office was William H. H. Crow.

Mr. Deaver married, at the home of the wife's mother, seven miles southwest of Paris, on the 18th of December, 1884, Miss Ann Pauline Howell, a daughter of William Howell and Fannie (Jones) Howell. William Howell was an old settler in the state of Missouri and Mrs. Deaver and Abijah Howell, a farmer of Monroe county, were his only children. After his death his wife married a second time, her husband being Edward Dawson, and her children by this second marriage being Samuel P., J. H., and Joseph Dawson. Mrs. Deaver, who was born in 1862, died in June, 1909, leaving three children: Frances L., who is the wife of O. M. Myers, of Kirksville, Missouri; Ellis, who was educated in Westminster College and at the University of Missouri and is now connected with the Paris National Bank; and Flossie, the youngest of the family. Mr. Deaver is interested in fraternal affairs to the extent of being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is very active in religious affairs, being a member of the Presbyterian church and one of the board of deacons of the same.

JOHN N. MAGRUDER. One of the most thoroughly capable men of Paris, Missouri, and a man upon whom his fellow citizens have learned

to rely, is John N. Magruder. Quiet, efficient and always ready to do his share when any project that tends to the betterment of conditions is on hand, Mr. Magruder has been a valued factor in the life of the town. As a politician he left behind him, upon his retirement from office a record for honorable and effective service that would be hard to equal, and his work as assistant cashier of the Paris National Bank, has only increased the respect and honor that the people of the community give to his name.

John N. Magruder was born in Monroe county, in 1861, on the 22nd of April, a descendant of a long line of ancestors hailing from Kentucky and Maryland. His grandfather, Nathaniel Magruder, was born in Maryland and was an extensive planter and slave-holder. He removed from his native state to Henry county, Kentucky, and there passed his life in the management of his large plantation, his death and that of his wife occurring in the county where they had become such prominent residents. The wife of Nathaniel Magruder was Elizabeth Bell and she became the mother of Willis, Thomas, Travis, Dennis and Nancy, all of whom died in Monroe county, Missouri, Sallie as the wife of Hiram Threlkeld.

Dennis Magruder was born in Henry county, Kentucky, on November 27, 1827, and he came to Missouri with several of his brothers, who identified themselves with the life of this section of the state. Dennis Magruder settled upon a farm in Monroe county, and gave his energies throughout his life to the improvement and cultivation of the farm upon which he lived. He was a Democrat but was little interested in political affairs. When the Civil war broke out, although he was not a slave-owner himself, he was descended from a race of men who had been brought up in the belief that the ownership of slaves was not only right but necessary to the life of the South. Consequently his sympathies were all with the South, though he was not in a position to take an active part in the war.

Dennis Magruder married Martha Franklin, a daughter of Massey Franklin, of Frankfort, Kentucky, whose wife was Miss Elizabeth Wilson. Mrs. Magruder died in 1889 at the age of fifty-five, while her husband lived to be sixty-eight years of age. Their children were Frank, Clarence, of Shelby county, Missouri, and John M., who grew to manhood, and several others who died before reaching maturity.

John N. Magruder was educated during his earlier years in the district school near his home, helping on the farm during the hours when he was not in the school room. When he grew older he was sent to the Shelbyna high school, and later attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois.

Upon leaving school he determined that teaching was the most attractive career open to him and so he became a pedagogue, teaching in the rural schools for eleven years, his last position being in the Spencer Chappel district, from which he resigned in 1889. This training was an invaluable one, and enabled him to meet the issues of the coming years with a greatly strengthened character. Upon leaving the school room the out-of-doors life of the farm appealed to him more strongly than anything else, and he turned to the vocation of his childhood and youth, giving four years to cultivation of the soil. He then turned to politics and in 1892 received the nomination for county clerk on the Democratic ticket, winning the election the same year. He served one term of four years and his service was so wholly satisfactory to the people that they re-elected him and he served another term, making eight years in all. Shortly after leaving his duties at the court house he was offered the position of assistant cashier of the Paris National Bank where he has remained ever since, and there is no member of the staff

of this prosperous institution who has the interests of the bank closer at heart, or who is a more faithful public servant. Mr. Magruder is one of the most popular men in Paris, and he has won this popularity not so much through the success which has attended his work, or the trust which he has inspired, but through the distinctive charm of his own personality and the strength of his character. In the fraternal world, Mr. Magruder is a member of the Odd Fellows. In religious matters, although reared in a Methodist home, he married into a family whose religious affiliations were with the Missionary Baptist church, and so he became a member of this church.

It was on the 28th of November, 1888, that Mr. Magruder married Miss Emma Threlkeld, a daughter of Nathaniel Threlkeld and Tabitha (Maupin) Threlkeld. Mr. Threlkeld came to Missouri from Kentucky and of the eight children born to him and his wife six grew to maturity, namely: Mrs. Magruder; Jennie, who became the wife of J. H. Morgan, of Shelby county, Missouri; Cattie, who married George L. Hale, of Hannibal, Missouri; Mary, who became Mrs. George G. Sanders, of Shelby county, Missouri; Frank and William Threlkeld, of Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder have no children.

PENN BRACE, although he has not yet reached his fortieth year, has made a name and place for himself at the bar of Monroe county. The son of a famous jurist he seems to have inherited his father's ability and has built up a flourishing law practice. As city attorney of Paris he has had many opportunities to demonstrate his ability, and a successful career may be safely prophesied for him.

Penn Brace is the son of Judge Theodore Brace, who was born in Ryan's Glades, Alleghany county, Maryland, five miles from Oakland, on the 20th of June, 1835. His father was Charles Brace, who was a native of England and as a lad of eight abandoned his home in Shropshire, where he had been born in 1908 and crossed the ocean to America. He settled in Alleghany county, and there became a farmer, and subsequently deputy sheriff and jailer of the county. In 1853 he came to Missouri, and settled in Schuyler county, near Lancaster, Missouri, where he died in 1863. He married Adaline White, a daughter of John White, who had settled in western Maryland, when it was little more than a wilderness. Mrs. Brace died in 1839 and the children of this marriage were Sophie Ellen, who married Melvin Brake, a cousin of General "Stonewall" Jackson and died in Upshur county, Virginia; Theodore, and Martha, who died unmarried.

Judge Brace was educated in Cumberland, Maryland, but by the time he was fifteen he considered his education completed and so began to earn his own living. He secured a clerkship in a wholesale grocery house in Cumberland, Maryland, remaining here for six months. He then spent six months writing in the office of the circuit court, and following this was for eighteen months a clerk in the post office in Cumberland. During the last three years of his life in Maryland he was teller in the Cumberland Savings Bank, and during this period he studied law at night in the office of Price and Bruce. He was admitted to the bar by the circuit court of Alleghany county on the first day of May, 1856. His credentials or certificate of admission, which he still keeps among his papers, was written with a quill pen and is an example of the days when penmanship was an art. A few days after his admission he set forth for the west, locating in Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa. Here he was admitted to the bar in October, 1856, but after practicing a short while, and entering enthusiastically into the campaign for Buchanan and the nominees of the Democratic party, he

left Iowa and located in Missouri, settling permanently at Paris, in Monroe county, on the 1st of December, 1856. Here he began the practice of his profession, and was soon afterwards elected city attorney. He had established a good practice by the time the Civil war cloud broke, but unlike so many men of his section he did not remain neutral, undecided as to which way to turn, but enlisted under the laws of the state, and aided in the organization of a company of the Missouri State Guard, being himself elected captain. After taking part in skirmishes at Boonville, Monroe City and Shelbyville, his company was organized with others into a battalion, and he was made lieutenant colonel. Afterwards still other companies joined the ranks of the first and a regiment, known as the Third Cavalry of the Second Military District of Missouri was organized. He was elected colonel of this regiment, his commission bearing the date of the 23rd of September, 1861. With this regiment under his command he joined the forces of General Price before Lexington, and remained one of his officers until after the battle of Pea Ridge. The term of service of all of his men had by this time expired and after they had been discharged he set forth on his way to northern Missouri to recruit another regiment. He became ill near Springfield, Missouri, and it was while he was thus lying helpless that he was taken prisoner by a federal force, in company with his adjutant and surgeon, and was transferred to the hospital in the city of Springfield. For weeks he was on the borderland between life and death, but at last having become somewhat convalescent, he was transferred to Myrtle Street prison in St. Louis. He still remained in feeble health and on this account he was paroled with the first exchange of prisoners, and consequently returned home, not being able to participate further in the war. He took up his law practice where he had laid it down and he presently was the possessor of the leading practice in Monroe and adjoining counties. During this period previous to his going on the bench he served as school trustee and councilman of Paris, and was active in the councils of the Democratic party of which he has been a life-long member. In 1872 his party in the county instructed for him as a member of congress, and in 1874 he was elected to the state senate from the Seventh senatorial district, which was composed of the counties of Howard, Randolph and Monroe. He served as senator through two sessions of the legislature and during this time was a member of the state board of equalization. In November, 1873, he was elected probate judge of Monroe county, and held this office until he resigned to accept the office of judge of the circuit court of the Sixteenth judicial circuit, which included the counties of Monroe, Ralls, Shelby and Marion. He was elected to this position of honor in November, 1880, and took office in January, 1881. He continued to serve as judge of this court until the first of January, 1887, when he became one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of Missouri, having been elected thereto by the vote of the previous December. In January, 1895, his service as judge of the supreme court won him the honor of being elected chief justice of the supreme court and presiding judge of district No. 1, by the vote of his associates on the bench. At the Democratic state convention, which was held in Jefferson City, in August, 1896, he received the re-nomination of his party for his position on the supreme court bench and was elected at the following November election to succeed himself for a term of ten years. He received 341,927 votes to the 304,781 for Judge Hirzel, the Republican candidate, the 24,153 for John M. Voris, the candidate of the Populist party, and the 2,332 for the Prohibitionist candidate, Lewis Adams. His record

as supreme court judge commences with volume ninety-one of the Missouri reports.

Since his retirement from the bench in 1906 he has exercised the office of commissioner of the supreme court to take testimony and report on the law in several important cases. His first case was entitled "The Board of Control of the Museum of Fine Arts vs. the City of St. Louis," and involved a question of a special tax levy, authorized by the legislature, but which was held unconstitutional. His second case was styled "Rowland vs. the City of Hannibal and the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company," an injunction suit to prevent the railroad company from building its tracks along the levees in front of the city. His next and in fact the most important case heard by the judge was the "State of Missouri vs. The International Harvester Company," a suit to prevent the company from doing business in the state, because its business methods were those of a trust. After this case had been reported the judge closed his law books and says he will never open them again. Since he has reached the age of seventy-seven it is high time that he was taking a rest from the arduous labor with which his life has been filled. The judge has always taken a keen interest in Masonry and was grand master of the Masons of Missouri from October, 1889, to October, 1890.

On the 12th of October, 1858, Judge Brace married Rowena C. Penn, a daughter of William M. Penn and Emily E. (Carter) Penn. William M. Penn was a native of Virginia, having been born near Lynchburg, and came to Missouri as a young man, where he became one of the first merchants in Florida, Missouri. He was first a Whig and then a Democrat, and took quite a prominent part in politics, being county clerk of Monroe county for a quarter of a century and serving as a member of one of the earliest general assemblies of the state.

Judge Brace and his wife became the parents of the following children: Kate, who became the wife of William F. Summerkamp, a druggist of Bowling Green, Missouri, and has a daughter and grand-daughter; Ned, of Paris, Missouri; Jessie, wife of Alexander H. Weber, secretary of the Rivers and Harbors committee of the national house of representatives; Pauline, the widow of Alexander Crawford, who was a civil engineer in the service of the government and was engaged in the construction of the harbor of San Pedro, California, at the time of his death; Paul and Penn. Paul and Pauline are twins, the former is now stenographer for Judge Bond of the Missouri supreme court at Jefferson City, while the latter, Mrs. Crawford, after having reached the age of forty, courageously took up the study of shorthand and is now the private secretary of Attorney Walsh, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Penn Brace was born in Paris, Missouri, on the 19th of March, 1873. He attended the public schools both in Paris and Jefferson City and was graduated from the high school in the latter place at the age of sixteen. He entered the office of Governor Francis as a clerk and after learning stenography he became the governor's private stenographer. He spent four years in the executive offices and then entered the University of Missouri, and taking up the study of law was graduated from the law department in 1895. He began the practice of his profession at once, in Paris, as a member of the firm of Brace and McAllister. He had scarcely become established here when he was invited by Captain Frank Pitts, state treasurer of Missouri, to become his private secretary. He therefore went back to Jefferson City and remained in the state treasurer's office for the next four years. Returning to Paris, he took up his law practice again, and has since been made city attorney of Paris and of Madison, also in Monroe county.

In addition to his law practice Mr. Brace became the purchaser of the abstracts of the county records owned by Colonel R. N. Bodine and by Whitecotton and Hurd and combined them, so that now he owns the only complete set of abstracts in the county. Mr. Brace is a Democrat, having begun his relations with his party in support of W. J. Bryan in 1896.

On the 30th of August, 1902, Mr. Brace and Miss Nell Stone were married. Mrs. Brace is a daughter of E. K. Stone, cashier of the Paris National Bank. They have three children, Edwin T., Kemper P. and Jennie. Mr. Brace, like his father, is an enthusiastic Mason, being a master Mason. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past noble grand and having sat in the grand lodge.

WILLIAM MARTIN FARRELL, the president of the Paris Savings Bank, has won this important office by years spent in the service of the institution, years which proved that he was a man possessed of financial ability of a high order and that his high principles and strong character fitted him admirably for this executive position. Mr. Farrell has lived in this section practically all of his life and during many of his years here has officiated in various public offices, winning the friendship and regard of the whole county, and the respect and admiration of his associates.

William Martin Farrell is a son of Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather being one of four brothers who emigrated from Kilkenny, Ireland, to America. One settled in Kentucky, one in Virginia, one in Tennessee, and one eventually returned to his native land. John Farrell located in Kentucky and among his sons was one, William. William grew to manhood on the old place in Kentucky and married Miss Maria Hayes. They moved to Missouri, where he died in 1872. He and his wife were the parents of several children: Richard; Rufus; Thomas, of California; Samuel; Mary, who married T. J. Vincent, of Kentucky; John and James M.

John Farrell was the father of William Martin Farrell, and was born on the 14th of July, 1825. He was educated in the country schools, first of Kentucky and then of Missouri, his parents removing to the latter state in 1834. Here they settled in Monroe county, where John grew up. He learned the blacksmith trade and in 1846 he married Mary Groves. She was a daughter of Martin Groves, who came into Missouri in 1835 and settled in Monroe county. Here he became a farmer and merchant and was one of the first manufacturers of tobacco in this district. His wife was Mary Bryan, a daughter of Joseph Bryan and a grand ancestor of the "Great Commoner" and Democratic leader. Mr. Groves died in 1853 and he left several children. John Farrell was married in Monroe county and some time during the fifties he located near Madison. Until 1862 he plied his trade as a blacksmith and then after a year spent as a merchant in Madison, he took up farming, which he followed for many years. He lived near Woodlawn until within a few years of his death and then moved into Madison where he died the day after he had celebrated his eightieth birthday. His wife, who was born in November, 1825, died on the 22nd of February, 1902. John Farrell was intensely loyal to the South during the great struggle of the Civil war, and was an ardent Democrat in his political sentiments. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church. Their children were Rufus, of Clarence, Missouri; Thomas J., of St. Louis; J. Wesley, of Randolph county, Missouri; Catherine who became Mrs. Hall; Ira, of Billings, Montana, and William M.

William Martin Farrell was born in Randolph county, Missouri, on the 13th day of March, 1848, and before the Civil war broke out he had finished his school days and was ready to take his part in the conflict. He enlisted in Captain Elliott Major's company, Pennell's battalion of sharpshooters, belonging to Parson's Brigade in 1864 and served with this command until the end of the war. The company received its baptism of fire at Brunswick, Missouri, and during the fall that followed took part in a number of small engagements in the state. At Vera Cruz, Missouri, they had a sharp fight with the Federals and then passed on into Arkansas. From that time until the surrender of Shreveport in the spring of 1865, the command was stationed in the vicinity of Washington and Camden, Arkansas, and saw considerable service. After the surrender the troops were embarked on a Red river boat and were on their way home when the boat struck a snag and many of the men who had come through the war alive now lost their lives. Mr. Farrell escaped and upon his arrival at home, though he was as yet only a boy, began at once to compete with grown men. He began life as a farmer, and after a time added dealing in stock to his farming interests. He then became a merchant in Madison, and during eight years of the time that he was thus engaged he also bought and sold livestock. In 1887 he sold his store and came to Paris to enter the Paris Savings Bank as its cashier.

The Paris Savings Bank was organized in 1885 with Dr. B. G. Dysart as president, R. O. Osborn as vice president and R. Calloway as cashier. Mr. Calloway retired from the service of the institution in January, 1888, and Mr. Farrell succeeded to the cashiership. He remained in this position until July, 1910, when he became president, as the successor of James S. Allen. J. W. Warren became vice-president and the directors, in addition to the officers are W. S. Forsythe, T. G. Bassett, T. A. McGee, J. S. Allen and G. M. Biwer. The bank is one of the most substantial financial institutions in the county, and since Mr. Farrell has been connected with it, its prosperity has been steadily on the increase.

The early training of Mr. Farrell and his experiences as a youth all tended to make his political beliefs Democratic, and he has always clung to this party, giving loyal and valuable service to its work. He has been very frequently an attendant at local and state conventions and has acquired a wide acquaintance with party workers and men of influence, in consequence of which he has been enabled to take a leading part in local affairs. He is chairman of the Democratic county committee and has held this office for nearly a dozen years. From 1893 to 1897 he was county treasurer of Monroe county, at the same time carrying his work at the bank.

Mr. Farrell was married in Monroe county, October 4, 1865, to Miss Susan Weatherford, a daughter of George J. Weatherford, a native of Kentucky. He and his wife, Susan (Johnston) Weatherford, came to Monroe county among its very earliest settlers. Their children were Mary C., who died as the wife of Travis Magruder; Sarah J., who married W. H. Magruder and is now dead; Mrs. Farrell; J. Richard, living in Kansas; George W. and Jacob, who are both dead; Willis B., a resident of Washington, and Sterling P., living in Glasgow, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell are the parents of five children: Mrs. Mollie Lee Newton, of Paris, Missouri; Nora, who died in 1886 at the age of sixteen; Lillie, who died in the same year when five years of age; Emma, who is the wife of Dr. R. M. Burgess, and J. Fletcher Farrell,

of Chicago. Both Mr. and Mrs. Farrell are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Farrell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

J. Fletcher Farrell is one of the men whom the state of Missouri is proud to call her son, for he has made a most striking success of his life, and is yet a comparatively young man. He was born in Madison, Missouri, on the 19th of August, 1878, and received his education in the Paris high school. The four years following the completion of his high school course, he spent in the Paris Savings Bank under the guidance of his father. He was then appointed assistant state treasurer by State Treasurer Williams and not only proved a very able man for the position but also obtained much valuable experience. He resigned this office after three years' time and took an assistant cashiership in the Third National Bank of St. Louis. During his six years in this position he traveled extensively over the West and Northwest and up and down the Mississippi valley, partly on pleasure, but mainly in pursuit of business. In 1910 he went to Chicago where he became second vice-president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, and one of the directors in that institution. During his two years there he visited the South and West in search of business and the success which he has had may be best shown by the great increase in the amount of deposits that the bank can show for these two years. From the eleven million which it had in 1910, it has now risen to thirty-one million. J. Fletcher Farrell is a prominent figure in the banking world throughout the country and is one of the best known and most popular officials of the American Bankers Association. He has served a year as the representative from Missouri in the National Banker's Association, being vice-president of the association. At the Chicago meeting of the association he was elected a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers Association and at the New Orleans meeting of the association in 1911, he was elected treasurer of the association and was also made a member of the finance committee. He was re-elected to the office of treasurer at the Detroit meeting in 1912, and is still a member of the finance committee. He is a member of the prominent clubs of the city, and is also a director in the Woodlawn Savings Bank of Chicago. He married Miss Nellie Curtright, of Paris, Missouri, in 1900. Mr. J. Fletcher Farrell is so young a man to have attained such success that one can but wonder where he will finally stop. He is a financial genius of the first order, and the valuable training he received at the hands of his father, as well as the qualities which he inherited from the same source have given him a decided advantage over many of his associates.

WILLIAM R. BASKETT. One of the most active and energetic men in Paris, Missouri, who has been able to accomplish much practical good for the city, is William R. Baskett. He has taken an important part, not only in business but also in politics, and has held the most important offices in the gift of the city. As an executive his ability shows itself to the best advantage and this quality has brought him his greatest successes.

William R. Baskett is the son of one of the pioneer settlers of Monroe county. He traces his ancestry back to old Virginia, his Virginian ancestors having settled in Kentucky and in Missouri at about the same date. Some of the descendants of this early Baskett are now representative citizens of Lincoln county, Missouri. The grandfather of William R. Baskett was Martin Baskett, who came to Missouri and

settled in Callaway county, from Henderson county, Kentucky. He married Jane Baker, and passed his life as a blacksmith in this section. He died about 1842, at the age of forty-two and his widow moved to St. Louis, where she died in 1866, sixty-six years of age. Their children are Martin, and Mary, who married William Hicks and died in Mexico, Missouri.

Wm. Baskett, father of W. R. Baskett, was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, in 1824, and was about six years of age when his parents moved to Missouri. He began life with what education the little country school of the Missouri village supplied, but he seems to have made the most of his opportunities, for after the family established itself in Paris, Missouri, he sought and obtained a position as a bookkeeper and clerical man. For several years prior to the Civil war he was deputy clerk of the county, and he had the unique honor of being regarded as the best penman in the county, in the days when penmanship was an art. In 1853 he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and was there engaged in the commission business for a time, and became fairly prosperous. Taking his savings from his venture he invested in a steamboat and engaged in local trade on the Arkansas and Red rivers. At this time steamboat traffic was at its height and the great rivers were alive with boats. Money came to him readily, and then the war broke out, and not only was all trade stopped, but the federal authorities confiscated his vessel. So it was necessary to start once more, and this time he entered the mercantile business in Detroit, Pike county, Illinois, where he remained until after the close of the war. He then returned to St. Louis and died in that city in January, 1867. He was always active in political affairs, being a member of the Democratic party, and before the war acting as clerk of the Missouri senate. In religious matters he was a Methodist.

Wm. Baskett married Miss Mary Austin in Monroe county, Missouri. She was a daughter of Judge Richard D. Austin and Susan B. Austin. Judge Austin was a colonel of militia in his native state of Virginia, and became a county judge subsequent to his locating in Monroe county, Missouri. Mary Austin was one of the ten children of the judge and his wife. She died in 1879, the mother of William R.; Dr. Baskett, of Moberly, who is editor of the *Moberly Monitor* and represented his district in the senate for three terms; Martin, of Paris, Missouri; and Jesse, who died in Paris unmarried.

William R. Baskett was born in Paris, Missouri, in 1850, on the 13th of September. Until he was ten years old he attended the schools of St. Louis, returning to Paris in time to complete his education in the schools of his birthplace. Until he was past his majority he lived at home with his widowed mother, and his first venture in the business world was as a clerk in the dry goods store in Paris, owned by James A. Robinson. After a time he entered the employment of the Singer sewing machine people, and became manager of their branch office in Sparta, Randolph county, Illinois. He remained in this position for some time and then resigned to return to Paris and take up the drug business. When he was made deputy county clerk in Monroe county he gave up his drug business to devote all of his time to the work of the new office which he held under James L. Wright. He was also deputy circuit clerk under C. A. Creigh.

He thus entered on his political career, and so satisfactory was his service to the people that when a question of the next mayor came up his name was immediately proposed. He was elected mayor in Paris, Missouri, and was serving in this position when he received an appointment in 1893 as postmaster of Paris by order of President

Cleveland, succeeding James P. Holdsworth in the office. Upon retiring from this office, he was appointed state examiner of building and loan companies by H. L. Gray, and when State Supervisor Gray died, Governor Stephens appointed Mr. Baskett to the vacant office, as supervisor of building and loan associations.

Upon the expiration of his term in this office he went to St. Louis and there became secretary and treasurer of the Colonial Security Company, remaining with the company four years. Then for two years he lived in Paris, practically retired from active business, gathering strength to once more engage in the fray. At the end of this period he went into the abstract business, becoming proprietor of the Monroe County Abstract Company. Disposing of this business after a time he engaged in the coal and ice business, at which he became very successful and which he still carries on, in addition to the real estate business which takes up the major part of his time. It was in 1906 that he entered the real estate field, and his aggressive and energetic policy has been of inestimable benefit in building up Paris. He has placed three additions on the market, the first two being known as Baskett's first and second additions, and the third is called "Fairview Heights." He has done much advertising of the practical kind that brings results to a county, and migration into the county has been given an impetus by his efforts.

Mr. Baskett is an active member of the Democratic party as the number of offices which he has held show. He has been very prominent in the development of the splendid system of public schools, serving as a member of the school board. As a member of the Commercial Club he has always been active in the campaign which they carry on to bring the merits of Paris and the county before the eye of the investing public. He is a member of the Chautauqua and is president of the Boy Scouts' council. In religious matters Mr. Baskett is an earnest Christian, a firm believer in the teachings of the Bible and a man who endeavors to live by these teachings.

Mr. Baskett was married on the 23d of October, 1873, to Miss Annie R. Poage, a daughter of Marcus and Susan (Burrus) Poage, of the state of Virginia. Mrs. Baskett died in 1902, the mother of Mrs. Mary Husted, of Paris; Nathaniel M., who was educated for the dental profession in the Kansas City Dental College, but is engaged in business with his father, and Linna, who is the wife of James D. Buford, of Paris, Missouri.

HENRY C. TAYLOR. Energetic, enterprising and progressive, Henry C. Taylor has acquired prominence among the leading agriculturists and fine stock producers of Howard county, and is known throughout Northeastern Missouri as proprietor of Bonito Park Stock Farm, which is finely located near the Chicago & Alton Railroad, four miles north of Armstrong, and but one hundred miles from Kansas City; post office Roanoke, Missouri. A native of Shelby county, he was born October 14, 1859, a son of Reuben and Sarah E. Taylor, who reared five children, as follows: Zackary, of Roanoke, Missouri; Mrs. Annie Hudson, of Armstrong; Wm. H., of Chickasha, Oklahoma; Robert L., of St. Louis; and Henry C. Reuben Taylor was born and reared in old Kentucky, and after coming to Missouri became prominent in agricultural circles, and active in the Masonic fraternity. He died on his farm in Silver Creek township, Randolph county, Missouri, at the age of seventy-four years, while the mother is living and resides with Mrs. Hudson, her daughter, near Roanoke.

Obtaining his preliminary education in the district schools, Henry C.

Taylor subsequently completed the course of study in the Roanoke high school, after which he attended a college in Quincy, Illinois. Thus equipped, he began his active career as a teacher, and for eight years was a successful and popular teacher in the rural schools, among his favorite pupils at one time having been his present wife, then a winsome little maiden of ten years. When ready to settle permanently in life, Mr. Taylor bought the farm which he now owns and occupies, and in its improvement has labored unceasingly, sparing neither pains nor expense in adding to its equipments and conveniences, Bonito Park Stock Farm being now one of the finest and most valuable estates of the county. Mr. Taylor has here three hundred acres of rich land, on which he raises all of the crops common to this section of the country, including blue grass and tame grass, corn, wheat and oats. His buildings are large and substantial, having three large barns, a mill in which he grinds his feed, gasoline engines to do the grinding, pumping, etc., and his house is a model of convenience and comfort.

Mr. Taylor pays especial attention to the breeding of Hereford cattle, the Bonito Park herd, owned by the well-known firm of H. C. Taylor & Son, containing large numbers of registered Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs, all being of the choicest, up-to-date breeding, with the maximum degree of individual excellence. This firm deals extensively in cattle and hogs, selling throughout the West and Southwest, from Mexico to British Columbia, their herd being favorably known in every direction.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married. He married first, September 9, 1885, Laura Bell Wilcoxson, who was born in Howard county, Missouri, a daughter of George H. Wilcoxson, a highly esteemed citizen of Howard county, Missouri, and died April 8, 1906, being the mother of three children, namely: R. W., of Armstrong; George H., now deceased, and Sarah Ethel. Mr. Taylor married second, August 27, 1908, Willie E. Winn, one of his former pupils, referred to above. She was born and educated in Missouri, a daughter of H. B. and Belle (Fletcher) Winn, the former of whom died April 3, 1902, at the age of seventy years, while the mother died July 24, 1882. Fraternally Mr. Taylor belongs to the Knights of Pythias; and religiously he is a member of the Christian church, being one of its deacons for over thirty years.

W. B. PEARSON. A member of a family that has been identified with the agricultural interests of Howard county during more than eighty years, and himself a resident of this section for more than three-quarters of a century, W. B. Pearson, of Moniteau township, is widely known throughout this county as a representative of northeastern Missouri's best agricultural citizenship. Mr. Pearson was born on the farm which he now occupies, June 22, 1839, and is a son of Samuel and Louisiana (Rucker) Pearson.

The Pearson family is of English descent, emigrating from Great Britain to the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary war, and settling in Caroline county, Virginia, where they became large land owners. There was born Samuel Pearson, who was taken as a lad to Kentucky, in which state he was reared, educated, and married to Louisiana Rucker. In 1831 they emigrated to Missouri with Mrs. Pearson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rucker, and Mr. Pearson built a small log cabin in the woods of Howard county, furnished it with a rude table and bedstead, made by himself, laid a slab floor, and commenced, in a humble way, to make a home. A carpenter and millwright by trade, Mr. Pearson erected a number of saw and grist mills in his section of the state, including the first mill erected in Howard county.

He and his wife were the parents of eight children, as follows: Sallie Robinson, deceased; Martha Drake; Benjamin, deceased; William B.; James, deceased; Margaret Woods, deceased, formerly of Rockport, Missouri; Laura Webb, deceased, of Texas. The father, who died at the age of seventy-seven years, had a farm of one thousand acres, on which he raised hemp and tobacco with a force of forty slaves. He was a liberal supporter of educational and religious movements, took a keen interest in all that affected his community, and dispensed hospitality at his home in true southern style.

William B. Pearson was reared on the old home farm, and was taught to be honest and faithful to all the duties of life. His early education was secured in the primitive subscription schools of his day, where the "three R's" were laboriously learned at the rude slab benches, the little building being topped by a stick chimney and supplied with a puncheon floor. On completing his studies, Mr. Pearson returned to the home farm, and at the age of twenty-six years was married to Lovina Turner, who proved a faithful and capable help-mate, sharing his early struggles, and assisting him to the success that rewarded his labors. She was a daughter of Ephraim and Sally Turner, both of whom are now deceased, formerly of a prominent Kentucky family. After his marriage, Mr. Pearson resided for seven years on the farm on which H. V. Carson now resides, but then went back to the old Pearson homestead, where he has continued to live ever since. He now has one of the finest rural homes in the county, the residence being surrounded by a well-kept lawn and orderly shade trees, and here may be commanded an excellent view of the surrounding beautiful country. The property consists of 600 acres of well-cultivated land, the Pearson station being located thereon, Mr. Pearson having donated two miles of right-of-way to the M. K. & T. railroad. He has been a successful breeder of Hereford and Short Horn cattle and Berkshire and Poland China hogs, and receives top-notch prices in the markets, being recognized as an excellent judge and capable breeder of stock. Mr. Pearson is a Democrat, but has never cared for public office, although he takes a keen interest in matters that affect the welfare of his community. He has been an active member and faithful supporter of the Christian church, where for a number of years he has served in the capacity of elder. The Pearson home has always been noted for its hospitality, and he maintains the best traditions of the family, the latch-string always being out to his many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have had four children: Anna, who married Claude White; Sallie, the wife of H. V. Carson; Mary, who died at the age of ten years; and Rosa Lee, wife of B. S. Leavenworth.

JOHN A. PEELER. During the past quarter of a century John A. Peeler has been engaged in cattle breeding in Northeastern Missouri, and at this time his property, Cedar Lawn Stock Farm, is noted all over the state for the excellent quality of Angus cattle it boasts. Born and reared on a farm, of an old and honored agricultural family, Mr. Peeler has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and through inheritance, experience and natural inclination has risen to a position among the leaders of his vocation. Mr. Peeler was born September 8, 1860, on a farm in Howard county, Missouri, whence his grandfather came in 1817. His grandfather, Judge David Peeler, was born in North Carolina, and took government land in Missouri, where he spent the latter years of his life, passing away at the advanced age of ninety-four years. He served in various township offices, was judge of the county court for some years, and eventually became the represen

tative of his district in the state legislature. He was an active supporter of the Christian church, with which the family has always been connected. Alfred Peeler, father of John A. Peeler, was married to Sally Williams, of Madison county, Kentucky, daughter of Henry Williams, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: D. R., who is engaged in the banking business; H. W., a dealer in cotton and grain at Lone Wolf, Oklahoma; John A.; Mrs. Martha M. Johnson, of Hillsdale; Mrs. R. L. Ricketts, of Fayette, Missouri; and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Peeler, who is eighty-four years of age, makes her home with her son, John A., her husband having died in 1867, at the age of forty-four years. He was a Democrat in his political views, and was a faithful member of the Christian church, and while active in his support of education, religion and morality was a broad-minded man and had a sincere respect for the opinions of others.

John A. Peeler received his education in the schools of Fayette, Missouri, and his boyhood was spent on the old home place, where he was reared to habits of integrity and sobriety. On November 11, 1890, he was married in Howard county to Miss Margaret Hammond, daughter of John and Letitia (Gray) Hammond, of Ohio, where Mrs. Peeler was born and reared. Mr. Hammond is now deceased, but his widow still survives and makes her home in Fayette. Mr. and Mrs. Peeler have three children: C. H., a capable young farmer and stockman of twenty-one years, who is assisting his father; Miss Eleanor; and Guy, who is fourteen years of age and still attending school.

Mr. Peeler has been engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his career, and is now the owner of 280 acres of some of the best land to be found in Northeastern Missouri. His handsome residence, located on the north side of the property, is surrounded by a beautiful, well-kept lawn of blue grass, with clusters of noble cedar trees, from which the farm derives its name. Undoubtedly this is one of the handsomest homes on the Santa Fe trail, with wide fields of grain, vast expanses of pasture land, and substantial modern buildings, excellent water supply and up-to-date machinery. The comfortable home is furnished in a manner that testifies eloquently to the taste and refinement of its inmates, and here true hospitality is dispensed to the many friends of the family.

During the twenty-five years in which Mr. Peeler has been engaged in raising Polled Angus stock, he has been continuously successful in breeding blue ribbon winners, and his animals at all times are in much demand for breeding purposes and receive top-notch prices in the markets. Mr. Peeler has never cared for public life, preferring to devote his whole time and attention to his farm and his home, although he takes a good citizen's interest in matters which affect his township, and can always be found supporting those movements which make for progress and prosperity. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES A. FARRIS. As a breeder and raiser of fine Shorthorn cattle, Mr. Farris has a reputation far beyond the limits of Howard county. Fairview stock farm in Prairie township is a model place of its kind and its improvements and adaptation to the uses of modern stock raising are the results of an exceptional degree of enterprise on the part of Mr. Farris. He began his career in this county as a farm hand at monthly wages and by thrifty management has become one of the most prosperous citizens of the community.

James A. Farris was born in Wythe county, Virginia, March 21, 1858. He was a son of Henry A. Farris, also a native of Virginia, and

of English ancestry. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Carnaham, was a native of Virginia and of Irish parents,—a daughter of James P. Carnaham, of Ireland. She is living now, at the age of seventy-eight, her home being in Virginia. The father was a mine superintendent and died of pneumonia in 1862. The children were as follows: Sallie Freeman, of Howard county; James A.; Mary, who is deceased.

James A. Farris was reared and educated in his native vicinity and spent two years in the mountains of Kentucky, where he became quite familiar with the people of that vicinity. On coming to Howard county he was employed by Reuben Hume, as a farm hand working by the month for some time. It was in this way that he got his start in life. On March 15, 1882, he married Miss Laura Rick, who was born in Howard county in 1860. She was reared and educated here and is a daughter of John W. Rick, the maiden name of whose wife was Ford. Both her parents are deceased. They were members of the Baptist church.

Some years ago Mr. Farris was able to buy the John Harve Patterson estate, one of the old homesteads of Howard county, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres. He remodeled the house and has one of the finest equipped barns in this vicinity, its ground dimensions being 48x72 feet, and thoroughly supplied with all the facilities for stock keeping and the shelter of grain and machinery. The pride of his farm is his herd of Shorthorn cattle, in acquiring which Mr. Farris spent both money and labor. He desired the best and by securing fine registered animals in the start has graded and increased his herd until it is now considered by competent judges to be one of the best in Northeast Missouri.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Farris, four in number, are John F. and J. G., both of whom are genial young bachelors and farmers of a fine place of two hundred and forty acres in this county, their farm being situated west of their father's. They have good equipment as stockmen and are emulating the successful example of their father. Their daughter is Rosa, who is at home, and Russell, a young man of eighteen is assisting the father in the management of the home estate.

Mr. Farris is politically a Democrat, one of the active workers in the party, and has given liberal support to all community enterprises which have in view a better condition of citizenship and better facilities for local government. He is a member of the Baptist church and has liberally supported the cause of church, school and temperance. The proprietor of Fairview farm is a man of hospitality and pleasing personality and his home has long been known as a center of social activities of the neighborhood.

JOSHUA C. FRANK has been engaged as a lumber dealer in Madison, Missouri, since 1901. He became a Missouri resident in 1878 and for twelve years was a farmer in DeKalb county, Missouri. He gave some time to the lumber business in Glenwood, Iowa, and Union, Nebraska, in later years, after which he located in Madison, and has here resided since that time. He became the owner of the Frank Craver lumber yard and stock, and this stock, together with the one at Holliday, which he purchased in 1903, constitutes his chief business interests.

Mr. Frank was born in Warsaw, Carroll county, Kentucky, on November 14, 1858, and he is the son of James S. Frank and his wife, Eva P. (Craig) Frank. James S. Frank was the son of Johnston Frank, a Virginian, who moved into Kentucky about 1820 and passed his life as a merchant and farming man. He was about eighty years

old when he died in Ghent, Kentucky. He married Linnie Sampson, and they became the parents of the following named children: James S., the father of the subject; Thomas, of Terrell, Texas; Dr. Gip, of Williamstown, Kentucky; Dr. Ben of Paducah, Kentucky; Jennie, the wife of Wirt Haines of Lincoln county, Missouri; Luckett married James Ferguson and died in Kansas City, Kansas; Harriet, the wife of Dr. Scruggs of Clay county, Missouri; and Linnie is the wife of Prof. Frank Bristow, a well known politician and musician of Cincinnati, Ohio.

James S. Frank was engaged in the merchandise business in Warsaw and Ghent, Kentucky, up to 1881, when he migrated to Missouri and located in Maryville, there resuming commercial life, in which he continued until death called him. He passed away in 1907 at the age of seventy-five. He married Eva P. Craig, daughter of Walton Craig, of Ghent, Kentucky, and she bore him six children, as follows: Walton C., now of Maryville, Missouri; John E. of King City, Missouri; Joshua C., of this review; James D. of Maryville, Missouri; Eva, the wife of Frank Ridgeway, of Chanute, Kansas, and Inda, married to Fred Kurts, of Maryville, Missouri. Mrs. Frank died in 1906.

Joshua C. Frank spent his youth in Warsaw, the town of his birth, and in Ghent, Kentucky, where the family moved in his boyhood. He had the advantage of a college education, and was graduated from Ghent College at the age of nineteen, receiving his master's degree at that time. In the following year he came to Missouri, and engaged in farming, as indicated in an opening paragraph. Since then he has devoted himself to the soil and to the lumber business, which latter enterprise has claimed his full attention since 1892. He has enjoyed a very pleasing degree of success in the years of his connection with the lumber business, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of Madison.

Mr. Frank in former years gave some attention to active politics. While a citizen of Nebraska he was a delegate to the state convention of 1896 which sent William Jennings Bryan to the Democratic national convention in Chicago, and thus gave him the opportunity to make the famous "Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold" speech which nominated him as a dark horse candidate for the presidency that year. Mr. Frank was earlier one of the Dekalb county delegates to the Democratic convention of the state which nominated David R. Francis for governor.

On November 18, 1880, Mr. Frank was married in Plattsburg, Missouri, to Miss Susie M. Dykes, daughter of Sidney Dykes, whose father built under contract the first brick building in Kansas City, and who refused fifteen hundred acres of the bluffs there when it was offered him in lieu of the money for the job, which offer he declined. The Dykes were originally from Virginia and came to Missouri when the country about Platte was referred to as the Platte purchase. Mr. and Mrs. Frank have four children: Linnie, who was educated in music in the Chicago Conservatory of Music and is now engaged in teaching in Madison; Alma M., who married Chester Atterbury, also of Madison; Lucien, who married Pauline Ash and is associated with his father in the business; and J. Craig, the youngest of the family and his father's namesake.

JEFFERSON T. NOEL, county assessor of Monroe county and a member of the mercantile firm of Noel & Cunningham, of Madison, Missouri, has been a lifelong resident of this place, near which he was born on the 22d day of June, 1863. He is the son of John T. Noel, a

retired farmer of Madison, who was born in Monroe county, October 7, 1832, and who was himself the son of Moses Noel, who came to Missouri from Madison county, Kentucky, in 1827, settling two and a half miles southwest of Madison, and there spending his remaining years in improving his farm. Moses Noel died in 1883, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and the place he lived upon for so many years is now the property of Mrs. Belle Farrell. Moses Noel was married in Kentucky where he was born, and his wife was one Rosetta Enoch, who survived her husband for several years, being more than ninety years old when she passed away. Their children were John T., the father of the subject of this review; Nancy, who married Thomas Noel and passed her life in Monroe county; Sarah, who became the wife of Buck Noel and died near Madison, Missouri; and Henrietta, who married John Dunway, and is now a resident of Madison.

John T. Noel married Mary Harley, a native of Monroe county, whose people were early settlers of the county. She was the daughter of Mahlon and Mary (Biser) Harley, emigrants to Missouri from Frederick, Maryland. They came to Missouri during the forties. Mrs. Noel passed away during the year 1909 when she was seventy-six years old, her death occurring at Madison, Missouri, and she was the mother of five children, named as follows: Thomas, a resident of Greenville, Mississippi; Lena, the wife of Philip Wolf, of Madison, Missouri; Jefferson T., of this review; Ocie, the wife of W. J. Glascock, of Welch, Oklahoma; and Moses A., of Madison. The father, John T. Noel, received his education in the district schools and took up the vocation of his father, following it all the active years of his life. During the Civil war period he preserved a neutral attitude toward the difficulties of the time, but his natural sympathies leaned toward the South, a fact which came to be known by the Federal authorities and he was imprisoned at Alton for a time. As a citizen he remained out of political or other associations that might tend to draw him into the public eye, preferring a quiet life. He is a Democrat and a member of the Christian church.

Jefferson T. Noel acquired his early education in the public schools, and when fifteen years old he abandoned the farm and its cares to become a merchant's clerk in Paris. He spent sixteen years in the employ of Harley Brothers, when, returning to his old haunts, he again turned his attention to farming, spending a few years in that work. He then formed a connection with the firm of Chowning & Atterbury, a leading mercantile house of Madison, and remained thus occupied until 1905, when he severed his connection with that establishment to assume the duties of the office of assessor of Monroe county, to which office he was elected in 1904, winning the nomination in the face of numerous competitors. He was the successor of William Shearman in the office at that time, and in 1908 he succeeded himself. Mr. Noel joined Ben T. Cunningham to engage in the merchandise business, and the firm of Noel & Cunningham has succeeded the firm of H. Atterbury, and is now the leading dry goods house in the town. Mr. Noel was as successful as a public official as he has ever been in the conduct of his own affairs, and though inexperienced in the matter of public service, being the first of his family to hold a public office, the caliber of his service was evidenced in his reelection to succeed himself after four years in the office.

On October 27, 1904, Mr. Noel married Miss Dora Brown, daughter of Judge Hugh E. Brown, one of the well known merchants of Madison and ex-county judge of Monroe county. The family is of Kentucky origin, but has been established in Missouri for the past generation.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel have no children. Mr. Noel is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a past noble grand of the order, and holds membership in the Christian church, in which he is also a member of the board of deacons.

JAMES R. CHOWNING has been conspicuous in the merchandise business in Madison for a long period of time, and has the distinction of being the oldest established merchant in the city. He came to Missouri from Henry county, Kentucky, with his mother, Mrs. Sarah (Brown-ing) Dunaway, in 1854, and they settled near Madison. Mr. Chowning was born in Henry county, Kentucky, on September 5, 1842, and is the son of James and Sarah Chowning. The father was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1798, and he was the son of John Chowning, the descendant of one of the first families of Virginia, some of whose representatives helped to fight the long and bitter battles of the colonists for Independence. Certain of the posterity of the original Chowning have lost identity with the present stock by changing the name to "Chewning," and, like the Chownings, have become numerous, and have contributed of its branch to communities throughout the United States. John Chowning married Tabitha Reid, who bore him five children. Of that number John, who was one of the directors of the Kentucky Central Railroad, was a resident of Covington, Kentucky. Theophilus served in the Kentucky legislature; William was a soldier in the War of 1812 and took part in the last battle of the war at New Orleans. He died in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Elizabeth married Dudley George and died in Harrison county, Kentucky. Mary married William Hart, and also died in Harrison county. Mrs. Andrew Hamilton died in Texas; Nancy married Matthew Givens and also died in Texas.

James Chowning, the father of James R. of this review, came out to this country several years before the advent of other members of his immediate family, and purchased a large tract of land that was then to be had at a nominal charge, and soon after his return home to his family, died. His widow eventually married a Mr. Dunaway, and came to Missouri with her family, establishing themselves on the place located by her former husband. They built a home upon the place, and there Mrs. Dunaway died in 1879, when she was in the sixty-second year of her life. The children of James and Sarah Chowning were: John, who died in Kentucky in early life; Mary T., who married James L. Harris and died near Madison, Missouri; and James R., of this review. The Dunaway children are: Ollie, who married H. C. Baker and lives in Madison, Missouri; Susan, the wife of R. Y. Todd; and Belle, the wife of J. M. Noel, also of Madison. .

James R. Chowning was educated in the common schools of his community and in Hannibal, Missouri. He was just about ready to launch out on a business career when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted in Colonel Clark's regiment of the Missouri State Guard, called out by Governor Jackson. He participated in the Lexington and Springfield engagements in Missouri while in the service of the state. He later enlisted regularly in the Confederate service and took part in the battle of Pea Ridge as a member of Captain Tull's Battery, C. S. A. At Memphis this battery was consolidated with Bledsoe's Battery in which he remained throughout the remainder of the war. He took part in the battles of Corinth, Jackson, Iuka, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Peachtree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and then went back in a northerly direction with Hood's army to Franklin and Nashville. Escaping capture with the annihilation of the Confed-

erate army at the latter place, his command again engaged at Pulaski, Tennessee, and suffered some of the greatest hardships of the war period before getting to Mobile, where the command surrendered, after defending the stronghold for several days.

Mr. Chowning thus gave four more years of his early manhood to military service, and when he returned home after the war he began preparation for a profession by reading law in Chillicothe, Missouri. Before he completed his studies, however, he decided to enter upon a venture in merchandising, and he began his long career as a merchant in Madison in 1868. He is the senior member of the firm of Chowning Bros. & Co., two of his sons being members of the company. It was not until he had passed the age of sixty-three, that, finding himself in a large measure freed from the many cares of the business, as the result of his son's connection with the concern, he found himself able to realize his early ambition and once more resume the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1905, before Judge Eby at Paris, and since that time he has conducted a law business, in addition to his mercantile interests. His legal activities have to do chiefly with title and land suits, with some probate work, and are pursued rather as an avocation or recreation, than as a desire to earn a competence in the profession. The splendid perseverance and tenacity of purpose which has marked his entire life, is especially evidenced in his ultimate achievement of his early ambition to gain admission to the bar, and in every association of life he has manifested these same qualities of steadfastness and determination in a worthy purpose.

Mr. Chowning has held himself rather aloof from politics in the sense of being a politician, although he has served Madison as its mayor, and occasionally, in past years, he has attended state and district conventions of the Democrats. In addition to his other business interests in Madison, he is vice-president and a stockholder in the Madison Bank, and owns considerable property in and about the city. He is an Odd Fellow, in which order he is past noble grand, and he was president of the county association of Odd Fellows for six years. He is a member of the Christian church, and is prominent in Sunday-school work as a Bible class teacher.

On the 1st day of October, 1874, Mr. Chowning married Miss Lonah Tucker, a daughter of Dr. B. S. Tucker of Monroe county, and settlers in Missouri from Kentucky. Mrs. Chowning was one of the three children of her parents, and she is the only surviving member of the family.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chowning are as follows: Orville, who married Lizzie Gwynn, and is associated with his father in the business; Sadie B., the wife of Edward F. Lanning, of Denver, Colorado; Jay Scott, another of the partners in the Madison store of which his father is the founder; he married Lillian Giddings; and Mary B., the youngest of the family, and also connected with the mercantile establishment of Chowning Bros. & Co.

ALONZO GILBERT DOOLEY, for many years engaged in the merchandise business in Stoutsville, was born near this city on the first day of April in 1859. He early became identified with mercantile interests in the capacity of a clerk in the establishment of the firm of which his father was a member, and eventually purchased the business of his father's partner, one Mr. Nolan, and finally succeeded to the ownership and management of the entire business. Since his retirement from commercial life he has devoted himself to farm life, and is finding much quiet enjoyment in the peaceful life he pursues thus. Mr. Dooley is

the son of the late Judge Henry Dooley and his wife, Nancy Nolen, concerning whom further reference will be made at a later point in this review.

Judge Henry Dooley was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on January 20, 1831, and came with his parents to Monroe county, Missouri, when he was a child of two years. He was the youngest of the children of Gideon and Polly (McDaniel) Dooley, and others of their children to reach years of maturity besides Judge Dooley were Jacob, who passed away in Adams county, Illinois; Hiram, who died near Hannibal, Missouri; William, who died in Richland county, Wisconsin; and Elizabeth, who married Eli Heckard. The death of his father when Henry Dooley was a mere child laid upon him responsibilities which fortunately did not fall to the lot of the average youth. Early education he had none, and it was not until after he had married that he learned to read and write, his faithful wife teaching him the rudiments of English and orthography, and giving him a start which made further advance by his own initiative possible to the ambitious young man. He was a young man vigorous of body as well as of mind, and in the years when he was utterly without knowledge of books, he applied himself with energy to such manual labor as came within his grasp, farm work constituting his chief occupation, and he was soon able to purchase a small farm which in later years became the center of a splendid estate which he accumulated. He combined stock and farming interests, developing into a feeder and trader of no little prominence, and in 1854 he further extended his operations in a business way by opening a store at Eliotsville. This enterprise proved a successful one, and tended to increase his general prosperity. He was later engaged in business at Swinkey and Stoutsville, and he was a prime factor in the development and growth of the last named place. During his long and worthy career he extended credit to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and as much as seventy-five thousand dollars in outlawed notes and accounts were charged to profit and loss, with no attempt to collect them. As another example of his exceeding leniency towards those less fortunate than himself, the above statement is made at this juncture. He had faith in the town of Stoutsville and when the place was destroyed by fire, he rebuilt with stone in every instance, but two other similar structures in the town being in evidence, outside of his personal estate. In 1883 he built a brick hotel in Paris, and for several years was an important factor in the affairs of the county seat. He became county judge in 1874, and served in that office for a period of twelve consecutive years. When his friends and neighbors throughout the county presented his candidacy for county judge, the honor came to him readily and without undue opposition, and it is everywhere conceded that he was one of the ablest judges who ever presided upon the county bench. He administered public affairs with the same care and efficiency that he gave to his private business, and won and retained a reputation for official sagacity and integrity that held him in the office for the period named above. He took an active part in Democratic politics and went with the delegation from Monroe county to state, district and congressional conventions as one of their number. During the twelve years of his judgeship he represented the district of the county, with the exception of two terms when he was presiding judge. In his first contest for election he assured the people that if elected he would pay off the \$200,000 bonded indebtedness of the railroad and burn the bonds in four years, or let them know why it was not done. He was taken at his word, and Judge

Dooley rewarded their confidence by bringing about the payment of the debt and burning the bonds.

Judge Dooley married Nancy Nolen, the daughter of John Nolen and his wife, Polly (Miller) Nolen. She was one of the nine children of her parents. The children of Judge and Mrs. Dooley were John W., deceased; Alonzo G., of this review; James H. of Stoutsville, Missouri; Lulu M., who married Dr. B. H. Goodier, of Stoutsville; Annie L., who became the wife of George A. Arnold; Eva L., the widow of Perry Delaney, now living in Colorado Springs; Charles E. of Stoutsville, and Samuel T., a merchant in the same town. Judge Dooley was not a communicant of any church, but he lived and died by the golden rule of conduct. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred on May 18, 1905, and his wife died on the 24th day of July, 1888.

Alonzo Gilbert Dooley was prepared in the country schools about Stoutsville, Missouri, for the useful career which has been his since early manhood. Upon leaving school he entered the store of his father as a clerk, later becoming the partner of his father in the stead of Mr. Nolen, who retired, and eventually becoming owner and proprietor of the establishment. For twenty years he was practically identified with the mercantile business, and in 1901 he retired from that phase of his business life and turned his attention to agricultural matters. He today occupies the premises which he roamed over as a boy at home, and which his father once, in his less prosperous days, claimed that "if he owned it he would be satisfied." It is worthy of note, however, that the same small property, once acquired, formed but a small portion of the splendid estate which was his at the time of his passing. And it may also be mentioned that Judge Dooley cut the wood for twenty-five cents per cord that burned the brick for this house.

The Bank of Stoutsville, which was promoted largely by Judge Dooley, is one of the strong financial institutions of the city and county, and of that concern Alonzo G. Dooley is a member of the board of directors. He is also one of the road commissioners of his district which is working toward a system of gravel roads and a permanent highway, and his interest in every activity projected for the ultimate good of the community is of a high order, demonstrating to the fullest his splendid citizenship.

In January, 1895, Mr. Dooley married Miss Ruth Poage, a daughter of William H. Poage, of Monroe county. The issue of this union are Uel G., Opal, Charles Elmo, Forest, Henry, Creigh, William, Everett and "A. G." Mrs. Dooley's family is one of especial interest, and the following brief facts are here offered in that connection. Her father, William H. Poage, was a son of Major James Poage of the Virginia militia. Major Poage came to Kentucky about 1805, settling in Greene county, and some years later he came to Missouri, locating some four miles east of Paris, where he died in 1850. His son, William H., was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, on the 15th of August, 1815, and was educated in the country schools. He was one of those who visited California in "forty-nine," although he made but a comparatively brief stay in that country. In February, 1843, he married Elizabeth A. Pollard, a daughter of B. C. Pollard of Florida, Missouri, but a native of Kentucky. His children were James A.; Samuel B.; Charles W.; Sarah C., who married Albert Henderson; Mary J., the wife of Judge B. F. Vaughn; Amanda C., who married Mr. Yowell, of Perry, Missouri, and Ruth E., the wife of Mr. Dooley of this review. The Poage family are Presbyterians in their religious faith, and the Dooleys also are attendants of that church, although, like his

father, Judge Dooley, "Bud" Dooley, as he is familiarly called, practices Christian virtues without the preliminary of adding his name to a church roll.

Mr. Dooley's chief diversion is the chase. The bay of the fox hound has an irresistible fascination for him and he has come to be a scientific hunter of the fox, known as such wherever he goes. Beyond that he has no hobbies, and is not a member of any fraternal societies or clubs, preferring a simple and quiet life in his own home and in the care of his estate.

JOSEPH EDWARD SMELSER is manager of the mercantile establishment of C. R. Noel & Company, of Stoutsville, Missouri, and has been a resident of Monroe county since 1871. He was born near New London, Ralls county, on December 26, 1861, and is the son of Joseph Smelser, who was born in the same county on February 20, 1829.

Joseph Smelser was a farmer for the greater part of his life. He was a Confederate soldier for a time and was a resident of Audrain county from early manhood until 1868, when he settled two and a half miles southeast of Stoutsville, in the vicinity of which place he passed away on the 22d day of March, 1907. He was the son of George Smelser, who was born in Germany and came to Missouri as a pioneer of Ralls county. Among his children were Joseph, John, Mary, Adeline, and Maggie. Adeline married John N. Caldwell and lives in Bowling Green, Missouri, as does also the daughter Maggie, who married William Givens.

Joseph Smelser married Emily Tipton, daughter of William Tipton and the sister of Joseph Burwell Tipton, who is mentioned at greater length in this work on other pages. Mrs. Smelser died on May 22, 1908, the mother of ten children, brief mention of whom is here made as follows: Eliza married Robert Hurd and died in Monroe county; Annie; Laura married James Utterback and lives near Stoutsville, Missouri; Joseph E., the subject of this review; John H., of Jasper county, Missouri; Elexis T., of Perry, Missouri; Jabez, a farmer near Stoutsville; Olivia, the wife of James Wray, of Centralia, Missouri; Bertie married Arthur Yelton, and lives in Jasper county, Missouri; and James T., living in Canada.

The family of Joseph Smelser received a common school education and Joseph, Jr., of this review, fared likewise. He left the farm at the age of seventeen and for a time worked at various tasks, chiefly those calling for manual labor. He finally entered the station at Stoutsville and learned telegraphy with the M. K. & T. Railroad Company's agent at that point. When capable of discharging the duties of a position as operator, he received an appointment to the station at Beaman, Missouri, next to Rensselaer, Missouri, and then back to Stoutsville, where he had first mastered the key. During the years he remained with the company, he was frequently assigned to duty as a relief agent, and he continued in the service until August, 1910.

Following the close of his railroad career, Mr. Smelser farmed for a short time, then came to Stoutsville as the employee of Rogers & Thompson, the leading mercantile house in the town. He managed the store for them until the sale of the business to C. R. Noel, and he then continued with the new firm of C. R. Noel & Company as manager. His continued identity with the town for so long a period has won his interest in everything that takes place, or concerns the welfare of the town, and he is a sturdy advocate of every good measure that is set in motion in the community. He has a financial interest in one of the strong banks of Monroe county, the Old Stoutsville Bank, and is otherwise identified with the business interests of the district.

On November 1, 1883, Mr. Smelser was married to Miss Ella M. Baker, a daughter of Thomas Baker, a representative of one of the old families of Monroe county. Mr. Baker married Mary Shropshire and their children were five in number, those besides Mrs. Smelser being: Jerry T., now deceased; James H.; Joseph H.; Susan, the wife of Elmer F. Riley.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smelser: Lucy, the wife of Guy Dooley, of Stoutsville; Joseph Albert married Jessie Lawson and lives in Stoutsville; Lloyd Elmer; Glenn G.; Neva E.; Elliott and Elsie B.

Mr. Smelser is merely a business man, quiet in his life and not affiliated with any fraternal societies or other organizations of a like nature. He is a student and observer of political conditions and participates in politics only as a voter.

CURTIS HILL is prominently known to the people of this section of the state as one of the successful and capable civil engineers of the district. He is a native son of the state, born near Independence, Missouri, on September 4, 1870, and his parents were William Moberly Hill and Ann Elizabeth (Gossett) Hill. The family is one of the oldest in America today, and the first of the name came to the United States with an English land grant. The name of that ancestor is unknown, but one of his descendants, Jacob Hill, was born in West Virginia, and passed the closing days of his life in Newark, Ohio. Jacob Hill was the father of four children, namely: Adam, Elisha, Catherine and Rachel. Of these four children Adam was born on the Upper Potomac river, South Branch, West Virginia, on the twenty-ninth of August, 1799. He came to Newark, Ohio, with his parents when he was two years old, and when he was sixteen years of age he went to Kentucky and then to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1832, where he died near Independence on February 24, 1886. His wife was Ann Woods Moberly, who was born in or near Richmond, Kentucky, on August 26, 1809, and died near Independence, Missouri, on July 12, 1851.

To Adam and Ann Woods (Moberly) Hill were born five children: Mary Catherine, Benjamin, William Moberly, Jane and Curtis. William Moberly Hill was born near Independence, Missouri, on July 6, 1836, and finished his days in Independence on the 27th day of November, 1912. He received his education chiefly at William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri, and the state university at Columbia, Missouri. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, and a life long Democrat. He gave his principal activities to the farming industry after the close of the war, and in late years lived retired. In his younger days he married Ann Elizabeth Gossett, who was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on November 10, 1850, and who died in the vicinity of Independence, Missouri, on the fourth day of November, 1880. She was a daughter of Jacob Gossett and his wife Joan Francis (Ratliff) Gossett, both being natives of the state of Kentucky. Jacob Gossett was a Baptist preacher and son of Matthias Gossett and his wife Rebecca (Judy) Gossett. Joan Francis Ratliff was the daughter of Caleb Ratliff and his wife Nancy (Stone) Ratliff. The children of Jacob Gossett and Joan Francis (Ratliff) Gossett were Sanford Caleb, Matthias, Ann Elizabeth, Martin, Mollie, Alfred N., Emma, Edward and Claude S. To the marriage of William Moberly and Ann Elizabeth Gossett Hill were born seven children, named as follows: Curtis, Jo Lisle, Jacob Gossett, Fannie Brooks, Adam, William Hickman and Sanford.

The early educational training of Curtis Hill was received in the

district schools of the Rock Creek community in Jackson county, Missouri. He later attended Woodland College at Independence, Missouri, and still later was a student in the University of Missouri at Columbia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896, and he was also a graduate of the class of 1897 in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. In these two latter universities, Mr. Hill pursued courses in civil engineering, and since he emerged from college has been more active in the application of his profession. He has served variously as land surveyor, railroad surveyor and construction engineer. He has built bridges, conducted the installation of sewers and for six years has been engaged in highway engineering. At one time Mr. Hill was engineer of sewers at St. Louis, Missouri, and at another time was incumbent of the office of state highway engineer of the state of Missouri.

Mr. Hill is a Democrat, though not an office holder or seeker, and active only in accordance with the demands of good citizenship. For three years he served in the Third Infantry of the Missouri National Guards, and during his university career he was one year lieutenant and one year captain of the Cadet Battalion in the University of Missouri. He is a member of a number of college fraternities, among which are the Beta Theta Pi and the Theta Nu Epsilon. In later years he has become a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

On the twenty-first day of August, 1899, Mr. Hill was married at Missoula, Montana, to Miss Flora Edith Lewis, a daughter of Thomas Lindsey Lewis and his wife Martha (Surface) Lewis, both of Gallatin, Missouri. She was born at Rushville, Missouri, on October 6, 1874, and educated at Colfax College in Colfax, Washington, and at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, and graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1896. Thomas Lindsey Lewis, her father, was born in Platte county, Missouri, in 1840 and is a direct descendant of Henry Lewis, an American Revolutionary soldier, and he died in Missoula, Montana, on February 28, 1911. He was educated at William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri, and ordained to the Baptist ministry. In 1886 he went to the great Northwest as a home missionary and after that lived at different times in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. He served through the Civil war as a Confederate soldier under General Sterling Price. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the parents of three children, Elizabeth, born June 12, 1900, Catherine, born January 18, 1903, and William Moberly, born November 21, 1905, all in St. Louis, Missouri.

BENJAMIN F. ELSEA. Prominent among the foremost agriculturists of Randolph county, Missouri, is Benjamin F. Elsea, whose fine farm of two hundred and twenty acres, with its improvements and appointments, forms one of the most attractive rural homes of this locality. Mr. Elsea is also a scion of one of Missouri's oldest families, one that was established in this state as early as 1820 and whose name has now remained locally significant of worth and attainment for nearly a century.

Born in Shelby county, Missouri, October 30, 1852, he is a son of Benjamin F. Elsea, a Virginian by birth who came to Missouri in 1820 and located near Hannibal, Missouri, where he resided a short time, then moved to Shelby county, where he followed farming and stock-raising until his removal to Randolph county in 1865. Here he resided until 1890, when he moved to Kirksville, where he remained

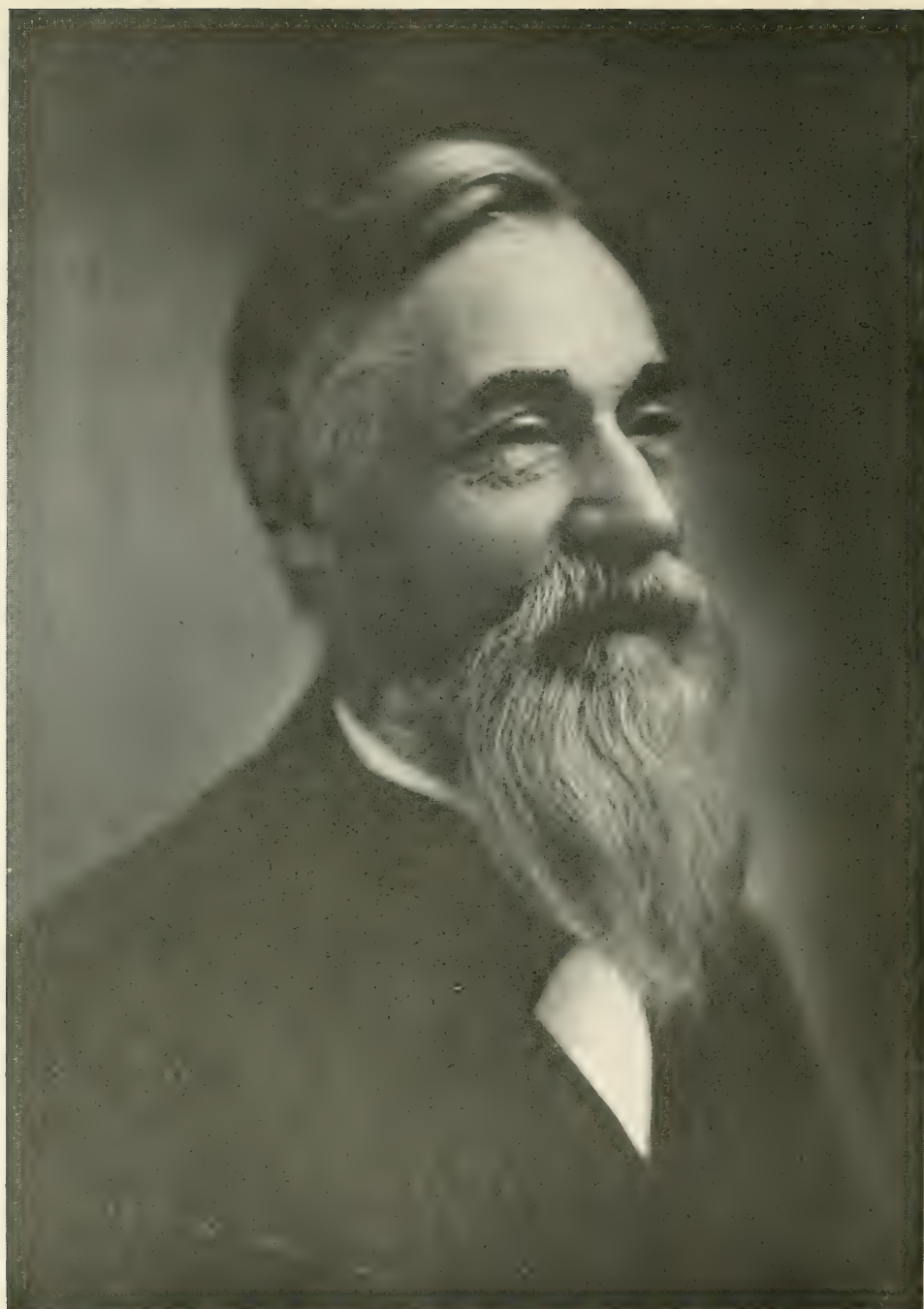
until his death in September, 1895. The senior Mr. Elsea was twice married. His first wife was Mary J. Grafford, who was a native of Kentucky and who bore him seven children, the eldest two of whom died in infancy. The others in order of birth were James W., of Jacksonville, Mo.; Benjamin F., the subject of this review; F. G. Elsea, Moberly, Missouri; John C., now a resident of California; and Laura B., deceased. His second marriage was to Telitha Taylor and eight children were the issue of that union, seven of whom are living at this date (1912), namely: Lydia, the wife of Leonard P. Hatler, of Harvey, Montana; David J., a resident of Blandinville, Illinois; Leona Florence, the wife of Warren L. Holbrook, of Paonia, Colorado; Lucy, who is now Mrs. Frank Henderson, of Stronghurst, Illinois; Homer, a resident of Carthage, Illinois; Catherine, wife of Jesse Barker, of La Harpe, Illinois; and Lottie, who married Irven Stephenson.

Benjamin F. Elsea remained at the parental home until he had attained his majority and then took up farming and stock-raising independently. In 1879 he bought 47 acres and this tract formed a nucleus to which he has added by subsequent purchases until his holdings now comprise 220 acres, on which he has placed fine improvements and where he carries on general farming and stockraising. In politics he has always given staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious views are indicated by his membership in the Christian denomination.

Mr. Elsea has been thrice married, his first wife having been a Miss Dora Hogue. His second marriage united him to Miss Laura Holbrook, who bore him six children: Wilbur L., deceased; Cora, the wife of Thomas Skinner, of Randolph county, Missouri; Hugh, a resident of Moberly, Missouri; Ollie, who is at the parental home; Albert F., now a student in the Missouri State Normal at Kirksville; and Orla B., also at home. Mr. Elsea took as his third companion Elizabeth Patterson, whom he wedded September 3, 1902. The father of Mrs. Elsea was John Russell Patterson, a native of Kentucky and a civil engineer by profession who came to Missouri in 1850 and located near Springfield. He had also served as a missionary to the Indians and died June 10, 1894. Mary E. Hendricks, the mother of Mrs. Elsea, was a Virginian by birth and passed to the life beyond on April 22, 1884. These parents were married November 19, 1865, and to their union were born seven children: James, Jesse and Fanny, deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of our subject; Alfred N., John R. and Louis, all deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Elsea have one daughter, Rachel Catherine, born October 20, 1908.

ZACH CREWS. Nearly sixty years of residence in Howard county have given Mr. Zach Crews rank as one of the oldest living citizens of his vicinity. In Moniteau township he has long enjoyed prestige as an able farmer and a man of influence in community affairs.

Born in Madison county, Kentucky, March 16, 1841, Mr. Crews represents an old and prominent family. His great-grandfather, David Crews, was born in England, whence he came to America in time to participate in the Revolution on the American side. During that pioneer era of the nation's history he moved to the Kentucky region, where he had to build a blockhouse to protect his family from the Indians. His son David, Jr., married Sallie Tribble, whose father was a noted Baptist preacher who brought the gospel to the frontier settlements of Kentucky. Milton Crews, the father of Mr. Zach Crews, was a native of Madison county, and married Rhoda Fox, who was born in the same locality. They came to Missouri in 1842, but the



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father died some years later, and the widowed mother with her children then returned to Kentucky, where she remained until 1854, when the family again became domiciled in Howard county, which has been the home of Zach Crews from that year to the present time. The children in the family were named as follows: Samuel, deceased; Isham; Richard; Mary J., deceased; Sallie A.; Zach; Milton and W. P. The mother attained the age of eighty, having fulfilled a long and useful life and reared her children to useful and honorable manhood and womanhood.

Zach Crews spent his early life partly in Kentucky and partly in Missouri. He obtained a fair amount of schooling, but best of all early learned how to work and to live honorably with all men. During his early career he had some mercantile experience, but most of his life has been spent as a farmer, and in that line has been his best success.

When he was twenty-two he married Miss Matilda Means, daughter of James Means, one of the well known citizens of Howard county in the last generation. The three children born to their marriage are as follows: Anna, the wife of W. S. White, of Howard county; William, born in 1868 and died in 1904, in the midst of a promising career; and Zach, Jr., who resides on the old homestead and is an expert farmer and stockman.

Mr. Crews has a fine estate of three hundred and thirty-two acres, representing the careful management and patient accumulations of his many years' residence in Moniteau township. The blue-grass pastures, the grain fields and the herds of fine stock all indicate first-class business methods, and as a profitable homestead this place has few superiors in the county. Mr. Crews is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Christian church, having served as treasurer of his home church for fourteen years.

DR. THOMAS PROCTOR, president of the Monroe City Bank, is well known throughout this section, not only as an able business man, but as a public spirited citizen. As a native of the state of Missouri, he has always had a keen interest in her prosperity and in the prosperity of the section wherein he makes his home, and his efforts towards giving Monroe City a substantial and safe financial institution have met with gratifying success.

Dr. Proctor is descended from a family of English origin, its foundation in this country having come from three brothers, Leonard, Thomas and Francis, who settled in the colony of Massachusetts in 1643. Later some of their descendants drifted down to Virginia, and from this branch came Captain Leonard Proctor, of Revolutionary fame, who passed his life in the Old Dominion. Another member of the family located in Kentucky, and from this branch the Proctors of Missouri are descended. The grandfather of Dr. Thomas Proctor, George W. Proctor, who died in Jessamine county, Kentucky, about 1820, leaving four sons: Columbus; Washington, a banker and farmer, who had large interests near Winchester and Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and died there leaving a large estate; Montgomery lived part of his life in Marion county, Missouri, as a farmer and part in Knox county, in the same state; Uriah moved from Kentucky to southwest Missouri where he lived until he was well along in life, going thence to Oklahoma, where he died, at his home near Humansville.

Columbus Proctor was born in Kentucky, near Nicholasville, in February, 1810, and came to Marion county, Missouri, in 1833. He established himself in what was practically the wilderness and as time went on accumulated a large estate, his slave quarters forming a small

sized village and his land comprising fifteen hundred acres. He was accounted one of the most prosperous and influential men in the county, but like many other prosperous men before the Civil war, the proclamation of President Lincoln's that freed the slaves, almost ruined him financially. His sympathies were naturally all with the South but he did not live to see the result of the war, for his death occurred in 1865. He was a Whig in his political views until that party was absorbed by the Republican, and then he became a Democrat. In his religious views he was a Baptist.

Mr. Proctor was married to Eleanor Wood, a daughter of Hazard Wood. The latter was born in Tennessee, spent a number of years in Kentucky and finally removed to Missouri. Eleanor was one of ten children and she survived her husband several years, dying in 1876. Their children were James, who spent his life in Monroe City, a successful farmer and financier and at his death accounted one of the wealthy men of the county; Thomas; David M., of Monroe City, and Martha, who died in Monroe City, as the wife of James S. Scott.

Dr. Thomas Proctor was born near Philadelphia, Marion county, Missouri, on the 26th of May, 1839. His childhood and youth were passed in the county of his birth, and after receiving his elementary education he attended St. Paul's College at Palmyra, Missouri, for a time. Upon completing his course there he taught a country school for one term, and then began his preparation for a medical career. He studied under the direction of Dr. Tipton, of Philadelphia, Missouri, but before his studies were completed the Civil war broke out and he soon enlisted in the Missouri State Guard, his regiment being under the command of Colonel Green. General Price being in command of the army of which it was a part. The regiment marched through several counties of Northeast Missouri, gathering recruits and creating a strong Confederate sentiment wherever it was possible. Where there were any Union troops they harassed and annoyed them though their force was not strong enough to risk a real battle. Finally the command moved against Lexington, which it captured and then moved southward toward the Arkansas line. Before a Confederate stronghold was reached and in a country rather closely watched by the Federals, a number of the men were reported on the sick list and unable to travel. There was nothing to do but leave them behind, for no provision had been made for the care of the sick, and among those left was Thomas Proctor. He remained at a private house near Greenfield, Dade county, until he was sufficiently recovered to travel. By this time the force to which he had belonged was many miles away, and a Federal force was between. There was also a strong detachment of the Union army north of him, and to make his way back home seemed practically impossible. He therefore determined to pass through the lines as a civilian and to observe neutrality during the remainder of the war. He accomplished this successfully and arrived home in the spring of 1862 his career as a soldier thus becoming a closed book in his life.

Dr. Proctor now turned again to the study of medicine entering the University of Iowa, which was at that time located in Keokuk, and from this institution he received his degree of M. D. in March, 1864. He established himself in Monroe City in the following April and for the next fifteen years was a well known figure in medical circles in this section of the country. He practiced not only in Monroe City but also at Wither's Mill in Marion county.

It was in 1881 that Dr. Proctor gave up his medical practice and entered the business world. He purchased an interest in the Monroe City Bank, which had been founded by J. B. Randol and entered the institu-

tion as a cashier. In 1897 he succeeded Mr. Randol as president of the bank and has ever since filled this executive office. The cashiership was filled by various men but in time his son was old enough and proved to have the ability to hold the position and so he was elected cashier, and today the officers are, Thomas Proctor, president; A. Jaeger, vice-president, and M. B. Proctor, cashier.

Dr. Proctor is a Democrat, but stands for the conservative policies of the party, not being a believer in the radical policies advocated by Mr. Bryan. He believes in a sane administrative policy, void of experiments which are revolutionary in tendency. He has never cared to take an active part in politics, his sole office being as a member of the school board of Monroe City. He is an active member of the Baptist church, and has represented the church at various meetings of the different church associations. He was also a member of the building committee that saw to the erection of the new house of worship, that was built in Monroe City, in 1899.

Dr. Proctor married in April, 1865, in Marion county, Miss Luta Bailey, a daughter of Dr. E. Bailey, who was a settler from Mason county, Kentucky. Her mother was Elizabeth Pepper, and Mrs. Proctor was the eldest of four daughters; Anna, who became Mrs. M. C. Brown and died in Monroe City; Lillie, who passed away as the wife of Dr. W. B. A. McNutt, of the same city; Ida M., who is the wife of John C. Gage, of the law firm of Gage, Ladd & Small, of Kansas City, Missouri.

The doctor and his wife are the parents of four sons: M. Bailey, who is cashier of the Monroe City Bank, graduated from the law department of the University of Missouri, and practiced law in El Paso, Texas, for a time. He married Miss Owen, of Columbus, Mississippi. Frank D. is a retired farmer, of Monroe City, who married on November 16, 1892, Miss Antoinette Morris, a daughter of James and Emma (Peak) Morris. Dr. Thomas C., a resident of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, married to Miss Georgia Noel, of Paris, Missouri; and J. V., a member of the lumber firm of Conway & Proctor of Monroe City, married to Miss Lillian Ely, of Monroe City, Missouri.

Dr. Proctor was one of the chief organizers of the Monroe Cattle Company of Texas, a corporation capitalized for three quarters of a million dollars, and was made secretary of the company. It operated in Texas for many years, but has since been closed out. He organized the first electric light power plant and telephone system of Monroe City, and was the first president and one of the organizers of what is now the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, now the largest institution of the kind in the state. The name of Dr. Proctor is well known even to strangers in Monroe City, for he is the owner of a most attractive and artistic home that is one of the spots always pointed to with pride by the citizens of Monroe City. He designed this house which is a composite of bungalow and cottage, its exterior giving the effect of the typical California bungalow. Its great columns of ragged boulders from the glacier waste of Wisconsin, its sharp gabled roof, its heavy, massive timber work, all give an impression of stability and strength that is absent from so many modern dwelling houses. The interior is in as good taste as the outside. All the woodwork is oak, in mission finish, and closets and cupboards are built in, there is much panel work and the raised dining room floor, and the graceful stairway with its broad landing, makes the interior charming. All the clothes and linen closets are of cedar with heavy brass hinges and mountings, and the great chimney piece is of the Wisconsin boulders also. Every ingenious device that has been thought of that can add to the convenience and comfort of a home has

been put into use. The ice goes into the refrigerator from the exterior of the house, and the fuel also is put into the wood box from the outside. The cold storage room, the kitchen and bath rooms are beautifully finished in white with the most modern and sanitary fittings. Such a home would add to the attractiveness of any place and the doctor should be indeed proud of his effort in this line.

JASPER HENDERSON is the leading poultry dealer of Monroe county and is a conspicuous factor among the men of northeast Missouri who are interested in that business. He has been a resident of Monroe county all his life and has lived in Monroe county since he became established in the poultry business in 1898.

Born in the country near the town of Stoutsville, on August 14, 1854, Jasper Henderson is the son of William J. and Clarissa (Yowell) Henderson. The father was born near Culpeper Court House, Virginia, on July 12, 1811, and was the son of a slave holding planter of that state. William J. was educated in what was known as the "field schools" of his locality, and was one of the three children of his parents. On November 21, 1833, William J. Henderson married Clarissa Yowell, a daughter of one John Yowell, a native Missourian. She died in 1888, and was the mother of 12 children, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, who married Samuel Sherer and died in Monroe county; James W., who died in 1910, unmarried; Albert, who passed his life in Monroe county, and left a family at his death; John M., who also left a family; Virginia, who became the wife of Edward Spalding, and died in Monroe City; Sallie F., the wife of Reuben Tillett, died in Monroe City without issue; Clay, now deceased; Mildred, the wife of J. L. Pollard; Adolphus, who died unmarried; Addie, the wife of J. B. Tipton when she died; Jasper, of this review; and Dennis F., of Monroe county. The father came to Monroe county in 1836 and located on land he entered from the government near Stoutsville. He devoted himself to farm life, stock raising playing an important part in his activities, and spent his remaining years on his well kept farm at that place. He had two brothers—Gabriel and John; the former spent his life in Tennessee, while the latter lived in Virginia and Mississippi; and one sister, who passed her life in the community where she was born. He died near Stousville, in 1886.

Jasper Henderson acquired such education as the public schools of his native community and the municipality of Stoutsville afforded in his boyhood. He continued to be connected with farm life at home until 1892, when he entered the grocery business in Paris, Missouri, continuing there for six years. While thus engaged, he familiarized himself with the poultry business, merely as a side line to his other interests, and thus discovered the splendid opening the district offered for an exclusive poultry business. He also discovered a latent ability and liking for the work, and he soon established himself in Monroe City, where he has gradually developed one of the largest plants of the kind in this section of the state. The success of the industry has been measured and manifested by his expansion from time to time, and the fine brick building with its auxiliary sheds for the accommodation of his traffic. His central plant here is reinforced by plants at Stoutsville and La Clede, also Hunnewell, Missouri, and the immensity of his industry may be more fully comprehended when it is known that one hundred cars of live-poultry are shipped by the firm annually, totaling some 415,000 birds, and that about ten thousand dressed chickens and turkeys are added to the output of live stuff. His place is converted into a slaughter house for the certain grades of stuff during

the winter months, and the labor market resulting from the operations of this plant is no small item to Monroe City.

Mr. Henderson has associated with him his two sons, who began their business careers in this business. He is a member of the National Poultrymen's Association, and the presence in Monroe county of so formidable an enterprise as his gives an inspiration to the poultry business which brings much extra money into the hands of the country people.

As a citizen of Monroe City, Jasper Henderson has responded willingly to public and other demands for his service, and gave four years to municipal work as a member of the city council. He holds sane and conservative ideas as to the principles of municipal government, and is a Democrat, like his father and his grandfather. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Christian church.

On January 29, 1879, Mr. Henderson married Miss Annie Morehead, a daughter of Gilmore Morehead. She was one of the six children of her parents, the others being: Mary, the wife of William Carter; Mattie, who married Crit. Berry; Will, a Confederate soldier, who died soon after his release from the military prison at Alton, Illinois; Sallie, who married Thomas Mallory; and Gilly, the wife of Frank Price.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are four in number, concerning whom the following brief data are here offered: L. Claude, was born near Stoutsville in 1880. He received a high school education, and may be said to have grown up in the poultry business. He is conversant with every detail of the business, and in 1908 became associated with his father in the business under the firm name of J. Henderson & Son, and he operates one of the houses of the firm at Iowa Falls, Iowa. Mr. Henderson was married on October 4, 1908, at Monroe City, to Miss Elizabeth Arnold, only daughter of the late William B. Arnold, a member of a prominent pioneer family of this section of the state. The mother of Mrs. Henderson was Maggie (McClintic) Arnold, a sister of the late Senator McClintic, and Mrs. Henderson was the only child of her parents. Mary Catherine Henderson, the second born child of Jasper Henderson, married Cecil P. Forsythe, and makes her home in Oklahoma City; Jessie Mildred is the wife of Roy B. Merriweather, a lawyer of Monroe City; and J. Ray is the youngest of the family. He was born on July 8, 1892, passed through the schools of Monroe City, and has entered the business with his father, handling the office work of the firm in Monroe City. He married Martha Walker Hunter, daughter of ex-Senator Hunter of Benton, Scott county, Missouri.

WILLIAM RICHARD PINCKARD JACKSON. For many years William Richard P. Jackson, of Monroe City, Missouri, has been a resident and prominent business man of his city. Beginning like most young men in a modest way, he has risen to his present position of cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Monroe City by sheer ability and a clear head for business. He has earned an enviable reputation among his neighbors for honest and upright dealings, and as a financier he has won the respect of all his associates.

William Richard Pinckard Jackson was born on the dividing line between Monroe and Marion counties, on the 2nd of December, 1850. His grandfather came down the Ohio river from Pittsburg and thence up the Mississippi to Hannibal, settling near Palmyra, Missouri, in 1831. He had come to this far western state from Delaware, and in later years moved from Palmyra to Shelby county, Missouri, where he

died near Oakdale. He gave his whole life to the pursuit of agriculture, and he and his wife were the parents of four children: William P., who followed his father's vocation and died near Palmyra where his father had first settled, leaving a large family; James W.; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Franklin and died in Shelby county, Missouri, and Julius A., who passed away at Kirksville, Missouri.

James W. Jackson was born near Dover, Delaware, November 24, 1824, and was therefore only a small boy when his parents removed to Missouri. He was educated in the primitive schools of the frontier in Marion and Shelby counties, and upon reaching maturity, took up the only career that was open to a lad situated in his position, that of a farmer. He followed this calling until his death, which occurred on the 28th of February, 1881, at his home near Sharpsburg, Marion county. During the Civil war, although he sympathized with the cause of the Confederacy, he remained neutral, not choosing to participate in the struggle. From the date of the founding of the Democratic party, his people had stood firmly by its standard, and he also was a staunch member of this party. He served as "Squire," and was a member of the Methodist church. James W. Jackson married Sarah E. Sharp, a daughter of Reverend Richard Sharp, one of the pioneer preachers of this section who came here from Kentucky. Mrs. Jackson was born in Kentucky in 1829 and died in December, 1910, at the age of eighty-one. Their children were William Richard Pinckard; James B., a business man of Perry, Missouri; Emma, who is the wife of Frank Dimmitt, a banker of Shelbyville, Missouri; Edwin A., a farmer on the old Jackson homestead near Monroe City; Thomas C., also a farmer living in this state; Christian S., one of the successful farmers and stock men of Perry, Missouri.

William R. P. Jackson was given a liberal education, passing his last year as a student in the Palmyra Seminary. He entered the world of business in the fall of 1872 as a merchant in Monroe City. Three years later he organized the Monroe City Bank, becoming cashier and holding the position until 1881. He retired from this post in 1881 to take up again the mercantile business. He remained thus engaged until 1887, when he aided in the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and was elected its cashier. He has served through the incumbencies of the five presidents of the bank, namely: Judge Charles P. McCarty, George W. Smith, Judge Samuel North, William R. Yates, and Fielding H. Hagan, and has given more than a quarter of a century to the service of this institution.

Mr. Jackson has always been an active member of the Methodist church, both as a layman and as an officer of the congregation. He served many years as a member of the board of stewards, and is one of the trustees of the church. He has often been as a delegate to the annual conventions, and for the past twenty-nine years has filled the position of superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Monroe lodge, No. 64. He is past master of the lodge and has represented it in sessions of the Grand Lodge.

On the first of February, 1876, Mr. Jackson married in Monroe county Miss Sallie V. Holmes, a daughter of Henry J. Holmes, who was a native of Virginia and had settled in Missouri in the early days. Her mother was Belle Allison, and the children of her parents were three in number. Mrs. Jackson was the eldest, then Amasa W., and the youngest is Harry B. Holmes, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson became the parents of the following children: Nellie B., the wife of J. Gardner Wade, of Monroe City; Harry W., a farmer of

Marion and Monroe counties, who married Miss Maud McClintic; Edith F. is Mrs. Harvey E. Gray, of Ralls county, Missouri; Homer L. is the cashier of the State Bank at Newburg, Missouri, and is married to Miss Gay Settle; Emma L. is the wife of Edwin G. Walker, a farmer of Marion county, Missouri; Carroll S. married Miss Marguerite McClintic and is a farmer at Monroe City, and William Richard Pinckard, Jr.

JAMES S. SCOTT. A man who has been connected with many phases of the life of Monroe City, Missouri, during a period extending over many years, and who has always played his part well is James S. Scott, at present mayor of the city. For years he has been a stockraiser and farmer in this vicinity, and although he has of late years lived in town, he is still near enough to his farm to keep an eye on the management.

James S. Scott was born in Marion county, Missouri, near the old town of Palmyra, on the 1st of September, 1849. His father, John Wilfred Scott, was born in 1826, and as a youth of twelve came from Kentucky to live in Marion county. John Wilfred Scott was the son of Smith Scott and Mary (Chilton) Scott, and was the eldest of the four sons of his parents: John Wilfred, James A., George M. and Smith Scott. His father died and his mother who had been Mary Chilton, a daughter of George Chilton and Mary Ellen (Ball) Chilton, married again after a time. Her second husband was James McPike, and their marriage took place at Campbellsburg, Kentucky. He was a widower with four children, as follows: Sarah J., who married John Wilfred Scott; Edward, who died unmarried; Mary, who became Mrs. Elijah Gullion and resides in Marion county, and William McPike, also of that county. James McPike and his wife became the parents of five children who were Benjamin, Charles, Keziah Ellen, Jefferson and Zachary T. The parents both died near Palmyra and only two children from each of the three families are now living. John Wilfred Scott grew to manhood in Missouri, attending the district schools and gaining what education he could from this rather crude source. He early learned how to work, and being brought up on the farm it was quite natural that he should select farming as his occupation in life. He was quite successful, owning before his death some four hundred acres of Marion county land. He was possessed of good business ability and in spite of the fact that his losses during the Civil war, from the raids made upon his place by the commissary departments of both armies, were by no means inconsiderable, yet he managed affairs so well that he was able to recoup his losses. He was in accord with the sentiments of the South, but he took no part in the struggle, except that he fed the bushwhackers occasionally, and for this offense he was deemed disloyal and the Federal authorities declared his rights of suffrage forfeited. John W. Scott married his first wife in 1846, she being Sarah J. McPike, and she died in 1854. Their children were James S. and Mildred, who married Douglas Bowls and died in Palmyra, Missouri. Sarah Godman became the second wife of Mr. Scott and they became the parents of four children: Frank Milton, Charles B., Edward, and Mary, who married Robert McLeod, of LaGrange, Missouri.

James S. Scott first attended a country school and was then sent to school in Palmyra, and it was during his school years in Palmyra that he had the great misfortune to lose his right arm in an accident, which was caused by the running away of his team while he was gathering corn. He was urged by his friends to continue with his education and become a professional man, but his heart was given to the life of the farm, the cultivation of the soil and the breeding and

rearing of stock made such an appeal to him that even the loss of his arm did not deter him from following out his first determination of becoming a farmer. It is evidently wise that he did this, for his efficiency on the farm seems to be unimpaired by the loss of his arm. He was always very much interested in cattle, in growing and handling them, and his interest led him in time to devote himself extensively to this phase of agricultural life. He found that he needed more corn than he could raise and that he could sell more cattle and hogs than he could produce. In 1881 he left the farm and moved with his family into Monroe City, but he yet owns his country home, and since it is within a few minutes walk of the city he gets considerable diversion by his frequent trips out to the farm. His interest in cattle led him to become one of the interested men in the organization of the Monroe Cattle Company, which was formed in this city many years ago for handling cattle in Texas. The company operated for several years in Texas and during this time he maintained his interest in it.

Mr. Scott has always been active in politics and is a member of the Democratic party. His earliest political activities were as a delegate to various party conventions, and he helped to nominate Congressman Hatch, of Hannibal, twenty years ago. For nearly thirty years he has taken a prominent part in local affairs, having served as mayor or councilman at many different times, and more than once he has been chosen mayor pro tem. upon the death or resignation of the city's chief executive. He was elected mayor in 1910 and was re-elected in 1912, and has taken an active part in the progressive movements that of recent years have stirred the city. He was prominent in the movement to construct granitoid walks, and in the question that is now pending, the question of city water, he is taking a leading part. A deep well has been completed and is awaiting a chemical test to determine whether it will be suitable for the use of the people, and the mayor is hoping that the test may prove its value and that Monroe City may have a fine system of water works before long.

Mr. Scott was one of the organizers of the Monroe Telephone Company and until it was taken over by the Bell Company, was manager of the company. He installed the telephone exchange in the city and extended the service into the country, thereby developing one of the important enterprises of the place.

Mr. Scott is prominent in the religious life of Monroe City, being a member and deacon of the Baptist church. On the 15th of August, 1876, Mr. Scott married in Monroe county, Missouri, Mrs. Martha B. White, a sister of Dr. Thomas and David M. Proctor, of Monroe City. Mrs. Scott died in October, 1909, leaving two children. The eldest child, Wilfred, died at the age of fourteen, the other two are; Eleanor, who is the wife of Thomas Dawson, of Monroe City, and has one son, Wilfred Scott, and Mildred K., who married James S. Conway, of Monroe City and has two children, Martha Elizabeth and James Scott.

DAVID R. DAVENPORT. A semi-retired business man of Monroe City, Missouri, is David R. Davenport, whose family first became a part of Missouri life during the early period when his grandfather, David G. Davenport, Sr., and the latter's son, David G. Davenport, Jr., occupied land six miles from Palmyra. An eventful life, with a variety of experience, was lived by David G. Davenport, Jr., who as a young man went west across the plains to California, where the first years of his majority were spent in learning and engaging in the butcher business. When he returned to Missouri he determined upon a more scholarly vocation and entered the law office of Hon. A. W. Lamb, of Hannibal,

under whose direction he made a study of legal subjects. Having completed his preparation for this profession, he proceeded to practice it in Palmyra. His legal business was, like that of so many thousands of his fellow-countrymen, interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. David G. Davenport, Jr. entered that conflict. Being in sympathy with secession, he enlisted in the Confederate army under Colonel Porter and took part in the Kirksville "raid." He was, in that encounter, both wounded and captured. Tried in St. Louis for his life, he was acquitted, but remained in the hands of the Federals, being confined first in the Alton, Illinois, prison and later in that at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was released at the close of the war. Resuming civil life, he continued his practice of law until near the days of his death. He is remembered as a strong Democrat, but as a man without affiliations with church or secret orders. The wife of David G. Davenport, Jr., was Fannie C. Lair, a daughter of William Lair. Her half brothers and sisters are as follows: Captain W. W. Lair, who commanded a company of Union soldiers; "Dock" Lair, who was killed as a Confederate soldier; Mrs. W. W. Pepper, of Marion county; Mrs. Moss, of the same community; and James Marion Lair, who was a Southern soldier and who died at Woodland, Missouri. The children who were born to David G. Davenport, Jr., and Fannie Lair Davenport were: David R. Davenport, the special subject of this review; Fannie O., who became Mrs. William E. Moss, of Woodland, Missouri; and Palmyra M., who became Mrs. James E. Shaw, of Hannibal, Missouri.

The date of David R. Davenport's birth was March 20, 1854, and the place of his nativity was the parental farm, west of Palmyra. His education in general subjects was obtained at Van Rensselaer Academy. After his course there he read law with his father and Col. Thos. L. Anderson of Palmyra. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar at Paris, Missouri, before Judge Redd. He had tried his first case while still a student of law and after being regularly admitted to practice he followed the profession for one year. At the end of that time he was induced to take up traveling as a special fire insurance agent for the Fireman's Insurance Company of Dayton, Ohio. After spending fifteen months in the service of that company Mr. Davenport accepted employment in a similar capacity with the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and worked for them throughout Illinois and Indiana. For seven years he remained with this company and was made special agent for adjusting losses and appointing other agents for the company. In this special work Mr. Davenport was engaged for six months in Missouri and Iowa. He was then appointed general adjuster for his company, for whom he acted in that capacity over a field of nineteen states and territories. In 1897 Mr. Davenport severed his connection with the Phoenix Company and became state agent for the Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia in the state of Missouri. He concluded his career in the insurance business after 20 years of activity in that line, resigning on January 1, 1904.

While engaged in the insurance business, Mr. Davenport had maintained his home in Monroe City; when he left the road he engaged in the real estate and loan business here. Such interest as he yet continues in active business is now given to this line of commercial affairs and to the oversight of his farm lands near the city. The Monroe City Bank is the financial institution with which he is concerned, being one of its stockholders and a member of its directorate.

Mrs. David R. Davenport was formerly Miss Sarah Katherine Mahan of Monroe City. She is a daughter of George A. B. Mahan and a sister of George A. Mahan, the eminent lawyer and distinguished citizen of

Hannibal, Missouri. The date of the Mahan-Davenport marriage was January 29, 1891. The children of the family are two sons, Harold B., who was born on February 27, 1893, and who is now a student in the University of Missouri; and Edgar R., born December 10, 1895, a senior in the Monroe City high school.

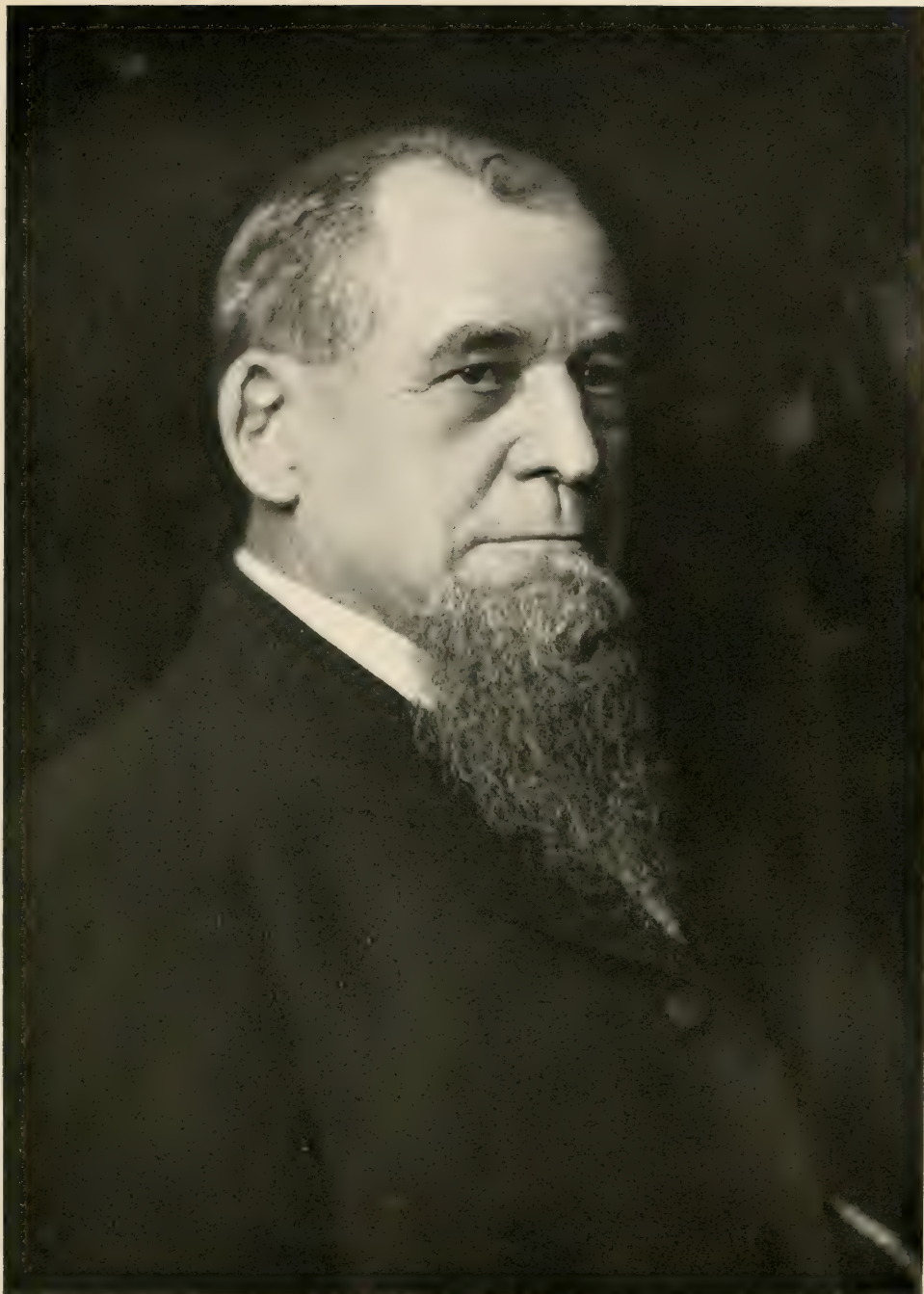
LON L. LEMON. Among the well known farmers of Ralls county, Missouri, whose father was prominent in the same industry for many years in this same section is Lon L. Lemon, of Vandalia. He was born and bred in this county, and has grown up among the people of this section, so that they have had an opportunity to know him well and the universal esteem in which he is held, as well as the respect that is felt for his ability as a practical farmer. Mr. Lemon is just in his prime and has shown through his management of his large property that he has a future of great promise.

Lon L. Lemon was born in 1875, on the farm of which he is the present operator. His father was John N. Lemon, who was born in Kentucky, and came with his parents when he was a child to Missouri. His parents settled on a farm in Pike county and here the lad grew to manhood. When he was twenty years of age he determined to start out for himself, and therefore moved to Ralls county, where on a farm, not far from the one on which he was to spend the greater portion of his life, he settled down. This farm was in Jasper township, and he lived here for five years, at the end of this time moving to a place in the southern part of the county. He bought three hundred and thirty acres of land here, and for forty years farmed this land with great success. He was married to Mary Ann Krotass, who was born and reared in Missouri, but who was living at the time of her marriage in the state of Virginia. Four children were born to this union, of whom Lon L. is the eldest. The others are Lotta, Less and Luther. All of the boys own farms, the last three living in or near New London, Missouri. After the forty years of active farm life, Mr. Lemon, senior, determined to retire from active life and with that in view moved with his children to New London, leaving his oldest son in charge of the farm. He now resides in this city, taking no active part in the management of his property, preferring the quietness of a retired life.

Lon L. Lemon was born on the farm where he now lives, and he grew up on this same farm, having spent all of his life there, save for seven years, when he was at work on the railroad. He is absorbed in his work, having had full control of the farm since his father moved to New London, and now being the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of land. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Christian church being a loyal supporter and regular attendant at the services of this church.

On the 16th of March, 1899, Mr. Lemon was married to Georgia G. Marshall, at New London, Missouri. She was born in that city and there grew to womanhood. They have no children.

HON. ARTHUR PARKER TERRILL. Among the worthy citizens of Northeastern Missouri none are more worthy of being commemorated in its annals than the Hon. Arthur Parker Terrill, ex-judge of the probate court of Randolph county, and president of the Bank of Moberly and of the Chautauqua Association. For more than seventy years he has lived within the borders of Randolph county, during which time he has been prominent in its social, business, professional and public affairs, fairly earning a reputation for honorable dealing with his fellow-citizens, to such a degree as to make his name a synonym for all that is



Geo. Touley
A. P. Linnell

honorable in business and correct in morals. He is descended from an old and honored family, his great-great-grandfather, Edmond Terrill, being a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and the husband of a Miss Willis, whose father married an aunt of Gen. George Washington.

Judge Terrill was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, February 15, 1838, and is a son of William and Ann (Calvin) Terrill. William Terrill was born in the Blue Grass State, and moved to Missouri in 1844, settling in Randolph county and making his home three and one-half miles south of Moberly, where he owned a valuable farm at the time of his death, although he died in Kentucky while on a visit to that state in 1870. His wife was born in 1809, in Kentucky, and died on the home farm in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1899. Seven children were born to this union: John R., who died in December, 1911, leaving a family in Randolph county; James B. died in 1857; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of W. S. Christian; Sallie, deceased, who was the wife of John Roberts; N. G., who lost his life while serving under Gen. Morgan, in Kentucky, during the Civil war; Arthur Parker; and Samuel G., who is deceased.

Judge Terrill attended the common schools of Randolph county, and subsequently became a student in Mount Pleasant College, at that time located at Huntsville, and William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri. At the age of seventeen years he commenced teaching school, and was so occupied at the time of his enlistment in General Price's army operating in Missouri. In an engagement that took place about two and one-half miles south of Moberly, he was severely wounded, breaking his leg, and received his honorable discharge on account of disability, being at that time captain of his company. Returning home, he resumed school teaching and commenced the study of law, finally working in a law office until he was admitted to the bar in 1873. At that time he engaged in the practice of his profession and was so engaged until 1908. During the same year of his admittance to practice, he was elected probate judge of Randolph county, an office in which he served with distinction for six years. In political matters the judge has always been a staunch Democrat. For a number of years he had been vice-president of the Bank of Moberly, and on the death of the president, in 1908, he succeeded to that office, which he holds at the present time. He is a consistent member of the Christian church, and is teacher of the Terrill class in the Sunday school, named in his honor. Fraternally, he is a member of the blue lodge of Masonry, and is a member of the Commercial Club and president of the Chautauqua Association for 1912.

In 1873 Judge Terrill was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Patton, who was born in Randolph county, and died here in 1902, daughter of James and Mary A. (Wilcox) Patton. Judge Terrill may well be termed a representative man; his has been an honorable career, and he is an example of honest perseverance winning the smiles of fortune and a handsome competency.

GEORGE W. BARNES. To be postmaster, it matters little whether one's home is in the city or country, is an honor that is not only highly prized, but eagerly sought, therefore when this office comes to a man unsought the honor is just so much the greater. It was thus that George W. Barnes, of Baring, Missouri, became a servant of the government. He was not as are so many of the men who handle the mail service, a politician who had to be rewarded for his services to the party, but a business man who stood for progress and good government and eminently fitted for this position of responsibility. He has lived in Baring, Missouri for many years and is one of the men whom the

voters of the town depend on to stand behind them in any fight they may make for civic improvement.

George W. Barnes was born on the 25th of October, 1867, at Newark, in Knox county, Missouri. His father, Jabez Barnes, was a native of Maryland, where he was born in 1812. As a young man he felt the call of the frontier and emigrated westward, locating in 1834 near the present town of Newark. In 1835 he with a number of others decided that they had settled near a good location for a town, and so became the founders of Newark, which was laid out in 1835. Jabez Barnes was a stonemason and a brick manufacturer by trade, but for many years he served his fellow-townsmen as postmaster. At this time Newark was a town of considerable importance and a well-known trading center. The position of postmaster was therefore no sinecure.

Jabez Barnes was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Mason. Several children were born of this marriage, two of whom are living. Moses, at present in Columbia, Missouri, and Albert, a resident of Newark, Missouri. The second wife of Jabez Barnes was Caroline Oaks, who is yet living. She was born in Vermont in 1834, and is now living with a daughter near Newark. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes: Mollie, now Mrs. Kelly of near Newark; John, who lives at Aledo, Illinois; George W.; Robert, a resident of Newark, and Edward T., who is a member of the editorial profession and lives in Rutledge, Missouri. The father of this family died in 1895.

George W. Barnes received the major part of his education in the public schools of Newark. Upon leaving school he went into business in Newark and in a short time received the appointment of postmaster in this town. He held this office from 1888 to 1894. From 1900 to 1906 he taught school, chiefly in Adair county, though for two years he was located in Knox county, as principal of the Gibbs school. In 1906 he turned from the school room to the editorial chair, and became the editor and founder of the *Baring Messenger*. He conducted this paper with considerable success until December, 1911, when he opened a general merchandise store. As a merchant he has been remarkably successful and in addition to operating this store, he also carries on a flourishing business in job printing, and the large number of his patrons attests to the unusual fact of good printing being done in a small town. On the 30th of December, 1911, Mr. Barnes received the appointment of postmaster in Baring, and has since filled this office, his previous experience in the work enabling him to make the wheels of office run smoothly.

In fraternal circles Mr. Barnes affiliates with the Yeomen of America. He is a member of the Christian church and in politics is a staunch adherent of the Republican party.

Mr. Barnes is now just in his prime, and has added to a naturally keen sense of business, years of valuable experience, therefore, it is not hard to understand why he should be universally trusted and admired in that section of the country which he calls home. A man of clear and independent thought, he is one of the type to which the country now looks for succor in this political and social crisis through which she is now passing, and from the record which he has made in the past, a prophecy of future usefulness could not be far wrong.

PROFESSOR OLIVER A. BALLINGER, superintendent of schools of Novelty, Missouri, has spent the past eighteen years in the public school service in Missouri, and is now in the sixth year of his service in that capacity in Novelty. He is a man of progressive ideas and an able educator, as is well attested by his record in the work which he has chosen.

Born in Knox county, on March 6, 1851, he is the son of James D. and Mary J. (Yeater) Ballinger, both natives of Kentucky.

James D. Ballinger was born in Kentucky in 1826 and died in Knox county in 1902. He settled in Knox county in 1849, but came to Marion county in 1832 with his father, James Ballinger, the son of Henry Ballinger, and an early settler in Marion county. James D. was a farmer all his life, and was successful and prosperous. His wife died in May, 1903. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Oliver A., of this brief review; Rufus, a resident of the state of Washington; Mrs. Emma Christian, of Chillicothe, Missouri; Pompeus C., who died in Peoria, Illinois, while in the revenue service; Mrs. Alva Cave, of Chillicothe; Joseph, who died in August, 1904; George T., of Los Angeles; and William Y., also of that city.

Professor Oliver A. Ballinger was educated primarily in the common schools of his native place, later entering LaGrange College at LaGrange, Missouri. He began teaching school in 1871, his first work being in country and private schools in Northeastern Missouri. He continued thus until 1884, meanwhile studying continuously to advance in his profession, and in that year he was appointed principal of the schools of Chandlerville, in Cass county, Illinois. He retained that position for a period of eight years, and then became principal of schools at Easton and San Jose, Illinois, remaining there for two years. In 1894 he returned to Missouri, and has spent the past eighteen years in educational work in this state. He is now in his sixth year of service in Novelty, and he has brought to the schools of the town to state of efficiency never before reached in the history of the place. He has worked faithfully and diligently in the cause of education, and is recognized among the foremost educators of the district.

Professor Ballinger has been twice married. In 1873 he married Dora E. Withers, who died in 1896, leaving seven children: Foster A. is in Douglas, Arizona; Mrs. Daisy D. Richardson lives in Pierce, Nebraska; Lillian is a resident of Bethel, Missouri; Mary Pickett, of St. Louis, Missouri; Martha M. Bowen, lives in Bethel, Missouri, as does also Roy; Raymond is in school in Liberty, Missouri. In 1897 Professor Ballinger married Miss Elizabeth E. Harrison, of Knox county. No children have been born of this second marriage.

WILLIAM HENRY SELBY, M. D. No learned profession demands so much of its members as that of medicine. The conscientious physician of today has little rest, as when he is not ministering to the sick he must spend a great deal of time studying along the lines of his profession to keep in touch with recent discoveries and theories. Those in general practice have to give more of themselves in work than those who confine themselves to special lines or to office consultations, as regardless of all else, they must fare forth at all times to look after patients who need their care. The smaller cities and villages of Northeastern Missouri know many of these self-sacrificing men, who regard their work as a sacred duty, and none enjoys a larger amount of good will in his community than William Henry Selby, whose chosen field of practice is Moberly. Dr. Selby is a native of Moberly, Randolph county, Missouri, and was born April 20, 1874, a son of W. H. and Mary P. (Pallardy) Selby.

W. H. Selby, father of the doctor, was born in England, and as a young man came to the United States, settling in Missouri, where for many years he was master mechanic in the shops of the Wabash Railroad. His death occurred in Moberly, as did that of his wife, who was a native of St. Charles, Missouri. They had a family of four children:

J. E., a draughtsman, residing in St. Louis, Missouri; William Henry; Charles A., in the hardware business in Moberly; and F. A., who conducts a moving picture theatre in this city.

William Henry Selby received his early education in the common schools of Moberly, subsequently being a student at Brookfield and St. Charles, and eventually entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1896. He remained there one year, following which he spent two years in the Missouri Medical College, and since his graduation has taken post-graduate courses twice in the Polyclinic at Chicago. In 1899 Dr. Selby engaged in practice at Remick, but five years later came to Moberly, and here he has continued to the present time. He has engaged in a general practice, but also specializes in genito-urinary diseases, in which field he has gained a reputation that extends far beyond the confines of his native city. During the past four years he has been city physician of Moberly. Wherever he has been located he has gained universal esteem and has steadily won friends by his reliability and warm sympathy. He is a close student and a skilled physician and surgeon, his remarkable success in a number of complicated cases having attracted the attention of his professional confreres on more than one occasion. He takes a decided interest in the work of the Moberly Medical Association, of which he is a valued member, and also holds membership in the Masonic order, in which he has reached the thirty-second degree. His political connection is with the Democratic party.

Dr. Selby was married December 28, 1898, to Miss Sadie Simpson, who was born in Moberly, daughter of John and Mary (Gravely) Simpson. One son, William Henry, Jr., has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Selby.

FELIX G. ELSEA. The farmers of Randolph county are among the most progressive in the state, for this part of it is especially fertile and adapted to agricultural purposes, and one who has proven the profit to be had from cultivation of the soil here is Felix G. Elsea. Mr. Elsea has owned his present property only since 1907, but is an agriculturist of long and varied experience, and comes of a family whose members have almost without exception been tillers of the land. He was born in Shelby county, Missouri, May 28, 1854, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Grafton) Elsea, the former a native of Virginia and the later of Kentucky.

Benjamin F. Elsea was engaged in farming all of his life, and died in Kirksville, Missouri, September 22, 1893. His first wife died when Felix G. Elsea was about nine years of age, having been the mother of seven children, as follows: two children who died in infancy; James W., residing in Jacksonville, Randolph county; Benjamin F., Jr., also of Randolph county; Felix G.; John C., living at Hanford, Kings county, California; and Laura Bell, who died in childhood. For his second wife Mr. Elsea married Telitha Taylor, and eight children were born to them, namely: Lydia Jane, who married Leonard Hatler, of Havre, Montana; David J., a resident of Illinois; Leona Florence, wife of Warren Holbrook, of Colorado; Thomas, who died in childhood; Lucy Victoria, the wife of Frank Henderson, of Stronghurst, Illinois; Mrs. Lena Kate Barker, of LaHarpe, Illinois; Homer E., of Carthage, Illinois; and Lottie, the wife of Mr. Stephenson, of Colorado.

Felix G. Elsea was educated in the district schools, and remained on the old homestead until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he took up a farm of twenty-five acres, which he cultivated for one year. At that time he was married, and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Randolph county, but after continuing on that tract for ten

years sold his interests and went to Jacksonville, purchasing the home place of one hundred and seven acres, which he was engaged in cultivating for thirteen years. He then sold that property and bought ninety acres of land, to which he has since added an additional twenty acres, and also owns a whole block in the south part of Moberly, where he has resided since September, 1907. Always a hard worker, intelligently applying the training of a lifetime to his calling, Mr. Elsea has developed a fine property and has something substantial to show for his efforts. He has also gained and retained the friendship and esteem of his neighbors and business associates.

On May 10, 1877, Mr. Elsea was married to Miss Lucy Noble, who died April 20, 1884, and to this union there were born two children: Delila Jane, born June 4, 1878, who died July 28, 1879; and Victor Noble, born June 4, 1880, and now residing in Randolph county. On September 18, 1894, Mr. Elsea was married (second) to Miss Rachel C. Holbrook, and they have one son: Roy Holbrook, born August 17, 1898, and now resides at home assisting his father. In political matters Mr. Elsea is a Democrat, and has served capably in the office of road overseer. With his wife and son he attends the Christian church.

WILLIAM ANDERSON IRON, a prominent retired farmer residing on rural route No. 5 in the vicinity of Moberly, Missouri, comes of staunch Scotch ancestry on the paternal side and is of English lineage by maternal descent. His father, Thomas Iron, emigrated from Scotland to America in 1828 and located in Virginia. There he met and married Nancy Given, a native daughter of Virginia descended from English ancestors. On December 18, 1843, William Anderson Iron was born on the Virginia homestead and when yet an infant, or in 1845, his parents removed from Virginia to Monroe county, Missouri, where Thomas Iron, the father, engaged in farming, stock-raising and in the shipping of cattle, in which occupation he was meeting with success when the great discovery of gold was made in California. He at once resolved to become an argonaut, and in 1848 equipped himself to cross the plains and seek the El Dorado which at that time was attracting the attention of the world. During the years of 1849 and 1850 he sought for gold and was engaged in placer mining in the mountains and valleys of California. He then returned to his home in Monroe county, Missouri, disposed of his interests there, and removed with his family to Randolph county, Missouri, where ere his death on April 14, 1876 he had accumulated a large landed estate comprising between seven hundred and eight hundred acres of fine tillable land. Thomas and Nancy (Given) Iron became the parents of the following children: Robert, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of John McKinzey, of Moberly, Missouri; Reuben; Mary, wife of W. H. Neil, of Randolph county; Susan, deceased; Thomas, of Randolph county; John, of Shasta county, California; Dazarine wife of Sanford Anderson, of Randolph county; and Wesley, of East St. Louis, Illinois, and Presley, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, twin brothers.

William A. Iron was reared in what might be termed the pioneer period in this state's history, hence his opportunities for securing an education were somewhat limited and, with the exception of a few months spent each year in the log schoolhouse of that day, his education has been acquired mainly in the great school of experience. At the age of twenty-three he became a cattle drover in the west. Later he returned to Randolph county and engaged as a buyer and shipper of cattle, which occupation he followed during the greater part of his active career. While he inherited two hundred acres from his father's

estate, nevertheless he may be classed as a self-made man who through his excellent judgment in buying stock has achieved a financial success in life. He was actively engaged in farming and in stock-raising until 1909, when he practically retired from business, but he still keeps in touch with his large interests and resides on the old homestead.

Mr. Iron married Mary Oliver and they became the parents of six children: John, a resident of Randolph county; Lucile, now the wife of Samuel Littrell, of Monroe county, Missouri; Robert, deceased; and Oliver, Guy and Gaston, who at present are engaged in operating the old homestead. Politically Mr. Iron has been a life long Democrat, and in religious views he is a Baptist.

HON. FRANK WINTON McALLISTER. Missouri has been known at different periods of her history for various products which excelled those of other states, and her most recent crop which bids fair to rival if not excel that of Ohio, is the crop of politicians that has recently sprung into existence. Among these is a man, who while he has not yet attained the nation-wide fame that has come to some of his brothers, yet in his own state has played a prominent part and is destined to play a yet more prominent part within the next few years. This man is the Hon. Frank Winton McAllister, of Paris, Missouri, a member of the state senate and president *pro tempore* of that body during the Forty-sixth General Assembly of Missouri. His most important work in behalf of the people of the state has been, perhaps, in his service as a member and chairman of many important committees. He is universally acknowledged to be the most likely candidate for the office of attorney general of Missouri in 1916, if he cares to run for office. His personal popularity is great. Possessed of a keen mind, one that is capable of grasping the complex subjects that the statesmen of our day have to handle, and also possessed of a firm determination to do what he considers to the best advantage of the majority of the citizens, the trust which his constituents repose in him is well placed. As a lawyer he has a broad and thorough knowledge of the law, and this knowledge makes his work as a member of the assembly much more important and valuable. A man of strong character, like all of his kind, he has enemies, but his friends are of so much greater numbers that he may rise as high in the state's offices as his ambition desires, for he has never been anything but a faithful friend and loyal representative of those who placed him in power.

Frank Winton McAllister was born in Monroe county, near Goss Station, on the 26th of January, 1873. He is a son of William Horace McAllister, of Nelson, Missouri. William Horace McAllister was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, November 19, 1838, the son of Gabriel McAllister, whose birth occurred in Maryland in 179-. Gabriel McAllister was married in Kentucky. He devoted all of his life to agricultural pursuits, moving to Missouri about 1850. Here, near Paris, he died in 1889. He and his wife were the parents of six children: Emma, who married Shelton Gosney, and passed away in Monroe county; Nancy, who became the wife of Dr. Thomas E. Staples and died in Saline county, Missouri; James Dallas, of Eads, Colorado; Rev. Alonzo R., who died in Saline county, Missouri, in 1894; William Horace, and Thomas Alexander, of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

William Horace McAllister was educated in the country schools of Monroe county, near the county seat, and he was married in this county. When his family was young he moved into Saline county, Missouri, and has there been engaged in farming up to the present day. When the Civil war broke out he hastened to identify himself with the Confed-



Frank H. Wallister

erate cause, and became a soldier in Colonel Porter's regiment. On the occasion of a raid made by the regiment on Palmyra, Missouri, he was taken a prisoner by the Federals, and was thrown into prison at Alton, Illinois. He had intended to render material aid by entering the regular military service of the Confederacy, but his capture nipped his plans in the bud, and his parole forced him to maintain a semblance of neutrality during the remainder of the war, following his release. William H. McAllister was married to Sallie Palmer Caldwell, a daughter of Robert Caldwell, who came to Missouri during the early years of its statehood. He came hither from Benton county, Kentucky. In his political relations Mr. McAllister is as staunch a Democrat as his son. He and his wife are the parents of only one child, Frank W.

Frank Winton McAllister was a lad when his parents settled in Saline county, and he obtained his early education in the schools of this county. After graduating from them, he engaged in teaching school in Cooper county, Missouri, for two years, during which time he read law whenever he had an opportunity, in preparation for more serious study later. He went from the schoolroom to the office of Judge R. M. Reynolds, in Marshall, Missouri, and there he read law until 1894, when he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, in open court. In April, 1895, he began the practice of law in partnership with Penn Brace, in Paris. This firm was known as Brace & McAllister, but after practicing together for two years the members dissolved partnership and Mr. McAllister in 1905 formed a partnership with Judge W. T. Ragland. The firm of Ragland & McAllister became known as one of the most reliable and successful firms in this section of the state, and conducted a large practice until January 1, 1911, when Judge Ragland became circuit judge of this state.

The first public office which Senator McAllister held was that of city attorney of Paris, to which he was appointed by the mayor in 1897, and which he filled until 1901. The people were so satisfied with the choice of the mayor that at the expiration of his term as city attorney he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, to succeed T. T. Rhodes. At the end of his term he was succeeded by James P. Boyd. He began his political career as a Democrat in 1896, when he cast his vote for Mr. Bryan, and he has been a consistent and loyal and fighting Democrat from that day to this. He is known all over that state as one of the powerful men in the party and his influence is greater than even he suspects. He was present at the national convention in Kansas City, Missouri, when Mr. Bryan received his second nomination and he was also a spectator at the convention in St. Louis, when Alton B. Parker was nominated in 1904.

It is as a legislator, however, that Senator McAllister's most important work has been done. In January, 1905, he was elected to the senate of the Forty-third General Assembly as a member from the Thirteenth senatorial district, which comprised the counties of Ralls, Monroe, Randolph and Marion. He succeeded Senator H. Clay Heather, of Palmyra, and during the first session was made a member of the committees on Criminal Jurisprudence, Labor, Mines and Mining, and he was given the chairmanship of the committee on Wills and Probate Law. How well he accomplished the work assigned to him may be seen by the importance of the committees to which he was appointed during the second session, or the Forty-fourth General Assembly. These were the committees on Judiciary, Education, Privileges and Elections, University and Normal Schools and he was made chairman of the committee on Private Corporations, in which position he was destined to accomplish much good work. In 1905 he introduced a resolution that caused considerable

interest all over the country, this being the resolution for the investigation of the campaign expenses of Thomas K. Niederinghaus, as a candidate for the United States senate, and Senator McAllister was himself a member of the investigating committee. It was also in the session of 1905 that he introduced two of the most important measures that came before the body during the year. The first of these was the bill which granted the city of St. Louis the right to build her free bridge across the Mississippi river, and the second was the resolution providing for the submission of the constitutional amendment adopting the initiative and referendum, which was subsequently adopted at the polls.

In 1908, Senator McAllister was a candidate to succeed himself in the senate and was re-elected. During this session of 1909, he was a member of the Judiciary and Revision committees, of the Insurance committee, of the committee on Constitutional Amendments and Appropriations, and was chairman of the committees on Clerical Force and Private Corporations. In 1909 he was chairman of the Democratic caucus of the senate and was chosen president *pro tem.* of the body in the Forty-sixth General Assembly. He thus made the appointments of the various committees and was himself made, by resolution, a member of the committees on Judiciary, Ways and Means, Appropriations, Private Corporations and Elections. His term expires on the 1st of January, 1913. In 1912 he made the campaign for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general of Missouri and was defeated by only fourteen hundred and twenty-five votes out of a total ballot of more than two hundred and twenty-seven thousand, which is only a further proof of the statement made above, that if he cares for this office four years hence he can have it, for his popularity increases every day, as he becomes more widely known.

Senator McAllister was married on the 1st of January, 1911, to Miss Amber Catherine Smith, a daughter of Perry W. Smith and Jennie (Wallace) Smith, residents of Illinois. Her mother is from one of the old families of this country, being a Daughter of the American Revolution.

GROVER CLEVELAND YEAGER is a prominent young agriculturist of Pike and Ralls counties and also one of the scientific feeders of his locality. Not only is he conspicuous for his own success, but also as a member of a family important in building up the communities of this region. His grandfather, the head of a small family of immigrants from Kentucky, first settled in Ralls county, Missouri. He is known to have lived in the environs of Madison, in this state, where he devoted his attention to farm and stock until his death at the age of seventy-five years, about the date 1869. Among his several children were Joseph and Frederick Yeager and their two sisters, Mrs. Fannie Ellis and Mrs. Thomas Alford, of Vandalia, Missouri.

Frederick Yeager, his son and the immediate progenitor of Cleveland Yeager, was a youth of fifteen when the Yeager family established itself in Ralls county. He came to the years of his majority with a rural school education and equipped with the practical training of a farmer. Then the political difficulties in which Missouri was plunged at the time of the war of the Rebellion presented a situation not congenial to Frederick Yeager, who had no liking for fratricidal conflict and no taste for the rigors of military discipline. He fared forth to California and there engaged in mining in the Sacramento valley, with results that repaid him for his hazard in taking up frontier life. Gratiified with his success, he returned to Missouri just before the close of the war. For a few years he engaged in buying stock, but subsequently

settled down to a career as a farmer, in which vocation he has accumulated one of the best estates in his county. Frederick Yeager was an enthusiast in handling stock, a vocation for which he was peculiarly fitted. His success in this work was such that he shared the confidence of men of means who were themselves notably successful in this line. He was a man of conspicuous financial status, being a director of the Ralls County Bank of New London and a stockholder of the Frankford Exchange Bank. Mr. Yeager was a Democrat by conviction, but was not given to political activity. He died in 1905.

The second generation of the family of Frederick Yeager and his wife, née Frances Burns, consists of two sons and one daughter. Harry Yeager is engaged in mining operations about Fairbanks, Alaska. Miss Addah Yeager resides in London, Missouri, with her mother. Grover Cleveland Yeager, the special subject of this account receives detailed attention in the residue of this sketch.

The natal day of "Cleve" Yeager, as he is familiarly called by all his friends, was October 16, 1884. His birthplace was the house in which he is now residing, on the old homestead. In the school of this district and in New London, to which place his parents afterward moved, he acquired his education. His life as a farmer began before he had fully reached manhood's estate, his activities in that occupation beginning on the ground where his father's history had been made and his success achieved. He is now managing the family property, whose broad acres are numbered at about nine hundred. The Yeager place is one of the model farmsteads of the state of Missouri, having a water-works system which supplies the residence, the barn and the feed lots; sewer system for the house; a spacious bank barn, which was erected in 1911; and a concrete shop and garage where the farm implements are kept in repair. These modern equipments, which have been added by Cleveland Yeager himself, mark him as one of the progressive farmers of the time.

Mr. Yeager's farm is important both as pasture and as grain land. He is already known as an exceptionally successful feeder. Of particular interest are his experiments with the Polled Angus "black cattle," with which he has experimented until he has demonstrated their real merit for profitable feeding. He pins his faith to calves, feeding them through the winter and putting them on the market in May. When in 1912 he shipped twenty-six head of these to St. Louis, they were found not only to weigh eight hundred pounds, but to be worthy a fancy price as finished cattle, the best furnished that year.

The Yeager estate is no less widely known as a grain farm. Its demand for granary room and shipping facilities led to the building at Jones' station, by Mr. Yeager in conjunction with Mr. Jones, of the present elevator conveniences. The work of Mr. Yeager's farm is done on a wage basis and its varied phases of industry give this little principality an aspect of interesting activity every month in the year.

Four years ago Mr. Yeager brought a wife to share his beautiful home, in the person of Miss Lura Pryor, daughter of Dr. Channing L. Pryor, who is mentioned with detailed particulars elsewhere in this work. Since Mr. and Mrs. Yeager's marriage in 1908, one son, Frederick has been born to them.

WILLIAM PAYNE. There are few families in the central portion of the Missouri valley whose residence antedates that of the Paynes, who have been honored and useful citizens of this vicinity through several generations. The date of the Payne settlement in Howard county was 1818, three years before Missouri fully entered the Union of states.

William Payne, representing the third generation of the family in Missouri, is one of the leading farmers and stock men of Moniteau township, and has been actively identified with this industry for about thirty years. He was born on the old plantation of his father, Richard Johnson Payne. The first of this family name in America was William Payne who came from England to the colonies in 1670, locating in the old Dominion of Virginia. In the direct line of descent from this ancestor to the Moniteau township farmer and stockman are members of the family who added lustre to the name by service as soldiers in the war of the Revolution and the War of 1812 and by a high quality of citizenship and character in all their activities. Closely related to an earlier generation of the Kentucky Paynes was the noted statesman and soldier, Richard Johnson, whose distinction it was to be the slayer of the great Indian, chief Tecumseh. John Payne, the grandfather, a Kentuckian by birth, was the founder of the family name and fortunes in the territory of Missouri in 1818.

It was on the pioneer homestead in Howard county that Richard Johnson Payne, the father, was born in May, 1825. After attaining to manhood he married Lenora Benson, a woman of many fine qualities of mind and heart, and a daughter of Zachariah Benson. Richard John Payne and wife had five children, namely: Maria, wife of William Talbot, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Laura, wife of Joe Tolson, of Howard county; William; Dr. T. J. Payne, of Fayette; and Robert W., of Fayette. The father died at the age of sixty-seven, while his wife passed away at the early age of thirty-six. They were both members of the Baptist church.

William Payne grew to manhood in Howard county, getting his education in the local public schools and finishing in Central College at Fayette. In 1883 he married Miss Nanie May Walker, who had also enjoyed the advantages of college education. Her father John Walker, was for some years a state railroad commissioner and auditor, and was a son of one of the early settlers in this part of Missouri. Mrs. Payne's mother was Eliza (Robinson) Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne have two sons: John W. and Dr. R. J. Payne. John W., who was born May 25, 1886, completed his education in Central College, and on October 28, 1908, married Miss Doris E. Chinn, daughter of W. E. Chinn, of Moniteau township. They have two children, Marianna Payne and John W., Jr. Dr. R. J. Payne is a graduate in medicine from the Washington University at St. Louis, where he now makes his home and had his practice. On June 4, 1902, the household suffered its greatest possible bereavement in the death of the wife and mother, at the age of forty. She had been a wife of many virtues and her sons owe much of their character and success to her careful guidance and counsel.

The Payne homestead, which consists of three hundred and sixty acres, has all the attractions of a beautiful rural home in addition to being a profitable place of business. The comfortable residence, the tree-shaded lawn, the flowers, the fine landscapic surroundings all lend charm. Mr. Payne and his son raise some fine stock, and prosecute their enterprise with the same vigor and business-like management that a manufacturer would conduct a successful plant. Mr. Payne is a deacon in the Christian church, and in business relations and citizenship has always stood as a man of solid character and thorough probity.

C. G. GILBERT. Perhaps no part of Randolph county has more comfortable farm homes or a more prosperous class of agriculturists than those to be found in Union township, the center of an extensive and fertile farming country where intelligent cultivation of the soil brings

large and profitable returns for labor expended. Lying in this section is the farm of C. G. Gilbert, a tract of two hundred and twenty-five acres, which since 1908, in which year Mr. Gilbert took over its management, has greatly increased in value. Its owner belongs to the progressive class of agriculturists, to whose efforts must be given the credit for the great advance that has swept over Randolph county and other sections of the country, and his intelligent efforts have materially aided in persuading other farmers of his locality to adopt scientific methods in tilling their fields. Mr. Gilbert is a native of the Prairie State, and was born February 23, 1877, in Henry county, Illinois, a son of O. A. and F. G. (Grant) Gilbert. O. A. Gilbert was born in the state of New York, and was but a boy when brought to Illinois by his parents in 1841. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits there throughout his life, and died January 17, 1899. His wife was born in Illinois, spent her life within the borders of that state, and passed away there March 17, 1904, well advanced in years.

C. G. Gilbert was one of a family of five children, all of whom are still living, and like his brothers and sisters was given the advantages of an excellent education. After completing the course in the public schools of Henry county, he was sent to college to complete his schooling, following which he returned to the home farm. There he was given the benefit of his father's experience and training as an agriculturist, and continued to remain with his parents until he became of age, at which time he rented a portion of the old homestead and started to follow farming on his own account. At the time of his father's death, Mr. Gilbert purchased the old home place, on which he carried on operations until 1908, and in that year came to Randolph county and purchased the farm which he now owns, a tract of 225 acres, on which he has made the finest improvements. General farming has occupied the greater part of his attention, but he has also specialized in raising thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, with which he has had great success. He is a firm supporter of Republican principles and issues, and has been honored with election to several minor township offices.

On May 25, 1898, Mr. Gilbert was married to Miss Alice Middleton, and they had one daughter, Thelma A. Mrs. Gilbert died in February, 1906, and on May 31, 1907, Mr. Gilbert was married (second) to Miss Fern Waggoner, a native of Nebraska. Their pleasant home is situated on Moberly rural free delivery route, No. 6. Four children have been born to them: Doris Lee, born October 17, 1908; Helen F., born May 12, 1910; Charlie E. and Fern E. born August 1, 1912. All of them are very smart children and are the pride of their fond parents. Mr. Gilbert and family are well thought of in the surrounding community, and count their friends by the score.

EDGAR WHITE was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on October 1, 1865, and is the son of Benjamin and Louise White, descendants of pioneer families of the state. Benjamin White was for a number of years a prominent wholesale grocer of St. Louis.

The early education of Edgar White was accorded to him through the public schools of St. Louis. When he was about seventeen years old the White family removed from that city to Moberly, Missouri, and there he began his connection with the newspaper business, which has held him all his life thus far. His first work was in carrying papers for the *Daily Chronicle* and there he learned to set type in odd moments about the shop. He afterward became connected with the plant of the *Moberly Daily Monitor* which was then owned and run by George B. Kelley and Robert Freeman. He carried two town routes for the

Monitor, set type, fed presses and made himself generally useful about the premises, and afterward became foreman of the job printing department. He removed to Macon in the eighties and worked for J. A. Hudson as a printer, then decided to learn shorthand. He finished his studies in that branch and in the early nineties became official court reporter for the Second Judicial District. For a matter of ten years he held that position under Judges Andrew Ellison and N. W. Shelton. Since 1900 Mr. White has been news editor of the *Macon Republican*, in addition to which he does considerable in the way of short story writing. He has been a contributor to the *Criterion* of New York City, *Holland's Magazine* of Dallas, Texas, the *Blue Book* and *Advance* of Chicago, the magazine section of the *Los Angeles Times* and *Boston Globe*, *Illustrated Sunday Magazine* of Buffalo, *Sports Afield* of Chicago, *The Green Bag* of Boston, the *Christian Endeavor World* of Boston, the *Commercial Travelers' Magazine* of Springfield, Massachusetts, the *Sterling Magazine* of St. Louis, besides the magazine section of several daily papers. Many of Mr. White's fiction articles have the coal mining industry as a basis, and to obtain specific knowledge of the subject he has made several trips through the large coal mines. Mr. White also compiled and wrote the history of Macon county, which is an interesting and authentic work, most attractive in subject matter and in its appearance. Mr. White is unmarried.

DAVID M. PROCTOR. Having spent many years in an active farming life in northeastern Missouri, David M. Proctor is now resting on his laurels, and is enjoying the quietude of a retired life at his home in Monroe City. His life has been a busy one, full to the brim with the various interests that a successful farmer must know how to handle, and when he retired from the agricultural world, he left behind an enviable reputation as a farmer and a reliable business man.

David M. Proctor was born near Philadelphia, Marion county, Missouri, on the 26th of April, 1842. He is the fourth child to grow to maturity of Columbus Proctor, who settled in that locality in 1833. A further account of the life of Columbus Proctor is given elsewhere in this work. David M. Proctor was sent to the district school, but his ambition did not permit him to be satisfied with this amount of education and he attended a private school for a time and also was a student at Bethel Baptist College of Palmyra. Upon the completion of his education he became a teacher himself and during the course of the Civil war taught a term of school in Marion county. In 1864 he went to Kentucky and there in Bath county taught until the summer of 1865.

Not being of a warlike turn of mind he decided that he would play the wiser part not to participate in the war and so remained neutral during the struggle between the North and South. When he went to Kentucky, the trend of the war had moved further east and south and it was evident that the Confederacy was doomed. During the summer of 1865 he returned home to take up the management of the farm which the death of his father had caused to devolve upon him. He speedily settled into his place in the community and until 1896 was an active and energetic agriculturist.

Mr. Proctor was an advocate of the "strenuous life" and whether he was out in the fields helping with the actual labor of the farm, or planning the management of the place, he was alive to everything that went on around him and earned a reputation for being a man who was always on the alert. He farmed in a systematic way, and his methods brought him recognition among his fellows as one of the best stock raisers and feeders, as well as agriculturists in the county. The farm

which comprises some four hundred acres lies not far from Philadelphia.

In his political relations, Mr. Proctor, cast his ballot in favor of Democracy. He was always ready to serve his party when called upon, but this service was only as a member of the central committee of Marion county. He was reared in the Baptist church and has always been a firm supporter of this church. He is a member of the Bethel Association and for many years served as superintendent of the Sunday school of this association. His brother, James M. Proctor was treasurer of this association during almost the whole of his life time and upon his death David M. Proctor succeeded to the office.

Mr. Proctor was married in December, 1865, to Miss Emma J. Redd, a daughter of John T. Redd, who was for many years judge of the circuit court of this district. Mrs. Proctor died in November, 1896, leaving the following children: Alice B. is the wife of Frank M. McPike, a farmer of Marion county. C. S. lives in Hazen, Arkansas, and was married to a Miss Pegg. Reverend John T., who was educated at William Jewel College and in the University of Chicago. He is now a missionary at the Baptist church in China, having first gone there in 1896. He spent several years as president of the Shanghai Baptist College and is married to Nellie Burt, of Kansas City, Missouri. Edward M. is a lumberman of Carlyle, Arkansas, and is married to Miss Fannie Forcythe. David M., Jr., married Miss Loraine Owen and lives in Hazen, Arkansas. Elizabeth E. died in Stuttgart, Arkansas, the wife of B. J. Underwood. Mable Proctor is a teacher in the schools of Dixon, Illinois and George W. married Miss Elizabeth Batty and resides in Des Arc, Arkansas, where he is engaged in the lumber business. After the death of his first wife Mr. Proctor married again in February, 1898. His second wife was Elizabeth Phillips, and their marriage took place in Monroe county. His wife is the daughter of J. H. C. Phillips, formerly a resident of Kentucky and at the time of her marriage with Mr. Proctor she was the widow of Griff Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor were young people of the same neighborhood before the Civil war.

ROY MCFARLAND. One of the proprietors of the Monroe Milling Company is Mr. Roy McFarland, a record of whose career is of special interest, both on his own account and because of the commercial prominence of his late father, Easton McFarland. In Roy McFarland are blended the lines of two old families of this section of the United States—the McFarlands and the Cassadays. His paternal grandfather, William McFarland, came to Marion county, Missouri, in the second decade of the nineteenth century. Here he married Julia Easton and settled near Palmyra, where he reared a goodly family. William McFarland died while comparatively young; but his widow lived for many years afterward, her demise occurring in Hannibal. Their sons and daughters were the following: Julia, who never married; Fannie, who became Mrs. Walter Shannon, who was subsequently a second time married and who as Mrs. Keaton, spent her last days near Lebanon, Missouri; and Marion, John, Christopher, Mary Jane, Elizabeth, William, Elliott, Easton, all are deceased.

Easton McFarland grew to manhood in his native home, near Palmyra, Missouri. He passed the period of the Civil war without taking part in its conflict and always avoided politics as an element in his program of life. He was a Democrat in his economic convictions and was connected with the Methodist Episcopal branch of the church, South. It was through his marriage that the McFarland and Cassady families were united. Very well known in Kentucky was the patriarchal ancestor of the latter family; he was the son of an Irishman, whose

name retained its earlier form—"Cassaday;" his home was eighteen miles from Louisville and he lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and eight. His grandson, James Cassady, was one of the pioneers of Marion county, Missouri. His wife had been a Miss Hinton and she bore him several children, some of whom have been prominent in Monroe county. Delia Cassady-Wadsworth, Christopher C. Cassaday and Kittie Cassady-Tooley are all well known here and are elsewhere noted in these pages. Susan Cassady-McFarland was born in 1848 in Marion county, Missouri, and her union with Easton McFarland took place in 1871. The children who were born to them were named Marion, Roy, Byron and James. Mr. Marion McFarland resides at Rensselaer, Missouri; Byron McFarland is a farmer of Monroe City; James McFarland is one of the partners at the mill. The second of the three sons was Roy McFarland, to whom this review is dedicated. He was born on May 15, 1874, in Ralles county, Missouri.

Like the other members of his father's family, Roy McFarland was liberally educated. He and his brother Byron pursued their advanced studies in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Missouri. After his graduation from high school in Monroe, Roy had prepared himself for teaching and his brother had looked to a medical career. Later, however, both readjusted their plans and each has successfully followed a business career. The first business experience which our subject obtained was through his participation in mercantile business in Rensselaer, Missouri. This occupied his attention for a space of four years, at the end of which time he took up the milling business as one of the purchasers of the Monroe Milling Company. In this line he has continued to thrive, has made a firm place for himself in divers of the city's public interests and has established his attractive home.

Mrs. Roy McFarland was formerly Miss Annie Finley, a daughter of Frank and Sarah Finley of Rensselaer, the father being a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland's home has been completed by the advent of five children: Alleen; Leo; Alvin; Frances, whose young life closed in May, 1912; and Clyde.

The church affiliations of the family are Catholic and Methodist. Politically Mr. McFarland is a Democrat, but without interest in office-holding, for his business responsibilities engross his main attention.

The enterprise which Mr. McFarland represents is the only milling industry in Monroe City. The plant was erected by Magown & Kent in 1890 as a merchant mill, and its capacity is one hundred and twenty-five barrels. Its products are marketed chiefly within the state of Missouri, where they have the desirable reputation of being first-class goods and a credit to their manufacturers.

JOHN SHEARMAN. Rich in years and in a record for extensive and useful activity is John Shearman, a retired business man of Monroe City, Missouri. A native of this state, he comes of an old Virginia family, said to be lineally descended from Revolutionary patriots, including that great leader of the struggle and signer of the Declaration of Independence—Roger Sherman. Joined by marriage were a line of this family and one of the Virginia family of Parrot. The home of the resultant household was in Old Orange county, Virginia, now Green county. The sons and daughters of that home were four sons and three daughters: John H., William, Thomas and George; Elizabeth, wife of a Mr. Douglas; Ailsee, wife of Mr. Jennings and Fannie married Mr. White. As John H. Shearman (the father of the special subject of this sketch) was the only one of these who has come to Missouri, further data herein will be confined to him and his descendants. At the home-

stead above located, John H. Shearman was born in the year 1795. He was trained and educated as a country lad and chose to spend his life in the same pursuits in which he was reared. He indicated his patriotic sentiments by enlisting for service in the War of 1812, but before he could reach the field for active duty, that conflict had been closed. John H. Shearman married Margaret Rucker, also a Virginian and a daughter of William Rucker and his wife, nee Thornton. Of the Rucker-Shearman union were born Elizabeth C., who became Mrs. James A. Reed of Howard county, Missouri and who is now deceased; Alice, who died unmarried; William, who died in California in 1861, unmarried; George, of Folsom, California; and John, the subject of this account. Margaret Rucker Shearman died on March 22, 1833. John H. Shearman remarried, making Martha Fray the wife of his later years. Of this union were born, Mary F., now Mrs. Hartford Carrol, of Goss, Missouri; T. B., deceased at Fresno, California; Lucy M., of Ozark, Arkansas; Susan F., who is Mrs. W. T. Clark of Santa Ana, California; Jennie, who is now Mrs. A. J. Austin, of Goss; C. A. Shearman of Ozark, Arkansas; and Martha H., now Mrs. J. H. Grady, of Monroe City, Missouri.

In 1832 John H. Shearman had settled upon a farm six miles east of Paris, Missouri. There, on March 5th of the following year, was born his son John, whose name forms the caption of this review. From the primitive country schools of his native community he gathered what he characterizes as a smattering of education. On reaching the years of manhood he left the farm to learn the trade of wagon-making. In Paris, Missouri, he worked first with S. P. Burkett of that place until he had mastered the different phases of the work. He subsequently established a wagon shop of his own in the same town and conducted his business there for five years. At the end of that time he felt anew the attraction of farm life and determined to combine its advantages with his occupation of wagon-making. Removing to Marion county, he settled a shop in the country a few miles north of Monroe City, where he pursued his business together with the supervision of a farm. These combined activities he thus began in 1856 and continued them in his chosen location for ten years. This period covered the years in which the Civil war was fought to a finish. Mr. Shearman was seriously annoyed and threatened because of his southern tendencies and suffered the effects of the draft, although a substitute went to the front in his place.

In 1866 Mr. Shearman purchased agricultural property adjoining Monroe City and discontinued his wagon-making. After four years he sold the farm and took up his residence in Monroe, where he conducted a livery business. From this he made a natural shift to the business of merchandise. First as a member of the firm of Jackson & Shearman, and later as one of the partners in that of Shearman & Rouse, he was for five years engaged as a purveyor to the people of the many mercantile necessities of every-day life. His popular and lucrative business was interrupted, however, in 1885. At that time he was appointed by President Cleveland as the successor of B. F. Tucker in the office of postmaster. He served for a little more than four years.

During his service as postmaster, Mr. Shearman established such an excellent reputation as a public official that his eligibility for other offices was promptly considered and soon after his leaving the post-office he was inducted into the office of county assessor. The election was for a two-years' term. At its expiration, Mr. Shearman was re-elected for a term of four years. During his service, it was quite natural that one of his sons, well qualified for such work, should assist

him as deputy. It was also a logical sequence that at the close of John Shearman's second term as assessor, his son should succeed to the office for which he had thus been well prepared; so it was that the father and son changed places, the former becoming the deputy of the latter.

Ultimately leaving official activity, John Shearman again sought the quietude and healthful exercise of farm life. Near Monroe City he once more became a land-holder and during his remaining vigorous years devoted himself to the productive employments of cultivating the soil. Still a citizen of Monroe City, he has contributed to its material development by the erection of three residences, two of which are still charged to him on the tax rolls of the county. Mr. Shearman is a stockholder and director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Monroe City.

With the passing of the generously allotted years of his life, it has been given to Mr. Shearman to witness the growth and success of children and grandchildren. It was in 1856 that he was first married. Elizabeth C. Howe was a daughter of John Howe of Marion county, Missouri, whither he had come from Kentucky, and of his wife, Maria Kizer-Howe. Of the Howe-Shearman marriage two children were born. Both were sons and were named respectively William E. and John H. Their mother passed from earthly life in 1873. On May 30, 1876, John Shearman wedded Miss Ella L. Brown, a member of a Vermont family. Her demise occurred on November 25, 1910, and she left no children.

The elder son of John Shearman is well known in Monroe City and vicinity. 1858 was the year of his birth and Marion county his native place. His early occupation was farming. About 1905 he succeeded his father in the office of county assessor and filled that office for four years. Since that time he has been engaged in merchandise in Monroe City and has become one of the indispensable business men of the place. His wife was formerly Miss Julia E. Helton and their marriage took place in 1884. They are the parents of five sons and daughters: Virgil C., John Adam, Manona and Laona, twins; and Willie May.

John H. Shearman, second son of John Shearman, our subject, was born in Marion county in 1861. His occupation is farming. He married Miss Helen Frank and is the father of one child, named John Frank. They are residents of the state of Michigan.

The worthy gentleman to whom this sketch is dedicated is spending his latter days in well-deserved peace and retirement. Though not active in business, he retains his interest in all movements of humanity. He has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, giving to it his sincere loyalty and wholehearted service, having continuously been one of the boards of trustees of the local congregation. He is also a Blue Lodge member of Masonic order, and in countless other ways has become closely and prominently identified with the currents of life in Monroe City.

JOHN D. ROBEY is the senior member of the Robey-Robinson Lumber Company, with headquarters at Monroe City, Missouri. He has been an important factor in the commercial and industrial life of Monroe City, and the system of lumber yards which his company has installed in Monroe, Ralls and Marion counties, has been a valuable asset to the general prosperity of the section.

It was in 1849 that Mrs. Martha E. Robey moved her little family from the old home in Hickman county, Kentucky, to Missouri. Before her marriage she had been a Miss Martha Bell, and after the death of her husband, she determined that the state of Missouri offered her better opportunities to rear her family. She settled near Shelbina,

Missouri, and her children all grew up to be respected and valued members of the communities in which they made their homes. Her children were Mary J., who married William Winston; John, who married a Miss Cooper; William, who was twice married, both of his wives being from the Abell family; James R.; Lizzie, who became Mrs. David Lanham; Anna, who became the wife of Thomas Riddle, and "Kit," who died in Alton, Illinois, while imprisoned there during the Civil war.

Of these children, James R. Robey became the father of John D. Robey. He was born in Hickman county, Kentucky, in 1840, and he grew up on his mother's backwoods farm, knowing little of books, but much of farming in a crude way. His boyhood was principally spent in hard work, but he laid the foundations for his future success as a farmer. When he was eighteen years of age, he broke away from the narrow confines of the farm and tasted independence for the first time in his life. Joining a party bound for the Pacific Coast, he crossed with them the great plains and made the weary journey to California. Here he worked for several years until the call for volunteers to take part in the battle for a united nation reached the coast, and he volunteered at once for this duty, serving in the Union army during the last three years of the conflict. His residence in the west covered a period of six years, and at the end of this time he found his heart was still back in Missouri, so he returned, coming home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and a vessel bound for New York. Not long after reaching home Mr. Robey married Miss Lucy Mounce, a daughter of Samuel Mounce, who was a pioneer settler in Missouri, coming thence from Virginia. He settled in Florida, Missouri, and here Mrs. Robey was born, and grew to womanhood, Mark Twain being one of her childhood acquaintances. Mr. Robey returned to the occupation of his youth, becoming a grain and stockraiser in a modest way, and continuing in this business until his death, in 1906. Mrs. Robey is still living, and is the mother of four children, as follows: Timora, who is the wife of J. W. Gough, of Lakenan, Missouri; John D.; Margaret, who became the wife of J. A. Hollender, of Hunnewell, Missouri, and William H., of Perry, Missouri.

John D. Robey was a diligent student, and managed to gain more from the district schools than do most boys, for he became a teacher himself with no more training than the country school provided. He taught for five years in Monroe county and then took a business course at the Hannibal Commercial College, from which he graduated in 1895. During the years in which he was teaching he added to his slender income by working on the farm during his vacations, and after completing his commercial course, he once more returned to the farm for a time. In June, 1896, he entered the service of the Hannibal Saw-Milling Company, at Clarence, Missouri, and after working for them four years in Clarence, he was transferred to Shelby, Missouri, where he spent the next four years. During these eight years in which he worked on a salary, he observed that the lot of the salaried man was just about hopeless, and that unless he started out to work for himself he would probably never advance in the world.

Therefore, in 1904, he formed a partnership with James H. Robinson, and they engaged in the lumber business. They purchased the plant which they now own in Monroe City and which is under the direct management of Mr. Robey, and in the fall of the same year they acquired the Hunnewell yard from Oscar Snelson, continuing to operate this yard until 1906. The partnership ended in December, 1905, when the business was incorporated into the Robey-Robinson Lumber Company, with

Mr. Robinson as president, John D. Robey as secretary and treasurer and William H. Robey as vice-president. The capital stock amounts to eight thousand dollars and the company has been exceedingly prosperous since its very beginning. In 1906 the stock of the Hunnewell yard was transferred to Perry, and in 1910 they enlarged their facilities by the erection of sheds and the establishment of a yard at New London. They further increased their business and it was necessary in 1911 to have more room, so they bought the yard of the Burlington Lumber Company at Palmyra, and thus completed their system of four yards, so placed that they have a wide territory upon which to draw.

William H. Robey, the vice-president of the Robey-Robinson Lumber Company, is the manager of the largest yard owned by the company, the one in Perry. He resides there and is a director in the Peoples Bank in that place.

John D. Robey is also interested in financial matters, being a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Monroe City, while Mr. Robinson is a stockholder of the Marion County Savings Bank, in Palmyra, Missouri. The Robey brothers are not active in politics, although they firmly believe that it is the duty of every man to cast his ballot and they stand by the principles of the Democratic party.

John D. Robey was married on the 1st of March, 1896, to Miss Johnnie Hubbard, a daughter of Mrs. Ellen J. Hubbard, of Hunnewell, Missouri. Their children are Paul, Emmet, John D., Jr., and Leonard A.

EMMITT M. SIPPLE. Monroe City's most prominent educator is a man who is yet on the sunny side of middle life; who is the product of clean, honorable, unpretentious breeding; and who is the possessor of superior talents. He is a Missourian by birth, but of Kentucky parentage and paternally of German and Scotch origin.

The founder of the Sipple family in America was one of those historic soldiers of Hesse, Germany, who engaged for money remuneration to fight for the British against their rebellious colonists in America. But when he reached the United States and more clearly understood the conditions of the Revolution, he deserted England's banner and joined the colonial troops. When that war was ended, he settled in Pennsylvania, where he established and reared a family. One of his sons, Henry Sipple, married Mary McKenzie, who was a direct descendant from a clan of the Highland Scotch nobility, and founded his home in Somerset county of the Blue Grass State, where he brought up his children, William, John, Henry, George, Lacy, James, Ann and Nancy Jane.

Lacy Sipple (who lived to become the father of the subject of this sketch) was born in the above-mentioned section of the state of Kentucky on July 26, 1835. His acquaintance with the text-books of education was limited to rather slight attendance at the rural schools of his native community. His choice of vocation was that of a blacksmith, and while yet in the flush of early manhood he mastered that favorite diversion of Vulcan. He removed to Bucklin, Missouri, where he became a true type of the verse-honored "village blacksmith," although the anvil was planted under a goodly roof rather than under a "spreading chestnut tree." Scarcely had the ring of his useful occupation begun to announce the presence of a new mechanic in Bucklin, when the country found itself in the throes of civil warfare. Lacy Sipple entered the contest in the service of the state and under one of the "regular army" commanders. He was commissioned a captain of one of the Union companies and thus served until the close of the struggle. Resuming then his stand at the forge, he won with his muscle the sufficient means of

maintaining and educating his family. Lacy Sipple was, moreover, a man who was ever filled with a deep and altruistic anxiety for the welfare of men's souls. Ordained by the Methodist Episcopal church as one of its licensed local preachers, he served intermittently in more or less informal ministerial work for more than forty years. In the marriage of Lacy Sipple, the family of Dr. Shook, a German-born citizen of Kentucky, contributed its elements of sterling integrity to the household thus formed. His daughter, Mary A. Shook, became Mrs. Lacy Sipple. The resultant family consisted of eight children, only four of whom lived to maturity, three daughters and one son. Ella is Mrs. Charles Ellis of Weiser, Idaho; Viola is Mrs. C. C. Cupp of Lyons, Kansas; Emmitt M. is the superintendent of the Monroe City schools and the special subject of the biographical account; and Pearl is Mrs. Clyde Seitz, of Natoma, Kansas.

January 5, 1879, was Emmitt M. Sipple's date of birth and Bucklin, Missouri, the place of his nativity. His intellectual development in the public schools of that community revealed his natural bent—the activities of teaching—and he turned his efforts toward definite preparation for that profession. As a youth in his early maturity he began the work of instruction and as soon as possible secured the advantages to be gathered from attendance at a teacher's training school. He entered the Kirksville Normal School, where he was graduated in 1907. This professional education he supplemented with summer school courses at the University of Missouri at Columbia and by other "extension work." All this training has been made yet more practical by a course in the Gem City Business College, where he concluded his commercial study in 1899.

The pedagogical career of Mr. Sipple began with a term in the rural school of Mt. Zion district, in Macon county. His success in rural school work led to his appointment to the principalship of the graded school system in Bucklin, his home town. As principal of the La Clede, Missouri, school, he gave five years of more advanced service. During two years of that time he was a member of the county board of education by appointment of the state board of education. Following that incumbency, he was honored by election to the office of school commissioner. In that capacity he gave his characteristically able efforts to the cause of education, until his resignation in 1908 in order to take up his work as superintendent of the schools of Monroe City.

Under Mr. Sipple's intelligent supervision, the conditions in Monroe City's educational system have been materially improved. In the high school, particularly, important growth and advance have taken place. Mr. Sipple's broad and purposive appreciation of vocational training has led to the installment in the high school of courses in agriculture, in commercial subjects and in manual arts. The attic of the high school building has been converted into a commodious and pleasant assembly room seated with opera chairs, and a well-equipped manual training room. In the latter, both the young men and young ladies of the high school have opportunity to show some development of their ability in manual accomplishment before they receive their diplomas. The equipment of this room, although not expensive, is probably the best in the state for the size of the town. The practical phases of the training the youth of Monroe City now receive extends through the graded school as well as the high school. Sewing and drawing are the manual arts that are taught the children in the earlier years of their courses. Not only have the building and the courses been made more purposive for useful education, but numerous additions have been added to the equipment for various departments. The cultural subjects have not

been slighted, for Mr. Sipple's interest in vocational training is not that of a faddist or of a man of one idea. Literary subjects and esthetic development are warmly encouraged and are assisted by the presence of the recently acquired nucleus for the school library—a set of some eight hundred books—and the two pianos, one in the auditorium and the other in one of the grade rooms, for use in musical instruction for the grades. Much of the money for these cultural helps was earned by the pupils themselves in entertainments given for the purpose. The laboratory in which the students in the sciences of physics, chemistry and agriculture perform their experiments has been greatly enlarged as to useful apparatus. The term of school has moreover been lengthened to a year of nine full months. The high school enrollment has increased twenty-five per cent and the non-resident students number twice their enrollment of four years ago. From this young high school, one hundred and one students have been graduated and have gone forth to take their places in the affairs of men or in the ranks of those who are pursuing in collegiate institutions the courses there instituted for future representatives of special vocations and professions.

The home of Superintendent Sipple is one of the socially intellectual centers of the city. It is presided over by Mamie Fifield Sipple, his gracious and estimable wife. Mrs. Sipple is a daughter of Mrs. Phebe Fifield, who came to Missouri from New York and who lives at LaClede. Other members of Mrs. Sipple's parental home were the following: Neva Fifield, who is now Mrs. S. F. Felt, of Salina, Kansas; and Emma (the twin sister of Mrs. Sipple), now Mrs. N. Byrne, of LaClede, Missouri. To Superintendent and Mrs. Sipple one child has been born—a little daughter, named Mary Isabel, whose natal day is April 24, 1912.

Aside from his home and school interests, Mr. Sipple is a popular member of several social and other organizations. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, with the Masons, and with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Politically he is independent of party limitations. The societies of his profession are naturally of prime value and interest to this up-to-date educator. In the Missouri Teachers' Association he is a vigorously active member, being at the time of this writing first vice-president of the division of secondary schools, of that body. Mr. Sipple's educational influence and his intellectual personality have been felt in many places outside the confines of Monroe City. Both as an independent lecturer on popular subjects and as a speaker before Chautauqua assemblies, he has already become well known on Missouri platforms. He is the efficient manager of the Monroe City Chautauqua Association. Invitations to deliver commencement addresses have been included among the calls he has received for lecture work. He is considered a coming man in the field of education from the public rostrum, as well as a leader in the great profession of classroom instruction and its wise, trustworthy supervision.

JAMES M. PROCTOR is a representative of the third generation of this numerous and worthy family of Monroe and Marion counties and he was born on the farm of his father, James M. Proctor, Sr., who recently passed away and who was one of the most successful business men in his locality. The latter was born near Philadelphia, Marion county, on March 2, 1837, was educated in the same institution with his brothers, and in a manner sufficiently liberal to enable him to teach school himself. After a brief career as a teacher he engaged in farming and in 1866 he purchased the George Bush farm adjacent to Monroe, and upon this and the broad acres he eventually added to it, he gave the vim and vigor of his life.

Few men have made better use of their time and talents than did James Marion Proctor, Sr. He seemed endowed with a bent for successful trading and dealing in stock and his estate always had all the cattle it would support, while his feed lots were never short of material finishing for the markets of St. Louis or Chicago. He bought out his neighbors and pushed his boundaries so far distant from each other that they encompassed a tract of fourteen hundred acres. In about 1875 he purchased a cow and calf of the Hereford stock and started a business which grew to be one of the most important auxiliaries of his farm, and which were the first White Faces to be brought into Northeast Missouri. He became a member of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, and was connected with it at the time of his death. Besides his varied interests here, Mr. Proctor joined his brothers and James S. Scott in the formation of the Monroe Cattle Company and bought a ranch of several thousand acres of cheap land in Haskell county, Texas. The company conducted an extensive ranch business for a number of years and when it was dissolved he took several thousand acres of the ranch in lieu of his share of the assets. He held this land when he died, and its continued increase in value added much wealth to his already vast estate. He left the farm about 1900 and took up his residence in Monroe City. Here he continued to direct his affairs, among which was his interest in the Monroe City Bank, of which he was a director. He was a Democrat and in 1896 went with the "Sound Money" wing of the party. He was a charter member of the Baptist church of Monroe. He was a quiet man, of some reserve in his manner, and ever slow to engage in a discussion of any sort, while seldom known to initiate one.

In 1850 Mr. Proctor married Miss Ellen K. McPike, a daughter of James McPike, and he died on June 5, 1910. His widow died January 6, 1913. Their children were Ellen M., the wife of Henry Russell Brown, of Winchester, Kentucky; Thomas J., a stock commission man of Chicago; Zech C., who is engaged in the same business at that place; Anna, the wife of Mrs. A. T. Baker, of Fort Worth, Texas; James M., Jr., of this review; Mrs. Alma Vaughn, of Monroe City; Martha, the wife of James M. Johnson, of Monroe City; and David M., of the law firm of Borland, Pugh & Proctor, of Kansas City.

James McPike Proctor was born February 14, 1871, and finished his education with his graduation from LaGrange College in 1891. He spent some time in the office of a commission company as a bookkeeper and then engaged in the dry goods business in Monroe City in partnership with Aaron Boulware, under the firm name of Boulware & Company. In 1896 he formed a partnership with his father and became the active man in the management and cultivation of the family farm and ranch, where he has since been busy. His efforts are largely upon the same order as those of his father as a trader and feeder, and something like thirty-five cars of cattle go to market from the old Proctor place yearly. He goes extensively into hay and grain raising, and further is coming to be known in the market as a dealer in mules.

Mr. Proctor is not in politics, and is not a member of any fraternal organization.

In June, 1893, Mr. Proctor was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Wallace, a daughter of Robert M. Wallace, publisher of the *LaGrange Democrat*, one time representative in the legislature and ex-secretary to Colonel Hatch, when the latter was a member of congress. Mr. Wallace married Hattie Downing and they reside now in Alhambra, California. Their children were: Mrs. Proctor; Leo; R. Bruce and Donald. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Proctor are Lucile W., a senior in the high school in Monroe City; Vivian H. and Hattie.

DANIEL K. YOWELL. One of the largest farmers, and at the same time one of the most successful business men of Monroe county, Missouri, is Mr. Daniel K. Yowell, whose fifty-six years have been spent in this state and most of whose commercial activity has been centered in Monroe City. Like so many of Missouri's leading families, that of Mr. Yowell is one of Virginia origin, so far as its history in America is concerned.

It was in 1834 that John B. Yowell, subject's father, came from Culpeper county, Virginia, with his young family, to this section of the country. In pioneer fashion he traveled across the then youthful states east of the Mississippi. He purchased the land now known as the Dennis Thompson farm, near Stoutsville. He and his wife are frequently recalled to memory by the memorial stone dedicated to their memory in the Thompson cemetery. The children of their family included the six who shared the journey from Virginia to Missouri and the three who were born in the latter state. They are as follows: The sons, John, William and Thay; the daughters, Clarissa, later Mrs. Henderson; Frances subsequently Mrs. Dennis Thompson, and Harriet, afterward Mrs. Thomas Hardwick; the son Robert; and the daughters, Emma, now Mrs. John Nolen; and Mary, who is Mrs. William Nesbitt.

The eldest of that pioneer family, John B. Yowell, was he who became the father of Daniel K. Yowell. Born in Virginia in 1815, John Yowell obtained sufficient education to make him a successful farmer and inherited a disposition of mind and character which made him a citizen of superior quality. During his whole life he maintained his household as a farmer and never in all that time did he incur obligations which he could not meet. His heart was always tuned in sympathy with humanity and his kindness will be related while there is a man alive who knew him. He was a universal peacemaker, seeing to it that hostile neighbors settled their differences and that social disorder in the community was minimized. While the Civil war was raging, he saw to it that no soldier's widow—nor his wife, if he were in the army—suffered for the lack of food in his neighborhood. At every Thanksgiving time he loaded up the wagon, hitched up the oxen and sent his son Dan on an errand of mercy and charity toward the "war widows" in his reach. His attitude toward his fellow-men marked John B. Yowell as a Christian citizen. He was, moreover, a member of the Ironside or Hard-shell Baptist church, having a deep interest in the work of the faithful preachers of that earnest sect, whose meetings during the primitive period were held at the dwellings of the church brethren. Whatever the trials of any situation, the good nature of John B. Yowell shone out and cheered and comforted his friends. His jokes were always ready and no occasion seemed so serious to him that he could omit on opportunity to appeal to the humor of one's nature. When on his death-bed and surrounded by the numerous friends who had called to be with him for the last time, he declared that if he had known he was so popular he would have run for congress. When he died, in 1881, the community in which he lived suffered the loss as a deeply personal one. His example impressed itself upon the hearts of his children and now lives in the hearts of his grandchildren. His life's mate was Mary A. Turner Yowell, who was a daughter of Charles Turner and Susan Lear Turner, the father a primitive Baptist preacher and one of the first settlers of Hannibal. The children of John B. Yowell and Mary Turner Yowell were as follows: Ella, who is Mrs. John W. Ragsdale, of Monroe county; Daniel K., to whom this article is dedicated; Della, who became Mrs. Neal Ragsdale and whose demise occurred at Shelby, Missouri; Edward, of Ely, Missouri; Jennie, who is Mrs. Marsh McGraw, of Gordon, Nebraska; and J. Orrin, who married Gertrude Searcy and who died in 1901, leaving three children.

Daniel K. Yowell, second child and eldest son of the above-named family, was born on January 24, 1856, and was given education in the country school. His school bench was the proverbial "slab" of the pioneer day and his desk the rough lumber of the saw mill, rudely fashioned. Three months of the year was then considered a good session of school and the country boy who secured so much as that considered himself fortunate indeed.

When Dan K. Yowell became a man he continued in the calling which as a boy he had practiced with his father. Never has his life been without the substantial interests of the husbandman. His agricultural land holdings have steadily increased, and although Mr. Yowell is now a resident of Monroe City, his property in lands is larger than ever. Of his two farms aggregating 1,240 acres, one is a body of 800 acres within a mile of Monroe City, and constitutes one of the most productive tracts in this section. It is that same property which some years ago was known as the John A. Wood Hereford Feeding and Breeding farm and was noted far and wide as the leading Hereford stock farm of Missouri.

In 1900 Mr. Yowell engaged in the real-estate business in Monroe City, buying and selling on his own account and also doing a commission and brokerage business in real estate. He has recently become identified with valuable mineral deposits on the Ponduray river, above Spokane, Washington, in a field which promises a sensation in mineral discoveries with the extension of transportation to the ore belt. He is a stockholder of the Monroe City Bank and holds the distinction of being able to see all four sides of a proposition before he pronounces upon its merit. No deal he has ever made for himself has failed to produce a profit.

A decidedly creditable family of children and grandchildren have, with the passing of the years, been added to the felicities of Mr. Yowell's life. In April of 1879, he married Miss Susan Styles, a daughter of Captain Styles, a Virginian. They became parents of a son, but the young mother died in 1882. The boy, named Emmet Yowell, grew to manhood, became a merchant of Monroe City, married Miss Minnie Willis and became the father of the following children: J. D.; Eugenia; Stella May, who is Mrs. Edward O'Donnel of Spokane, Washington; and J. Marvin, of Littleton, Colorado. The second wife of Daniel K. Yowell was before her marriage Miss Pauline Leean Young, a daughter of Hiram and Sophie Young, and a sister of H. Price Young, of Marion county. The children who have been born to Daniel K. Yowell and Pauline Young Yowell are three in number: Dr. D. A. Yowell is a resident of Virginia, Illinois; his wife, *nee* Rena Stribling, is a granddaughter of Robert Hall, who owned the town site of that city, and whose connection with prominent families of Virginia's early period is evidenced by the fact that he has in his possession the set of dental instruments used by General Washington and the furniture made especially for the reception of General La Fayette on his visit to the United States in 1824. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Yowell is their daughter, whom they named Mabel, and who is now Mrs. Lambert Hagan, of Monroe City; Ray E. Yowell is the youngest and has recently made his debut into the business arena of Monroe City, after passing through the public and high schools of this place.

WILLIAM LEE ELY, who is the state agent of the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a native product of Ralls county, Missouri, and was reared in and about Monroe county. His birth took place on the 9th of May, 1864, and he was

educated in the public schools and the Monroe county Institute, one of the favored schools of his youthful years, historic and high class. Mr. Ely is the sole heir of James K. Ely, a retired business man of Monroe City, and a representative of one of the first families to settle in Ralls county. The father was born in Ralls county on the 23d of November, 1844, and educated in the schools of his community. He gained some experience in military tactics as a youth, and, reared as he was under the strictest of slave-holding ideas, it was to be expected that he should take sides with the South when secession troubles arose. He joined a company which made up a part of General Price's army and took part in the Battle of Lexington, and other engagements of equal importance. He served out his term of enlistment, then returned to his home on the farm and continued in that life until 1882, when he came to Monroe City and engaged in the lumber business. Subsequently, he moved to Vandalia and became absorbed in the same business. Retiring from his connection with that industry, he returned to his former home in Monroe City, since which time he has been practically a retired citizen. He is a man of quiet instincts, content to assume a modest share in the city government, and has never been a factor in local politics. He votes the Democratic ticket, and has for years been an elder in the Christian church. He was the son of Benjamin Ely, born in Mason, Kentucky, on January 25, 1801, coming to Missouri with his father, Isaac Ely, in 1821. Isaac Ely, also, was a native Kentuckian, born there on August 27, 1775. He settled on Salt river in Missouri when Ralls county was yet unknown as such, but was still a mere stretch of frontier country, and there he entered land from the government and became the proprietor of a large body of land. In 1855 he was elected county judge and two years later death called him from the activities of this life. Isaac Ely was one of the first Democrats, and he cast his first presidential vote at the election of the second president of the United States. He was a primitive Baptist and owned some twenty-five slaves in his life time. He married Mary Judy on October 14, 1798, and she died on the 13th day of September, 1823, when she was forty-five years of age, having been born on March 20, 1778. These worthy pioneers were the parents of ten children, concerning whom but brief data may be here entered: Sarah, the eldest, was born on the 11th of November, 1799, and married Stephen Scobee; Benjamin, born September 28, 1801, and married Martha B. Layne; John, born September 5, 1802, married Sarah Fike; Elizabeth, born February 16, 1804, married Aaron Boyce; William, born November 11, 1805, married Rebecca Utterback; Jane, born November 8, 1807, died as Mrs. George Strode; Cynthia A., born September 14, 1809, was the wife of Joe Rackaby; Aaron F., born June 29, 1811, took Emily J. Utterback for his wife; David A., born August 30, 1815, married Rebecca J. Goodwin, and Mary A., born February 4, 1818, became the wife of J. S. Strode.

Benjamin Ely was the father of children as follows: Mary J., who was born January 11, 1826, and married Blueford Bethel; Isaac was born June 20, 1827, and married Julia Elliott; John J. was born October 5, 1828, married Ann L. Hume; Benjamin, born September 30, 1830, married Susan M. Liter; Susan E. was born September 29, 1835 and married Thomas M. Alexander; Stephen D., born January 25, 1838, married Mary E. Leister; David A. was born April 5, 1840, and he married Louisa A. Moss; James K. married the daughter of Jacob and Annie (Hostetter) Roland on August 7, 1863, and Eugene L., the youngest of the family, born March 6, 1850, married Emma Adams.

As mentioned previously, the subject was the sole child of James K.

Ely and his wife. William Lee Ely began business life as manager of the lumber interests of the Hannibal Saw Mill Company, at Monroe City, and when he severed his connection with that concern went to the LaCrosse Lumber Company as its manager at Nebo, Illinois. He was transferred, after a time, to Mexico, Missouri, and there eventually terminated his identification with the lumber industry.

In 1894 Mr. Ely engaged in the fire insurance business in Monroe City, and on May 1, 1897, he was appointed special agent of the insurance company with which he is now identified. He served under state agent D. R. Davenport until his resignation from the company on January 4, 1904, whereupon Mr. Ely received the vacant position by appointment, and his son became associated with him as the special agent of the company in the field.

On October 20, 1885, William Lee Ely married Miss Annette F. Stevens, a daughter of William B. Stevens, a well-known farmer and ex-county clerk of Ralls county. Mr. Stevens married Miss Berella Payne, a daughter of a pioneer family of the county, while he himself was a Maryland man and a friend of Mark Twain in Hannibal, Missouri. They were the parents of four children, those besides Mrs. Ely being Clara J., of Fort Worth, Texas; D. H.; and Bennie, the wife of Dr. W. H. Nugent, also of Fort Worth, Texas.

The children of William L. and Annette Ely are as follows: Arthur H., born August 15, 1886, and Lillian A. The son was graduated from the Monroe City schools, after which he took a course in Westminster college, and he is now the special agent of the Insurance Company of North America, of which his father is state agent. The daughter, who was born on February 20, 1888, married James V. Proctor, of Monroe City, on November 2, 1909.

Mr. Ely, as well as his son Arthur, are Masons of the Knight Templar degree, and the family is affiliated with the Christian church, sharing in all departments of its work. Mr. Ely has been clerk of the church of Monroe City for the past quarter century, and has done good work in that connection.

BENJAMIN G. MOSS is a son of one of the first families to settle in Northeastern Missouri, and he is a farmer, like his father and grandfather before him, making his home in Monroe City. His great-grandfather, William Moss, was the ancestor who founded the family in Missouri, and he brought his household consisting of five sons and a daughter out from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1816, and made his first stop near Clarksville, Pike county, Missouri. Two years later that gentleman moved up into what is now Marion county, there entering land near the present station of Ely on the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad, there passing his remaining years as a farmer. The old man was born in the closing years of the eighteenth century. He was a typical woodsman, keeping a pack of fox hounds in training and hunted deer and other game animals. He trapped for fur, as did many of the pioneers of the time when wild game abounded in the country, and was successful in all his undertakings. He brought his slave labor with him from Kentucky and he owned slaves when the emancipation proclamation of 1863 set them free. He reared a goodly family, as follows: John, who married Mary Lair; Matthew married Jane Mackey; Luke married Hannah Mackey; William married Eliza Mackey; Carroll married Mary Mackey; and America, the youngest daughter, married Reason Mackey. These were all the children of Thomas Mackey, the founder of the numerous family of Clarksville and vicinity, whose son Reason, and the husband of America Moss, was

killed by a slave in the early days in Pike county,—a tragedy which is still fresh in the memories of some of the old residents.

Luke Moss was the grandfather of Benjamin G. Moss of this review. He was born in 1797, and spent his life in Marion county, passing away in 1849. He was an unpretentious farmer, a good citizen who ever withheld himself from public life and was a member of the Presbyterian church. Matthew and William Moss passed their lives in Marion and were men of much the same style as was Luke. Carroll moved to Macon county, where he brought up his family, and many of his posterity yet may be found there.

Luke Moss's children were John A., who died in Monroe City, the husband of Hester Griffith; Mary A., who became the wife of John Stevens, a Methodist circuit-rider, who passed his life in this section of the state; Harrison W., the father of the subject, who was born in 1823 and died in 1849; Louisa J., who married Benjamin R. Thrasher, of Macon county, and spent her life there.

Harrison W. Moss passed away in the bloom of his young manhood. He possessed the normal qualifications of the pioneer country youth for the affairs of life, and he married Rebecca Ann, daughter of John Spalding, and a niece of Archbishop Spalding, who was America's Catholic delegate to Rome to the church conclave to declare the infallibility of the pope. John T., of Clarence, Missouri, and Benjamin G. of Monroe City, were the issue of their union. Mrs. Moss married a soldier of the Mexican war for her second husband, John A. Peyton by name, who is also deceased. Mrs. Peyton resides with her children in Clarence, Missouri. Her children by her second marriage were James A., of Mountain Grove, Missouri; Henry C., died in Oklahoma City; Kittie, the widow of John Halliburton, of Clarence, Missouri; Susan married John D. Switzer and lives in Houston, Texas; Maggie and Mary, twin sisters, are the wives of Allen Wood and Walter Fifer, respectively, and reside in Macon and Monroe counties.

Benjamin G. Moss was born in Macon county, Missouri, on the 21st day of June, 1847, but grew to years of maturity on a farm in Pike county. He acquired a liberal education at Renssalaer Academy under the tutelage of Professor William C. Foreman, a well known teacher of fifty years ago in Ralls county. After his schooling was completed the subject taught for two terms in Randolph county, thereafter engaging in the merchandise business in Palmyra, Missouri. He spent City, and when he retired from mercantile life he engaged in farming in Marion county. There he owns today a large farm four and a half miles northeast of Monroe,— the place being the one known as the old Enoch Griffith farm. In recent years he has maintained his residence in this city, where he has erected one of the best residences of the place.

Mr. Moss was married on October 16, 1872, to Miss Amadora Suter, a daughter of a pioneer Marion county settler, of the name of Verdner Suter. He was a Kentuckian and a farmer, and he married Matilda Basket, seven children being born of their union, as follows: John; Thomas; Henry; Lizzie, the wife of Captain Henry Gillespie; Angeline, the wife of Rufus B. Safferens; Martha married George Carsons; and Amadora, the wife of Mr. Moss. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Moss are two in number: Bertha M. is the wife of Carl Jaeger, a merchant of Fayette, Missouri, and they have two children, Moss Jaeger and Lædrue Jaeger. Walter H., married Mertie Wood, the daughter of B. O. Wood, the oldest druggist of Monroe City, and they have two children, also,—Helen W. and Lucile.

Mr. Moss has been actively identified with the Democratic politics

of this section of the state for some years, and at one time made an effort to reach the state legislature. He has frequently been included in delegations from the county to divers conventions, political, religious and otherwise, and has been a man of considerable prominence in his community. He is a member of the Baptist church, as are also other members of his family.

JUDGE WILLIAM T. RAGLAND. One of the prominent members of the legal profession in Northeastern Missouri, who has given many years to the practice of his profession in this section of the state is Judge William T. Ragland, circuit judge of the 10th judicial circuit. Born in Sharpsburg, Marion county, Missouri, on the 5th of October, 1866, he is the son of John T. Ragland, who was a teacher in the public schools of Marion county, for many years. The founder of the Ragland family in Missouri, was the great-grandfather of Judge Ragland, Major James Ragland. This early pioneer brought his family in a great caravan of wagons, for in addition to his own family he had many slaves. He came across the country from near Versailles, Kentucky, and he settled near old Clinton, on the road from Hannibal to Huntsville. Here he kept a tavern, which naturally rendered him a conspicuous figure in the community. In politics he was an old-line Whig of the Henry Clay type.

Among these children was Tolliver Ragland, who was born in Kentucky. He married into the Williams family who came from Kentucky as pioneers and settled in the Clinton community, his wife being Eva P. Williams, a daughter of Albert Williams. Tolliver Ragland's wife survived him many years, dying in 1905, in Monroe City, Missouri. After her husband's death Mrs. Ragland married a second time, becoming Mrs. William Hayden. Her children by her first marriage were Frank T. B., of Monroe City, Missouri; and John T. By her second marriage she became the mother of Eudora, the wife of George A. Hawkins, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Albetta M., who married James W. Johnson, the editor of the *Fulton (Missouri) Sun*. Both Tolliver Ragland and his father the Major, are buried in the old Ragland cemetery, near Old Clinton, Monroe county.

John T. Ragland was born in Monroe county, Missouri, in 1843, and was educated in the old Renssalaer Academy, from which he was graduated. He then took up teaching as a profession and after years as a teacher in various schools throughout the county, became principal of the schools of Monroe City when it was a young town. Upon giving up teaching he engaged in farming which he followed until his death in March, 1875. During the Civil war, he was identified with the Confederate cause for a short time. His service was not, however, of a spectacular nature, for it was given as a humble soldier of the line. He was a charter member of the Christian church in Monroe City, and was always a leading member of this congregation. In the fraternal world he was a member of the Odd Fellows and was very devoted to the interests of this order. John T. Ragland married Mary E. Jackson, a daughter of William P. Jackson, of Palmyra, Missouri. Her mother was Mary E. Sharp, a native of Virginia, while her father was born in Delaware. Mrs. Ragland died in 1889, leaving three children: William T.; J. Tandy, who became a pharmacist and died in 1892, without having married; and Pearl, who is now Mrs. W. G. Williamson, of Monroe City.

William T. Ragland attended the country schools, the high school in Monroe city and the State Normal School at Kirksville. He then

taught school in the rural districts for a year, following this by two years of teaching in the Monroe City schools. In this way he earned the money necessary for his law course in the law department of Washington University, at St. Louis. Here he completed the reading which he had begun during his years spent in teaching, and was admitted to the bar at Palmyra, Missouri, in 1889, before Judge Thomas H. Bacon, the examining committee, being Waller Boulware, Major R. B. Bristow and Captain H. J. Drummond. The young lawyer at once engaged in practice in Monroe City, entering upon a partnership with Senator John C. Peirsol. The firm was known as Peirsol and Ragland, and for several years the relationship continued, with their practice constantly growing.

In 1892, Judge Ragland was elected prosecuting attorney, and was thus obliged to sever his connection with Senator Peirsol. He served two terms in this office as the successor of the Honorable James H. Whitecotton. Upon the expiration of his term of office he resumed practice in Monroe City, where he lived until 1905, when he removed to Paris, Missouri. On the 1st of January of that year he was appointed a member of the state board of law examiners, the first board of this kind to be established in the state of Missouri. The board was appointed by the supreme court and he was chosen as its first president. For the next five years, he gave a considerable amount of his time to the affairs of this body, resigning only upon his election to the bench of the circuit court. He was elected to this seat of honor in November, 1910, and took his office in the following January, as the successor of Judge D. H. Eby, of Hannibal.

In politics Judge Ragland has always been a Democrat, and has been quite active in party matters. He is deeply interested in fraternal affairs, being a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, affiliating with Paris Lodge, No. 19, and being a Past Master of the Monroe City Lodge, No. 64. He is also Past Grand of the Monroe City Lodge of Odd Fellows, and is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of the same place. He and his family are members of the Christian church.

On the 7th of October, 1890, Judge Ragland married in New London, Missouri, Miss Mary E. Watson, a daughter of James Poindexter Watson, who was a son of a pioneer settler in Ralls county. Judge and Mrs. Ragland have three children: Harold P., who is with the Graham Paper Company, in Chicago; Mary E., of Paris, and Reginald W., who is now a student in the University of Missouri.

J. W. ROBERTSON. The citizens of Randolph county boast of their fine farms and rural homes, and among them there is hardly one more notable than the Locust Grove farm just northwest of Roanoke, owned by J. W. Robertson and Son. The father of the present proprietor made it into a stock farm many years ago and Robertson & Son conduct it chiefly for breeding and raising high grade saddle horses, mules and jacks. Among horsemen the farm has a reputation far beyond the limits of the county.

The founder of the Robertson property in Randolph county was John Wesley Robertson, grandfather of the subject, J. W. Robertson. This pioneer was a native of Virginia, whence he came into Randolph county when all of which country was being newly settled and at a time when government land was plentiful. He could have bought government land in great quantities at a very low price, but he preferred the best that was to be had and he therefore gave eight dollars an acre for his choice of a homestead. He chose a situation by

running water and the farm which he selected has long since shown the excellent judgment of its original locator. The grandfather brought with him a number of slaves, and during the early days on the old plantation was a raiser of live stock, tobacco and grain.

The father of the present Mr. Robertson was A. J. Robertson, the maiden name of whose wife was Caroline Davis. She was fifteen years of age when he married her, and she proved a good wife and excellent helpmate to her husband. She was born in Marion county, Missouri, a daughter of John and Sarah (Morehead) Davis, the former a native of North Carolina and the mother of Virginia. Both of her parents died in Marion county, Missouri. Her father drove an ox team to California during the period of "forty-nine" and spent twenty years on the western coast. The eight children in the family of A. J. Robertson and his wife were as follows: Philip A.; J. W.; Frances; Andrew J.; Anna D.; William; Charles A.; and Katherine, deceased.

The father died at the age of fifty-eight years. He had been a successful man in his business of farming and left an estate of five hundred acres. In politics he was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist church, of which he was one of the most liberal supporters. The mother still lives at her home in Roanoke, where she has a fine large house and is surrounded by the society of many friends.

John Wesley Robertson, the proprietor of Locust Grove Homestead, was reared on the old farm and there developed a splendid physique, he being considered one of the strong men of the county. His schooling was obtained at Roanoke but he has acquired his efficiency largely through actual performance of duty and responsibility. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Kate Finnell, a native of Randolph county and a daughter of Elijah Finnell, now deceased.

The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are as follows: Andrew Jackson; Mrs. W. C. Finnell; William Roscoe; and John Wesley, Jr.

The five hundred acres in Locust Grove Farm is all devoted in some way or another to the chief business of the place, which is the raising of fine saddle horses, and mules. The barns and other facilities are of approved patterns and very commodious, so that there are stalls for a hundred animals at one time. Mr. Robertson and his son have about fifty mules, ten jacks and twenty saddle horses. The latter include some of the fast horses of the state, prize winners and show animals. Among them is Grand MacDonald, who was foaled on this farm and was sold when a 2-year-old for twelve hundred dollars. He has since been sold for \$12,000, and has been a prize winner in the Central Park shows and has bid high against all competition. Randolph K. is another of the fine examples of Locust Grove farm, and is a beautiful saddle horse and very valuable.

WILLIAM H. PEELER. A resident of Moniteau township in Howard county for nearly eighty years, William H. Peeler has been so long and closely identified with this locality that its history could not well be written without reference to his work, influence and family. The beautiful rural estate which is now his home was also his birthplace, and he was born on the 23rd of July, 1834, at a time when Missouri was on the western frontier of the United States and while Andrew Jackson still occupied the presidential chair.

He is one of the children of Judge David Peeler, one of the pioneers and big influential figures in the last century of Howard county. The life and services of David Peeler are properly commemorated on other pages of this work. A native of North Carolina, he had

come to Missouri when the state was new and bought a quantity of government land in Howard county. He owned many slaves, farmed on a large scale, and represented the county in the legislature and for a long time was county judge.

William H. Peeler grew to manhood on the old plantation and became thoroughly familiar with the life and times of this section during ante-bellum days. His education was acquired in the Howard county schools. He married Miss Eliza M. Atherton, an Illinois lady and representative of an old and honored family. Her father was W. G. Atherton, a native of Pulaski county, Illinois, and her grandfather was William M. Atherton, a native of Kentucky. She lost both her parents when she was a child, and was reared in the home of an uncle in Illinois, getting her education in the schools of that state, where she remained until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Peeler became the parents of six children, who are named as follows: Jennie, wife of C. W. Smith, of Howard county; Prof. William B., formerly of Columbia and now in the faculty of Hardin College at Mexico; Decatur Atherton, at home; Charles F., who is connected with an electrical company of Bingham Canyon, Utah; James E., of Columbia; and Eva May, at home. The children were all educated at Columbia and their parents gave them very liberal advantages in preparing them for useful careers.

Mr. Peeler's farm is known as Locust Grove, and both by its situation and improvements attracts attention as one of the fine rural homes of Howard county. The fact that the place has been under competent management for the greater part of a century is to a large degree responsible for the air of permanence and substantial comfort everywhere prevailing. It is a home of refinement and culture, and represents the best of both the old and the modern age in this long-settled section of Missouri.

DAVID GEERY. A prominent and prosperous agriculturist of Howard county, David Geery, living on the state highway, five and one-half miles from Fayette, is widely known as proprietor of two fine estates—Highland Farm and Fairview Farm—two valuable and handsome pieces of property, the first containing three hundred and thirty acres of land, and the last one hundred and sixty acres. He was born in Howard county, Missouri, August 19, 1849, on the old Geery plantation, which is now included in the Highland farm, a son of Charles Geery.

His paternal grandfather, James Geery, with his good wife, Sarah, came to Missouri from Kentucky in pioneer days, and having bought a tract of wild land from the government was here engaged in farming until his death.

Charles Geery was but a small boy when brought by his parents to Howard county, where he grew to manhood. Succeeding to the occupation of his ancestors, he became a farmer, and was engaged in tilling the soil until his death, which occurred in 1868, when he was but fifty-six years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Peeler, survived him, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-three years. She was a daughter of David Peeler, for many years a prominent and influential citizen of Howard county. She bore her husband six children, as follows: Felix, who died in childhood; Mrs. Fanny Dinkle, deceased; David, the special subject of this brief biographical review; Mrs. Florence Dinkle, deceased; William, of Fayette; and Jesse, whose death occurred at New Franklin, Missouri. His mother was a valued member of the Christian church.

Having obtained a practical education in the district schools, David Geery began assisting his father, receiving an excellent training in

the different branches of agriculture. Finding the occupation both congenial and profitable, he has since continued as a farmer and stock-raiser, and the great success that he has obtained in his work is evidenced in his large fields of blue grass and tame grass, and his many acres of waving grain in the harvest seasons. He takes especial pride in his stock, raising Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs on an extensive scale. He has a most beautiful home, it being a large, ten-room house, well furnished, and amply supplied with all the needed comforts of life.

Mr. Geery married, November 15, 1884, Miss Sylvia A. Mitchell, who was born near Columbus, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. Her father, James Mitchell, came to Howard county, Missouri, in 1873, settling in Moniteau township, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1900, at the age of seventy-two years. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Meek, the following named children were born: Thomas Mitchell; Sylvia A., now wife of David Geery, our subject; Martha, deceased; Charles; Sarah, wife of Rev. Mr. Schilling, of Fayette; Edward; William; Humphrey; and Mrs. Kate Harris, of Boone county. Mr. Geery is a faithful and active member of the Christian church, of which he is the treasurer.

S. H. Woods, superintendent of the Howard County Farm, which is located twelve miles northeast of Fayette, is a man of prominence among the county officials, possessing in an eminent degree the discretion, trustworthiness and force of character requisite for the responsible position which he is so ably filling. He was born, July 3, 1879, in Howard county, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, the late Adam Woods.

Adam Woods was of pioneer ancestry, his parents having migrated from Kentucky to Missouri at an early day, becoming one of the first settlers of Howard county. He helped as a boy to assist in clearing a homestead from its primitive wildness, and later in life bought land, and was engaged in general farming until his death, in 1897, at the age of fifty-nine years, his birth having occurred in 1838. He was a man of much strength, standing six feet in height, and weighing two hundred and ten pounds, just twenty pounds less than his son, S. H., the subject of this sketch, who is of the same height. He was honest and fair in his dealings, and a consistent member of the Baptist church. He married Nancy Jane Rosebury, who was born in Howard county in 1838, and has here spent her entire life, being now seventy-five years of age. Of the nine children that blessed their union, seven are now living, as follows: W. J.; Mary; David P.; Martha A.; Sally S.; S. H.; and Nancy Jane.

S. H. Woods at the age of seventeen began cropping with his oldest brother, W. J. Woods, who bought a farm, and for several years operated it successfully. Mr. Woods subsequently bought one hundred and eighty acres of land, and in its cultivation met with good success, raising excellent crops of blue grass, tame grass, wheat and corn. He also made a specialty of breeding and raising cattle and hogs, horses and mules, in that branch of agriculture securing satisfactory results. His farm, lying four and one-half miles southeast of Armstrong is a valuable piece of property, well repaying him for the time and labor he has spent in improving it. Mr. Woods is now serving his fifth term as superintendent of the Howard County Farm, his record of service in this capacity bearing evidence of the satisfactory manner in which he is discharging the duties devolving upon him. The County Farm contains three hundred and five acres, two hundred of which Mr. Woods, with the assistance of one hired man, keeps under a good state of cultivation, raising

the crops common to this section of the state, and in addition keeps considerable stock including a good dairy of ten cows, from which he makes butter. The farm is amply supplied with buildings, including the superintendent's five-room cottage; the main buildings, which are of brick, were built by W. J. Megraw; a commodious barn; and a pest house. This farm, with its improvements and appointments is a credit to the county, and one of which its citizens may well be proud.

Mr. Woods married, October 29, 1902, Cora Kirby, who was born February 25, 1883, in Howard county, a daughter of F. M. and Minerva (Holtzelaw) Kirby, who reared a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are the parents of two children, namely: William Francis, born September 15, 1903, and Henry Shores, born January 20, 1909. Politically Mr. Woods is a Democrat, and religiously he is a director of the Baptist church, to which he has belonged since seventeen years of age.

JAMES A. COLLET. Engaged in the practice of law at Salisbury, Chariton county, Mr. Collet is one of the prominent and influential members of the bar of Northeastern Missouri and is a citizen whose progressiveness and public spirit have been exemplified in a most emphatic and benignant way. He has served as prosecuting attorney of his native county and has been accorded other distinctive marks of popular confidence and esteem. He is a leader in the councils of the Democratic party in this section of the state and is the owner of two farms, one of three hundred and twenty acres, situated one mile west of Mendon, and one of three hundred and sixty acres, seven miles northeast of Salisbury, this valuable estate receiving his personal supervision. He is a scion of an honored pioneer family of Missouri, with whose history the name has been identified for nearly a full century.

About the year 1820, William Collet, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, came from North Carolina to Missouri and established his home on an embryonic farm near Kirksville, Adair county, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. They were sterling pioneers of the county and ever commanded secure place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew them. He had served as a soldier in the Mexican war, as a member of a Missouri volunteer regiment, was a stalwart Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife held membership in the Baptist church. They reared three children: King, John Robinson, and Andrew Jackson, all of whom are now deceased.

John Robinson Collet was born on the old homestead in Adair county, in 1836, and he passed the closing years of his life on his farm, about fourteen miles north of Salisbury, Chariton county, where his death occurred in December, 1904. He gained his early educational training in the somewhat primitive schools of the pioneer days, but it was later given him to profit fully by the lessons to be learned under that wisest of all head-masters, experience. His entire active career was one of close identification with farming and stock-growing, through the medium of which he eventually won definite independence and prosperity, though the ravages of the Civil war left him with virtually no financial resources or property interests of more than nominal order. He was industrious and ambitious, and the passing years enable him to make good the handicap thus entailed. He served under Gen. Sterling Price as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states, was a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party, and was a most zealous member of the Baptist church, in which he served in official capacity for many years, his wife, who still survives him and resides in the home

of her son James A., of this review, having likewise been for many years a devoted churchwoman of the Baptist faith.

As a young man, John R. Collet wedded Miss Lucy M. Smith, who was born in Chariton county, in 1837, and who is now one of the venerable representatives of one of the honored pioneer families of her native county. She is a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Bricken) Smith, who were born and reared in Kentucky, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they came to Missouri in 1821. At a point twelve miles north of the present thriving little city of Salisbury, Chariton county, Mr. Smith entered claim to a tract of government land, and he was one of the very first settlers in that part of the county, where he developed a productive farm and where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Mr. Smith was one of the honored and influential citizens of the county, served for a number of years in the office of justice of the peace and also gave effective service in the office of deputy sheriff. His five sons were gallant soldiers of the Confederacy in the Civil war.

Concerning the children of John R. and Lucy M. (Smith) Collet, the following brief data are consistently entered: William A. is a farmer in Oklahoma; Benjamin R. resides on a farm, north of Salisbury; Ezekiel is likewise a farmer of this county; James A. is the immediate subject of this review; Eva is the wife of Matthew Decker, and they reside in Macon county; Caroline is the wife of Lewis Kimery and their home is in the state of Oklahoma; Rosa is the wife of Robert J. Owens, of Chariton county; Ora M. is the wife of William Moxley, and they live in Oklahoma.

James Anderson Collet was born on the home farm, twelve miles north of Salisbury, on the 11th of August, 1868, and he attended the country schools until he had attained to the age of fourteen years, in the meanwhile having learned the lessons of practical industry through his association with the work of the farm. He continued to be identified with farm work until he had reached his legal majority, and in the meanwhile had sufficiently amplified his education to become eligible for pedagogic honors. For four years he was a successful and popular teacher in the district schools of his native county, and he then began the study of law at Keytesville, the county seat, under the able preceptorship of Judge William W. Rucker, the present member of congress from this district. He initiated his technical studies in 1892 and continued them under the direction of the law firm of Crawley & Son, of Keytesville. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, upon examination before his former preceptor, Judge Rucker, who was then presiding on the bench of the Twelfth judicial circuit, and thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Keytesville, until 1903, in the meanwhile having achieved distinctive prestige as an able and resourceful trial lawyer and effective counselor. He served as prosecuting attorney of the county from 1897 until 1901, and gave an administration that materially enhanced his professional reputation. In 1903 he formed a partnership with Chappell B. Crawley and Joseph W. Jamison, and they opened an office in the city of St. Louis, where he continued to be engaged in active practice under these conditions about one year. He then returned to Keytesville, where he continued his successful labors in his profession until 1907, when he purchased a farm of six hundred and forty acres, one mile north and west of Mendon, and assumed the active supervision of the same, in addition to continuing in the active practice of his profession, and is now located in Salisbury. He has a substantial and representative clientage, and has been identified with much of the important litigation in the courts of this section of the

state, where he holds secure vantage ground in the esteem of his professional confreres and the general public.

In politics Mr. Collet has ever given unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been influential in the manoeuvring of its forces in his native state. From 1904 until 1910 he served as a valued and influential member of the state central committee of his party and he has otherwise rendered yeoman service in the furtherance of its cause. He is a member of the Missouri State Bar Association and the Chariton County Bar Association. Liberal and progressive in his civic attitude, Mr. Collet gives earnest co-operation in the promoting and carrying forward of enterprises projected for the general good, and he is specially interested in the good roads movement, in which connection he is a member of the executive committee of the organization that is carrying forward the noteworthy and important improvement of constructing a modern turnpike road from Des Moines, Iowa, to Jefferson City, Missouri.

On the 16th of May, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Collet to Miss Mary E. Miller, who was born in Virginia, but who was reared and educated in Chariton county, Missouri. She is a daughter of John C. and Almeria (Hawes) Miller, who came from the Old Dominion state to Chariton county when she was a child and who are now both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Collet have three children: Lucy, John Caskie and Frederick A.

JOHN SEBREE BASKETT. Prominent among the extensive and prosperous agriculturists of Howard county is John S. Baskett, proprietor of Elm Ridge Farm, which is located in Richmond township, five miles southeast of Fayette. A native of Howard county, he was born July 8, 1853, a son of Robert W. Baskett, coming from honored Virginian ancestry.

His paternal grandfather, Robert Baskett, was born in Virginia in 1790, and died in Howard county, Missouri, in 1880, at a venerable age. Coming from his native state to Missouri in pioneer days, he brought forty slaves with him, and with their assistance cleared and improved a large and valuable plantation, on which he raised large crops of tobacco each year, in course of time acquiring much wealth. He settled in Howard county with his family in 1839, taking up land two and one-half miles north of Fayette, where he resided until his death. He married first Lucy Crewdson, who belonged to a prominent family of Virginia, and to them five children were born, as follows: William; Jesse; Robert W., father of John S.; Reuben H.; and Mary Ellen. The mother of these children died in early life, and Robert Baskett was subsequently twice married, by his third wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Dodd, had one son, Joseph D. Baskett, of Nevada, Missouri.

Born in Virginia, April 20, 1820, Robert W. Baskett was there educated. Coming with his parents to Howard county, Missouri, he succeeded to the ancestral occupation, and when ready to settle in life bought land in Richmond township, and began the improvement of what is now known as Elm Ridge Farm, one of the most desirable estates in the county. During his active career he was successfully engaged in tilling the soil, and when ready to retire from active business moved to Fayette, where he continued his residence until his death, April 21, 1906, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was twice married. He married first Emeline Sebree, a daughter of Uriel Sebree, a prominent and influential citizen of Howard county, and grandfather of Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, a retired naval officer, now living in

San Diego, California. Uriel Sebree married Betsey Payne, who came from a family of prominence in pioneer days. Of the union of Robert W. and Emeline (Sebree) Baskett, three children were born, as follows: Thomas Payne Baskett, who died at the age of twenty-four years, leaving a widow; John Sebree, the special subject of this brief sketch; William Crewdson Baskett, of Moniteau township, who married Emma Hall, a daughter of Jude Hall. The mother died at the age of sixty-seven years, February 12, 1893, and the father married for his second wife Letitia Payne, daughter of Jefferson Payne.

John Sebree Baskett grew to manhood on the home plantation, receiving his early education in the public schools, and completing his studies at Central College. Becoming thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of agriculture while young, he chose for his life work the independent calling of a farmer, and in his operations he has met with eminent success. His large plantation of five hundred acres is one of the finest in the county, yielding abundant harvests of blue grass, corn and wheat. His buildings are tasteful, substantial and conveniently arranged, and he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising after the most highly approved manner, using all of the machinery required by a first-class modern agriculturist.

On January 14, 1880, Mr. Baskett was united in marriage with Mary D. Smith, who was born in Howard county, and was graduated at Shelbyville (Ky.) College. Her father, the late Jason W. Smith, came from Madison county, Kentucky, to Howard county, Missouri, in 1858, settling in Moniteau township, where he was employed in successfully tilling the soil until his death, in 1904, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow, whose maiden name was Sarah Todd, is now living at Wichita Falls, Texas. Mr. Smith was a Democrat in politics, and served during the Civil war under General Price, in the Confederate army. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were members of the Christian church. They had a family of twelve children, of whom the following named grew to years of maturity: Mary D., now Mrs. Baskett; Nancy, wife of Robert Walker, of Wichita Falls, Texas; Ann, wife of David Smith, of McAlester, Oklahoma; Neriah T., of Haskell, Texas; Nermie, wife of Sam Fenton, of Custer City, Oklahoma; J. D., of Haskell, Texas; and Charles, of Crowell, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Baskett are the parents of four children, one of whom, Catherine, a highly educated and beautiful young girl, passed to the life beyond in 1906, at the age of twenty-one years. Those now living are Robert W., William D., and Edgar Sebree. Robert W. Baskett, born January 15, 1881, was educated at Central College. He married Nancy Wells, a daughter of Thomas and Mary C. Wells, and they have three children, Mary C., Carolyn and Robert W. William D. Baskett, born February 7, 1882, was educated primarily at Central College, afterwards attending Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Maryland, completing his studies in Berlin, Germany, and is now a professor in the William Jewell College, in Liberty, Missouri. Professor Baskett married Maybelle Grisby, of Illinois, and they have two children, William D. and Mary Frances. Edgar Sebree Baskett, born October 21, 1889, acquired his education at Central College and Missouri State University, and is now taking a course in journalism at the University of Missouri, in Columbia.

Mr. Baskett is a Democrat in politics, and a deacon in Mount Zion Church, of which he and his wife are valued members.

JUDGE JACOB S. WALTERS is the senior member of the mercantile firm of Walters & Kincaid, of Stoutsville, Missouri, and he has been identified

with this community in Monroe county since 1887. He was born in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, on March 12, 1837, and is a son of John U. and Elizabeth (Teiler) Walters.

John U. Walters was a machinist who emigrated from his native land in 1846, bringing his family to Philadelphia and there following his trade for about five years before engaging in farming in Berks county, that state, in which county he passed many quiet and prosperous years. He was born on January 1, 1800, and died in Polk county, Missouri, in 1880. He moved to Missouri in 1870. His first wife died in 1840, the mother of four children, as follows: Henry, who died in California; Charles, now a resident of Polk county, Missouri; Sophia, the widow of H. T. Heneke, of San Francisco, California; and Jacob S., of this review. Later, John Walters married Sophie Teiler, the sister of his first wife, and four children were born to them: Albert C., of McDonald county, Missouri; Rosa, the widow of John Houck, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, the early home of the family; John R., of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; and William, who died in McDonald county, Missouri, leaving two children.

Jacob S. Walters was educated in the public schools of his native community. He learned the trade of a millwright in Pennsylvania and left that state in 1860, coming to Illinois, where he was occupied with his trade when the War of the Rebellion came on. He promptly enlisted at New Boston, in April, 1861, in Company I of the 17th Infantry, under Captain Wood, Lieutenant Sanders and Colonel Ross in command of the regiment. His brigade commander was General Prentiss and his service began in Missouri. He took part in the engagement at Fredericktown and Cape Girardeau, and then crossed the river and took part in the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson. From that time on he was busy on the battlefields of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, and in the campaign against Vicksburg. During this advance the engagements at Raymond, Champion Hills and Big Black were fought before the siege of the Confederate stronghold itself was begun. Following the capture of Vicksburg, the advance on Mobile began, and Mr. Walters took part in the reduction of Forts Blakely and Spanish, which were the great strength of Mobile. Following the surrender of the Confederates at that place, Mr. Walters' regiment formed a part of the army withdrawn to operate in the Trans-Mississippi country, and went up Red river to Shreveport, Louisiana, and into East Texas, where expeditions were made in and about that section until resistance to Federal authorities ceased, when the regiment returned to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and there Mr. Walters was discharged. During these long years of service, in the very thick of the conflict, Jacob S. Walters was never wounded nor was he once in the possession of the enemy, nor once excused from duty, his comrade Fuller being the only other man of his company who was constantly on duty.

Returning from the seat of the war, Mr. Walters was paid off at Springfield, Illinois, and reported for civil duty as a mechanic on the spot where he had enlisted four years before. He came to Missouri and followed his trade at various points, building a mill at Brighton, in Polk county, and finally coming to Monroe county. He abandoned his trade at Stoutsville in 1891 and there engaged in merchandising as a member of the firm of Cunningham, Wright & Company, joining James Wright and C. C. Cunningham in the venture. He soon became proprietor of the business, by purchase of his partners' interests, and conducted the business alone until 1901 when Mr. Kincaid came into the present firm. They have continued to carry on a thriving business, and their house is known as the leading hardware and implement place in the village.

Mr. Walters is a stockholder in both banks of Stoutsville, and is a member of the town board. He has ever been an active Republican, and is a member of the Monroe county Republican committee, having been chairman of that committee for twelve years. He attended the national convention in Chicago in 1912 as an alternate delegate. He was appointed county judge for the eastern district of Monroe county in May, 1910, by Governor Hadley and served in that office until January, 1911.

On March 12, 1869, Mr. Walters was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Miss Alice Winchester, a daughter of John S. Winchester. She died in 1871, leaving a daughter, Alice, now the wife of Henry Travis of San Francisco, California.

Mr. Walters is a member of the blue lodge of Masons and the chapter, and has been a member of the Masonic order for the past fifty years. He is several times a past master, and has been a member of the Missouri grand lodge. He is also an Odd Fellow, being past noble grand in that order.

JOHN BERNARD BRISCOE. Something more than a simple announcement and a passing remark is due to the memory of the late John Bernard Briscoe, one of the remarkably capable and successful farmers and stockmen of Ralls county, whose acumen and business sagacity were universally recognized, and of whom it is everywhere admitted that had his activities been devoted to different channels he would have made the same glittering success indicated by his substantial achievements on the farm. Mr. Briscoe belonged to one of the pioneer families of Ralls county and his forefathers came from the descendants of the first settlers of Maryland. His grandfather, John Briscoe, was the progenitor of this Missouri family, having left Maryland after his marriage with Miss DeLashmut and located in Bath county, Kentucky. He was of Welsh blood and his wife of French ancestry. John Briscoe and his wife were rural people and were Kentuckians until 1827, when the family joined the frontiersmen of Missouri and settled near New London, the journey westward being made by wagon. A part of the caravan consisted of the few slaves which the family owned until set free by the Civil war. John Briscoe settled on a farm, and when he died he was laid away, as was his wife, in the family lot on that farm. They had the following children: Ralph D.; Anderson, who passed his life in Ralls county, as did William; Philip and Jack, who also died here; and Willella, who married a Mr. Emerson.

Ralph DeLashmut Briscoe, father of John B. Briscoe, was born in Kentucky in 1798 and came to Missouri on his bridal tour in 1827. He was a saddler by trade and came to mature years with only a common school education, and located in Cincinnati, Missouri, where he died in 1836. He married Winifred Lynch, a daughter of John Bernard Lynch, who brought his family to Missouri in company with the Briscoes. Mrs. Briscoe kept her household intact with the assistance of her sons, educated them according to her means, and established her home in Hannibal some time prior to the Civil war. She died there in 1863, having been the mother of four children, namely: John Bernard; Henry Parmenas, of Chico, California; Sarah J., who married M. Kinealy and resides in St. Louis; and Ann Sivilla, who died in childhood.

John Bernard Briscoe was born May 28, 1828, and acquired sufficient education from the school at Cincinnati and in St. Paul to enable him to teach. Before 1850 he had opened his career as a teacher in Ralls county, but discovered in the early weeks of his experience that he did not like the calling and that he would not take another school, so he

allowed the children to practically "run the ranch." The schoolhouse was on the site of Monroe City and in the vicinity of Cincinnati he began his career as a stockman when school closed. Ambitious to raise stock and without the funds with which to supply himself with the nucleus of a herd, he worked his wits to discover some means of achieving his desire. A neighbor chanced to make a sale of some cattle and, encouraged by old Judge Hardy, he bought calves at seventy-five cents and a dollar and a quarter per head until he had obligated himself to the extent of \$17.50. When he was assured by the judge that the latter would endorse for him for that amount, the climax of his early career was reached. The idea that an orphan boy, with apparently so little promise, could gain such a confidence and credit, was to him almost overpowering in its importance. He, however, kept his level head and his cattle and disposed of the latter at a profit of double their cost and continued his experiments until induced to go to the Pacific coast country.

In 1850 Mr. Briscoe joined several young men of his acquaintance and crossed the plains to California. They had a considerable caravan in crossing the desert country and the hardships of the journey dissipated their stock and took away some of their men. As their horses fell exhausted they gathered others from among those abandoned by other plainsmen, or burned their wagons to dispose of them and took up the remainder of the journey on foot. Reaching the Golden State after many weeks, Mr. Briscoe first turned his attention to digging for the yellow metal. Results, however, did not prove satisfactory, and he embarked in the business of furnishing miners with provisions and in trading, and these enterprises he carried on with fair profit during the remainder of the four years he was in the state. Having satiated his appetite for the scenes and experiences of the west, he returned home by the Isthmus of Panama and New York.

With the several thousand dollars brought home from California, Mr. Briscoe engaged in importing wild horses from Mexico, purchasing his stock along the Mexican states of the Rio Grande, Chihuahua and Tamaulipas, driving them in bunches of hundreds across Texas, Arkansas and Missouri into Iowa and Illinois and disposing of them at immense profit, notwithstanding the losses consequent to the primitive mode of transportation. This business he followed from about 1855 to 1858. On one of his trips he crossed over the prairie country of West Ralls county and decided this would be an ideal spot for his next cattle venture, which he had already decided upon. As a nucleus of his holdings of real estate, he purchased one of the William Muldrow tracts on "Dry Fork," and occupied it before the opening of the Civil war. During the four years of the Rebellion, he came so near remaining neutral that none of his neighbors discovered the allegiance he held. His heart was with the Union, but he harbored none of the combatants and expressed no opinion upon the merits of the struggle. Neighbors watched his house at night to catch him befriending "the other side" and stood ready to take his life for his hypocrisy, but failing to uncover deception in him during the four years, John B. Briscoe was pronounced by all parties worthy of the confidence of all, with the return of peace.

Mr. Briscoe's life after the war was one long and strenuous pull, as he created a magnificent estate and developed into a leading stockman of the county. He "bached" and worked alone for some thirty-two years, extending his domains until he had title to twelve hundred acres in a body, and when he took his final look at it, his princely holdings of land, the achievements of the "boy who borrowed from the old Judge" were forcibly impressed upon him. He was the pioneer in

feeding cattle for the market and his success inspired others to contribute thus to an industry which has become one of the greatest in all the United States. His first market places were St. Louis and Hannibal, and he was eager to encourage transportation by rail when the opportunity came. He gave right-of-way and cash for the building of the Perry branch of the "Short Line" and more cash to achieve the actual building of the line. He was one of the directors of the Perry Bank and of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Center, and his influence and credit were valued assets to any effort depending upon public patronage for success.

John B. Briscoe was a character outside of the arena of business. He did not let money-making absorb him to the detriment of his mental development. He was a book man and became acquainted with the lives of great men of all ages long gone by. He read the old classic authors, Plutarch among others, explored the field of history, was a student of public men and lost himself in the lives of the great soldiers and statesmen of the civilized world. His ideal soldier was the "Little Corporal," Napoleon, and his ideal statesman and patriot, Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Briscoe participated in public affairs only as a voter of the Democratic faith, although he refused to follow the "Free Silver" vagaries of his party when it was Bryanized by the "Boy Orator of the Platte" in 1896. He believed in Grover Cleveland and his policies, and waited until his party came back to its old anchorage. Among other things he favored a liberal education for the young who courted it, but doubted the wisdom of forcing children whose bent seemed away from a literary course. He was a good listener and weighed advice and suggestions fairly before rejecting or accepting them.

Mr. Briscoe was married August 31, 1888, to Miss Margaret Fenelon, a daughter of Thomas and Bridget (Cottrell) Fenelon, of Arcadia Valley, Missouri. Mr. Fenelon brought his family out from County Carlow, Ireland, where Mrs. Briscoe was born in 1864, and here he engaged in farming and contracting. Mr. Fenelon died in 1883, his surviving children being Morris Fenelon, of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. Briscoe. Mrs. Briscoe was educated in the convent at Arcadia Valley, taught school for one year, and then became the wife of John B. Briscoe and the companion of his declining years. Their children are Henry Bernard and John Fenelon.

Mr. Briscoe was a decidedly domestic man, enjoying his home and his books and periodicals more than long journeys for pleasure. He grew "tired," as he approached his four score years, and passed away February 22, 1909. His wife has carried on the extensive affairs of "Prairie Vista Farm," has erected her barns, remodeled her home, and entered into the life of this agricultural community as the capable head of a magnificent estate.

EDWIN WEBSTER KEITHLY. Steadfastness of endeavor, honesty of purpose and concentration of effort have been combined in making Edwin Webster Keithly one of the captains of industry in Ralls county. Intimately associated with the history and development of the commercial, realty and financial interests of Center since the beginning of his career, his activities have carried him into prominence in all of these fields, and at this time he holds prestige as business man, citizen and public official. Mr. Keithly was born in Ralls county, Missouri, December 10, 1871, and is a son of James Keithly, a retired farmer of Center.

The Keithly family belongs to the pioneer settlers of Ralls county,

the Missouri founder of the family being the great-grandfather of Edwin W. Keithly, Levi Keithly, who was born in 1794, one of the eighteen children born to Jacob Keithly and wife, and came to Missouri from Warren county, Kentucky, Jacob Keithly was born in 1754, in either Germany or Pennsylvania, and was a son of Samuel Keithly, the old German patriarch who founded this numerous American family. It is claimed by a descendant of Samuel Keithly that the latter was born in one of the German states in 1732, and that he came to the American colonies and settled among the Quakers of Pennsylvania before the American Revolution. Of his several children, Jacob, Isaac and Daniel were sons, and the first named, who was the first born, took his family from the Keystone State to Bourbon county, Kentucky, between the years 1783 and 1792, reaching the territory of the "Corn-crackers" before it was admitted to the Union. All of his family save John and Obediah came out to Missouri between the years 1797 and 1817. Thirteen of the family of eighteen children of Jacob Keithly passed childhood, and ten of them were sons. Abraham was the first one to come to Missouri, and was born in 1776; John was born the following year, and passed his life in Kentucky; Polly K. was born September 26, 1779, and took a conspicuous part in the founding of one of the leading families of Pike county, Missouri; Joseph was born in 1782, and was a "runaway" to Missouri as a boy; William was born in 1786; Samuel was born in 1789; and Roland in 1790; Levi was the great-grandfather of the subject of this review; Elizabeth was born in 1795, and became the wife of Casper Roland, and was a blind woman; Patsy was born in 1796, and married one Dethridge; Daniel was born in 1797, and died November 12, 1860; Absolom, born in 1799, died in 1879; and Obediah was born in 1807, and was the last member of the family to migrate to Missouri.

Polly K. Keithly married Isaac Hostetter in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1796, and a daughter, Elizabeth, was born to them the next year. In 1798 they came to St. Charles county, Missouri, which then comprised about all of the territory north of the Missouri river. The party built a fort and called it Femme Osage, cleared the land about it, and planted their crop of corn, beans and potatoes, and gathered their meat from the game of the forest. The emigrants reached this point in the fall of 1798 and remained there several years, after which Isaac Hostetter decided to settle farther north, loaded his effects into a crude river craft and rounded the point of the Missouri into the Mississippi, thus making his way into Salt river and up that stream to Penobscot creek, and along its course, in Pike county, they made their final settlements. There Gabriel, the youngest of their thirteen children, was born April 4, 1824.

Levi Keithly married in Warren county, Kentucky, in 1815, and came to St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1817. He married Fannie, a daughter of Chester White, who was of English origin, came to Kentucky from Virginia, and was a large slave-owner and wealthy planter near Bowling Green. In 1818 Levi Keithly brought his small family to Elk Springs, Pike county. There he did the preliminary work of improving a farm and remained until 1827, when he moved into Ralls county and settled in the wilderness on Salt river. He entered a tract of hill and valley land along the river, and he and Elijah, his lone slave, did the initial work of clearing it up, building their pioneer cabin and establishing the evidences of civilization. Fannie (White) Keithly died October 12, 1835, and was succeeded by four other wives, namely: Helen Bell, Drusilla Thompson, Mary Couch and Ailey Hale. The issue of Levi and Fannie (White) Keithly were: Nancy Turner, Martha

Alexander, Edwin, Melissa Hager, Louis Stone, Zerelda Keithly, Mary Alexander, Jacob C. and Robert. The children of Levi and Helen (Bell) Keithly were: John W., Joseph B., Frances Ann Little and Levi T. Levi T., Benjamin F., Maggie A. Rosser and Sarah E. Keithly were the issue of Levi and Mary (Couch) Keithly. Levi was born May 15, 1794, and his death occurred October 28, 1875.

Edwin Keithly was born near Elk Springs, Missouri, February 21, 1819. In the cabin erected by his father in December, 1818, the third child of Levi was born, a diminutive babe, destined to be a diminutive man. His one hundred pounds of human anatomy were of the best quality, however, as his industry, his prowess as a wrestler with his playmates, and his general utility proved. He seemed endowed with a love for his Maker, joined the Christian church in childhood, and at the age of twenty-seven years was married to Mary Ellen Alexander. They began their lives near Madisonville, where he built himself a "frontier mansion" of logs, but subsequently moved to other parts of Ralls county, finally settling near Center, where they both passed away. Their children were: James A., the father of Edwin W. Keithly; Levi C.; Robert L.; John T.; Maggie, wife of Thomas W. Crawford, of Audrain county, Missouri; Louise, who became the wife of Marcus L. Hulse, of Center, Missouri; Fannie, who married Stephen A. Waters; and Dellie, who became Mrs. Edwin W. Briggs, of Center. Edwin Keithly died September 5, 1885, and his wife in 1805.

James A. Keithly was born in Ralls county, Missouri, in August, 1847, and after passing an active life as a farmer and stockman, he retired to Center, where he resides today. He obtained only such education as the district schools afforded before and during the Rebellion, and his efforts, with the favor of nature, rewarded him until he became a farmer and feeder of note. His politics were fashioned after those of a family of Southern people, and his vote has ever been given to Democratic candidates. He is a master Mason, and a consistent member of the Christian church. James A. Keithly was married in 1869 to Julia M. Flowerree, she being a daughter of French Flowerree, a farmer who came to Missouri from Virginia, and whose wife was Mary E. Neal. Mrs. Keithly passed away in March, 1894, and in December, 1894, Mr. Keithly was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary E. (Fowler) Osterhout. The issue of Mr. Keithly and his first wife were: French F., a farmer near Center, Missouri, died December 28, 1912; Edwin Webster; Joshua B., of Sedalia, Missouri; Miss Ella Nora, of Center, Missouri; and Ernest, who is assistant cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Center.

Edwin Webster Keithly's life during his minority years was purely rural. He spent a year in school in Canton, Missouri, a similar period in the State University at Columbia, and took a commercial course in the Kentucky University, and engaged in merchandise first upon taking up a business career, being a Center merchant until he embarked in the real estate, loan and insurance business here. He also carried on farming, an industry he has engaged in more extensively with the passage of years. In 1908 Mr. Keithly was elected president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, but retained that position only a short time, resigning to take the business of the institution as cashier, in August, 1909. Mr. Keithly is one of the acknowledged leaders in financial and business circles of Ralls county, and is still in the prime of life with his best years before him. During his long and successful career, he has formed a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the state, among which he numbers many sincere friends. He has been mayor of Center and identified with its schools as a member of the board

of education, and in his official capacities has shown the same enthusiasm and conscientious performance of duty that has characterized his activities in behalf of his private interests. His participation in politics has been as a Democrat, and altogether in the behalf of others. Fraternally, Mr. Keithly is a master Mason, and has reached the Royal Arch degree, and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias.

In December, 1894, Mr. Keithly was united in marriage to Miss Maggie A. Osterhout, a daughter of the late George W. Osterhout, who founded the Center Bank, the predecessor of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. Mr. Osterhout died in July, 1893, as the father of three children: Silas O., Mrs. Keithly and Ed H. Mr. and Mrs. Keithly have had one son: Ennis Webster. The family are consistent members and liberal supporters of the Christian church, and when Mr. Keithly has been able to excuse himself from his many responsibilities of a business nature, have been extensive visitors over the United States as travelers.

SENATOR ROBERT S. MCCLINTIC is a representative of that prominent agricultural family of Monroe county which identified itself with this county and state just after the close of the Civil war. Before indicating the facts of Senator McClintic's or of his distinguished father's career, we shall revert briefly to the genealogical background of both. Virginia was originally the home of the aristocratic household of the McClintics. Shanklin McClintic, a native of the Old Dominion State, and his wife, Margaret Shields McClintic, occupied a large plantation and were served by numerous slaves. Among their children was W. Shields McClintic, born on their estate at Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on November 29, 1843. In his boyhood he was sent to the Virginia Military Institute in the progress of his education. But his years of study were cut short. Before he was eighteen years of age, he passed from that institution into the Confederate army, enlisting in Rockbridge battery. Through all the service of the Army of Northern Virginia he served as a private in General Jackson's command. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, besides numerous other great battles of the war. Three times he was wounded, but each time, on the healing of the wound, he resumed his place in the battery. At last the struggle was over; with his comrades he surrendered at Appomattox, on April 9, 1865, when the soldiers of Lee's army stacked their arms and again became civilians. But he returned to a wasted home, to plantations deserted by their former affectionate black servitors, to the mere shreds of a dissipated fortune and to a community in which earning one's bread with one's hands was counted a disgrace to his coat of arms.

Simplicity of soul and pride of spirit were mingled characteristics of the McClintic race. W. Shields McClintic was a young man, full of ambition and determined to submit neither to poverty nor to any undeserved ignominy. In 1868 he came to Missouri with no aids to success save his own personality, his own purpose, his own steady will. Home training had not endowed him with definitely productive qualities or trained capabilities for life's struggle, and the war had robbed him and his of financial aids to a career. He therefore made his start as a wage-earner on a farm. Husbanding his earnings, he was after a time able to purchase an eighty-acre tract near Monroe City. With this as his first foothold, W. Shields McClintic set a money-making pace as a farmer and stockman, which ultimately added to his estate a body of twelve hundred acres of land. His father and other members

of his family eventually came also to make their home in this community; and here Shanklin McClintic closed in comfort the life that had been so distraught by the ills of war, but retrieved to happiness by the power of a royal hearted son.

Twenty-one years W. Shields spent in demonstrating in practical affairs his ability honorably to achieve a desired worthy end. He had married and his family was growing up about him, while his fellow citizens observed his superior qualities as a member of the commonwealth. Thus it came to pass that they made him their representative to the thirty-fifth general assembly of Missouri, and in 1889 he did his maiden service as a law-maker in the lower branch of that body. Four years later he was nominated by the Democratic party as state senator for the thirteenth district, which comprised the counties of Shelby, Marion, Monroe and Ralls. After the expiration of his first term of service, he was again returned to the senate and continued to serve for eight years in that capacity. In 1899 Senator McClintic was president *pro tempore* of the upper house of the assembly. At the state capital his abilities as a man useful to the state elicited special recognition from the governors of his state. In 1896 Senator McClintic was appointed by Governor Stone as a member of the committee appointed to visit state institutions, and the senator was also made one of the committee whose duty it was to settle accounts with the state auditor. By governor Dockery he was appointed a member of the board of directors for the Hospital for the Insane at Fulton, Missouri. He was honored by Governor Folk, in his turn, by appointment to the board of control of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville.

Not only did Senator W. Shields McClintic accomplish remarkable results agriculturally and give highly efficient service politically, but he was also concerned in various other affairs, of business and otherwise. One of these was his connection with the Monroe City Bank, of which he was a member of the directorate and incumbent of its vice-presidency. He had—as a result of having given four years of his life to military duty in behalf of the Southern cause—a lively interest in the organizations of those who had been his comrades in that struggle. He regularly attended their reunions and received official recognition at their hands. At the time of his death he held the office of brigadier general of the Eastern Missouri District of the Confederate Veterans' Association. It has often been remarked that his every speech and address in public gatherings revealed the simplicity and sincerity of the man. He never affected high-flown oratory, never indulged in philosophical detours, but always expressed himself clearly, with dignified frankness, in that unpretentious vernacular which we call “plain United States.” Senator Shields McClintic identified himself with Christian work and Christian people, holding membership in and long serving as an elder of the Presbyterian church. His life of modest and noble achievement closed on November 15, 1908.

Mrs. W. Shields McClintic was a native of Campbell county, Virginia. Her father was Alexander Arnold of that place, her birth occurred in 1847, and she was named Bettie P. Arnold. To Senator Shields McClintic she bore the following children: Virginia I., who is the wife of Edmund P. Melson, president of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company; Lena, who passed from this life at the age of nineteen; Harry A. McClintic, who is a well-known farmer of Monroe City; Robert S., the special subject of this account; Bessie, now Mrs. John Hampton, of Memphis, Tennessee; Maud E., who is Mrs. Harry Jackson, of Monroe City; and Blanche, who is the wife of Dr. John E.

Riley, superintendent of the Southern California State Hospital at Patton, California.

Born September 21, 1875, on his father's property near Monroe City, Robert Shanklin McClintic was reared in this community, where he pursued his preliminary education. His literary course was taken at Westminster College, in Fulton, Missouri. That completed, he went to the mother state of Virginia, where he entered Washington and Lee University, in Lexington; there he mastered the prescribed courses in the college of law and on his graduation returned to Monroe county, where he was admitted to the bar. His initiatory practice he gained in the city of Hannibal, where he spent the first three years of his career. In 1900 he established himself in Monroe City.

The political activity of Robert Shanklin McClintic began soon after he reached his majority. He was engaged from time to time in committee work in Marion and Monroe counties; he served as a delegate to numerous conventions; he acted as secretary to the Missouri senate in 1909 and 1911; and in 1912 he entered the campaign as a prospective candidate for the senatorship in his district. His opponent was one "worthy of his steel"—a strong candidate from Marion, but Mr. McClintic won the candidacy and was sent to the assembly from the thirteenth senatorial district, which his father served so long and so ably. Because of recognized familiarity with legislation, etc., he was named on seven of the most important committees of the senate of the forty-seventh general assembly, being named chairman of two, a distinction accorded no other new member. He was also named as chairman of a special committee to investigate insurance rate conditions. During his official term he secured the passage of much important legislation. The larger proportion of Senator McClintic's career lies yet before him, and he will indubitably justify further his relationship to that late citizen of wide distinction whose name he bears.

The marriage of Senator Robert S. McClintic occurred on October 11, 1899. Miss Bessie Lay was one of the three children of John E. and Elizabeth P. Hornback Lay. Since she became Mrs. McClintic, the years have brought to her and the senator one son, named Robert Shields McClintic. The church relations of the senator's family are with the Missionary Baptist church.

Among the social interests of the Hon. R. S. McClintic is included his membership in the fraternal organization of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has the same deep and constructive interest in the great basic industry of agriculture which was so characteristic of his father. One of the movements to which he is at present lending his influence is that concerning good roads.

Many American families there are who boast an aristocratic position justified by nothing save a notable ancestry. It is therefore with peculiar pride that the historian pens an account like the above—one which records the results of an inheritance of true nobility. In the McClintic family of Missouri it has been demonstrated that genuine worth is not a mere matter of recorded ancestry, but of that inherent aristocracy of character which is revealed in the work of a man's hands and in the fine control of his will. Of such material, in the dark ages, kings were made. Such, today, is the finest quality of "his majesty, the American citizen."

JOSEPH C. RAIBLE. Through his own well ordered endeavors this representative business man and loyal citizen of the city of Hannibal has gained distinctive success and prestige, and he is now one of the most substantial and progressive business men of the county which has ever been his home. He commands secure place in the confidence and

esteem of the community and his business and capitalistic interests are of broad scope and importance. He is the owner of the largest grocery in the city and in connection with the same operates a well equipped and thoroughly modern bakery. Mr Raible is also president of the German-American Bank of Hannibal and is a member of the board of directors of the Hannibal Trust Company.

Joseph C. Raible was born in Marion county, Missouri, on the 29th of September, 1858, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Schrieker) Raible, both of whom were born in Germany. The father came to Missouri many years ago and became one of the industrious and successful wagon manufacturers of Marion county, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. He whose name initiates this review gained his early education in the public schools and his advancement in life, as one of the world's productive army of workers, has been gained entirely through his own ability and well directed efforts. In 1884 he initiated his independent career in Hannibal and from a modest inception he has built up a large and prosperous business as a retail grocer, his fine establishment being essentially metropolitan in equipment and appointments and being the most extensive of the kind in the city, with a trade of thoroughly representative order. The grocery and bakery business of Mr. Raible now represents annual transactions in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, and the enterprise is one that is distinctively creditable to the city in which it is established, as well as to the man through whose honest and earnest endeavors and keen business integrity it has been developed.

Mr. Raible has identified himself thoroughly with movements and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home city and is known as one of the most liberal and public-spirited citizens of Hannibal. He was prominently concerned in the organization of the German-American Bank, of which he was made a director at the time, and of which he has been president since 1910. He is also a member of the directorate of the Hannibal Trust Company, another of the substantial and important financial institutions of Marion county. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and he is a communicant of the Catholic church, in the faith of which he was reared, his wife holding membership in the Lutheran church.

In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Raible to Miss Carrie Gurleyman, who likewise is of staunch German lineage, and they have three children: Norman W., Anna, and Joseph C. W., all of whom still remain at the parental home.

Mr. Raible has bravely and successfully fought the stern battle of life and has proved himself a useful citizen, not self-centered but ever ready to do his part in supporting those measures and enterprises which make for the general good of the community.

JOHN J. FARRELL, M. D. It is gratifying to note that after gaining thorough technical training for his chosen profession, together with specially valuable and varied hospital experience, Dr. Farrell found it his good pleasure to return to his native city of Hannibal and to make this his field of professional endeavor. He has here been engaged in active general practice as a physician and surgeon since 1903, and his ability and personal popularity have gained to him a substantial and representative business, to the demands of which he subordinates all other interests, the while he is known as one of the representative members of his profession in Marion county.

Dr. Farrell was born in Hannibal on the 25th of February, 1879, and is a son of Patrick J. and Catherine (Solan) Farrell, the former

of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the city of Alton, Illinois, of Irish lineage. Patrick J. Farrell was a child at the time of his parents' immigration from the fair old Emerald Isle to America and he was reared to maturity in the state of New York. As a young man he came to the west and he finally established his permanent home in Hannibal, where his marriage was solemnized and where he and his wife have continued to reside during the intervening years. His vocation been the scene of his honest and earnest endeavors. He is a stalwart genial nature and sterling integrity have gained to him the confidence and respect of the community which has long represented his home and has been principally that of general merchant and he is a citizen whose in the camp of the Democratic party and both he and his wife are devout communicants of the Catholic church, as are also their two children, of whom Dr. Farrell is the elder. The younger child, Mae, is the wife of John B. Here, Jr., and they reside in Hannibal.

Dr. Farrell gained his preliminary education in the parochial and public schools of Hannibal, and he early formulated definite plans for his future career. Upon deciding to prepare himself for the medical profession he entered the medical department of Washington University, in the city of St. Louis, in which institution he completed the prescribed four years' course and was graduated in 1901, with the degree of doctor of medicine. Thereafter he served two years as an interne in the city hospital at St. Louis and one year as house physician of St. Francis' hospital, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. In these positions he gained most varied and valuable clinical experience, the scope of the same having been much wider than he could have acquired in general practice during the same interval.

In the fall of 1903 Dr. Farrell returned to Hannibal, where he has since been engaged in successful practice of a general order, and he holds secure prestige as one of the representative physicians of the younger generation in this part of the state. He is still a bachelor and resides at the parental home, his office headquarters being in the Farrell building on corner Main and Bridge streets.

In politics Doctor Farrell is a gallant follower of the fine old standard of the Democratic party, and he takes a lively interest in public affairs, especially those of a local order. He is serving as county health officer in 1912 and is giving a specially careful and discriminating administration. He has a wide circle of friends in his native city and county and was the first exalted ruler of the Hannibal lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, in 1910. He was prominently concerned with the organization of this lodge and takes a deep interest in its affairs. As has been already noted, he is a communicant of the Catholic church. He has the high regard of his professional confreres, as is shown by the fact that he is at the present time secretary of the Marion county medical society. He is also identified with the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

JABEZ BURWELL TIPTON, a prominent farmer near Stoutsville, is a native of Ralls county, Missouri, born there July 18, 1846. His father was William Leman Tipton, who came to Missouri in 1832 and settled in or near New London, Ralls county, and who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1807, on June 25. He was the son of Alexander Tipton and the grandson of Jonothan Tipton, of Maryland. The father of Jonothan Tipton came to America from England and settled in one of the colonies in an early day, and he and his six brothers

are said to have served through the War of the Revolution, coming out without injury in the many conflicts in which they participated.

Jabez Tipton brought his family to Kentucky from Maryland, being one of the pioneers of that commonwealth. He was twice married, having children of each marriage. One of his sons was Alexis, who married Sarah Tipton, after a courtship which was said to have been started in the harvest field, where she followed him as one of the field hands in harvesting wheat. Alexis reared his family in Montgomery county and died there. His children were William L.; Jabez; Burwell; Mahala, who married Dilliard Donahue; Rebecca, who married William Reynolds; Sabra became Mrs. Richard Oldham; Mary married Gilson Whitsett, and a son who married Matilda Brown.

William Leman Tipton became a trader and drover when he reached his majority, and he carried on an interstate traffic in hogs between Kentucky and South Carolina. It was while on one of his journeys with stock that he met his wife, Miss Sarah Splawn, of South Carolina. She was a sister of Colonel Splawn, well known to the people of Ralls county during and subsequent to the Civil war. Mr. Tipton served as deputy sheriff of Montgomery county under his father, who was then sheriff, and both proved themselves able officials. They were Democrats, and sturdy, faithful workers in the interests of the party. William Leman Tipton acquired, by careful application, a knowledge which made him a man of wide information and knowledge, and a factor of considerable consequence in his county. He bought books and applied himself assiduously to the task of educating himself, and he became a splendid public speaker. His wife had a rare talent for music and withal they were a most charming and entertaining couple. They were married on January 24, 1828, and their children were ten in number, of whom the following brief statements are made concerning them: Mary A. was born May 26, 1829—she was married February 28, 1867, to A. H. Fike, and died at Wellesville, Missouri; Benjamin died in infancy; Amanda, born April 16, 1833, married James Bell on February 6, 1855, and died in Monroe City in 1899; Emily, born August 1, 1835, married Joseph Sniesler on January 19, 1854, and died on May 22, 1910; Sarah, born September 22, 1837, married James Brown in 1867, and died in Audrain county, Missouri, on July 7, 1872; Elizabeth J., born June 7, 1840, and died unmarried, on August 23, 1862; Harriet Caldwell, born July 9, 1842, died unmarried; Alexis, born May 6, 1844, was killed near Waynesville, Missouri, in the Confederate service, as a first lieutenant under Colonel Porter; Jabez Burwell, of this review; and Laura A., born April 16, 1851, and died in childhood. The father of these children died on June 20, 1877, and the mother passed away on October 27, 1893.

Jabez B. Tipton received but a limited education from the pioneer schools of Ralls county in his youth, which was some time before the Civil war came on, but his reading and studying, coupled with his wide business experience during the passing years, have equipped him with a practical and efficient education, which, though it may have cost him dear at times, as all practical experience may, has served him none the less faithfully. He was married in early life, being less than twenty-four years old at the time his marriage was solemnized, and he began life as a farmer in Audrain county. He and his young wife were utterly lacking in capital other than their industry and ingenuity, and as renters they saved the first money which formed the nucleus of the capital which enabled them to eventually own their own home. They purchased a small farm south of Santa Fe, in Monroe county, and came to the community of Stoutsville in 1885. Here they acquired the

farm of Mrs. Tipton's father, William J. Henderson—a tract of two hundred acres upon which Mr. Tipton has brought up his family and has demonstrated most forcibly his success in diversified farming. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank of Stoutsville, and is a member of its board of directors. Mr. Tipton was reared a Primitive Baptist, and has allied himself with that church. He is a Democrat, like his ancestors, and has cheerfully and enthusiastically supported the principles of that party since he attained his majority.

On December 15, 1870, Mr. Tipton married Miss Addie Henderson, the daughter of William J. Henderson, who is elsewhere referred to in this sketch. She died on January 10, 1911, leaving seven children and her husband, concerning former of whom the following brief mention is here made: William L., the eldest of the family, is a real estate man of Los Angeles, California, and married to Mabel Moyer; Laneous J. married Minnie Willis and resides in Monroe county, Missouri; they have six children—Virgie, Ada Lee, Charles, Franklin, Mary and Aubrey. Frank is a real estate man of Hannibal, Missouri, and is married to Bessie Livesay; they have two children—Wilhelmina and Lanister. Burwell, a farmer near Stoutsville, married Clara Stribling, and they have children three in number—Stribbling, Erma and Dorothy. John A., of Yakima, Washington, is a carpenter, and married to Mary Emmons; they have two children—Shelby and Anna Mabel. Harry C. lives in Sims, Montana, and Leona Valentine, the youngest of the family, is the housekeeper and homemaker for her father.

JOSEPH TOLSON. A representative agriculturist of Howard county, Joseph Tolson is busily and prosperously engaged in his chosen calling in Richmond township, owning and occupying the fine estate known as Oakhurst. A son of the late Judge B. H. Tolson, he was born, January 22, 1850, on the old Tolson homestead, in Howard county, of Revolutionary stock.

His grandfather, John Tolson, a native of Stafford county, Virginia, was a son of George Tolson, who emigrated from England to Virginia in colonial days, and served as a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington, while one of his brothers, Major Benjamin Tolson, was an officer in the Revolutionary army. In 1810 John Tolson moved from Virginia to Kentucky, and subsequently took part in the War of 1812. He was taken prisoner by the Indians, and forced to run the gauntlet, and be beaten by the savages with clubs. In 1819 he migrated still further westward, coming to Missouri, and settling in Howard county in pioneer days, while the state was still under territorial government. He married Rebecca Howard, daughter of Benjamin Howard, of Kentucky.

Born, January 10, 1815, in Madison county, Kentucky, B. H. Tolson was but four years of age when brought by his parents to Missouri. He received excellent educational advantages, and as a young man taught school in Boone county, this state. Subsequently returning to Kentucky, he taught school at Boonesboro for three years, being very successful as a teacher and as a disciplinarian. In 1842 he married for his first wife Eliza Downing, a daughter of David A. and Elizabeth (Hurd) Downing. She died in early life, leaving two children, as follows: John Tolson, of Fayette; and Joseph, the special subject of this brief narrative. By this second wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Gibbs, he had two children, namely: Annie, wife of C. Fowler, of Fayette; and Elizabeth Tolson Gibbs. He married for his third wife Miss Zelo Manion.

After leaving the district schools, Joseph Tolson continued his

studies at Central College for a time. Beginning life for himself as a merchant, he located in Fayette, where he first conducted a general store, later being engaged in the grocery business, and then, for fifteen years being a druggist. Since that time, Mr. Tolson has devoted his energies to the care of his valuable farm, and as a stock-raiser and general farmer is meeting with undoubted success, his well-improved and well-appointed farm lying three and one-half miles northeast of Fayette.

Mr. Tolson married Dolly Payne, a daughter of Richard Johnson Payne, and to them three children have been born, namely: Joseph Howard, Benjamin Payne and Bedford Payne. Joseph Howard Tolson was born August 24, 1882, in Howard county, and was educated at Central College, and in Washington University, at St. Louis. He married Gertrude McCord, of Coleman, Texas, and is now successfully employed as a dentist in Victoria, Texas. Benjamin Payne Tolson, the second son, was born October 15, 1884, and died at the age of seventeen months. Bedford Payne Tolson, the youngest child, was born January 20, 1888. He attended the public schools, later taking a course at Central College, and completing his studies in St. Louis, at Washington University. He is now a prominent druggist at Springfield, Missouri.

Gen. John Payne, the immigrant ancestor of Mrs. Dolly (Payne) Tolson, served in the Revolutionary war as a member of General Washington's staff, being present at the siege of Fort Mifflin. He married Betsey Johnson, a daughter of Robert Johnson, who was a Virginian by birth, and a pioneer settler of Scott county, Kentucky, where, in 1782, he erected a fort. He was born in 1745, in Virginia, where the founder of the branch of the Johnson family from which he sprung settled on coming to America from England. Robert Johnson married, in 1770, Jemima Suggett, and they reared a large family of children, among whom were Betsey, who became the wife of Gen. John Payne; James; Col. Richard Mentor Johnson, who served in Congress twenty-nine years, and was vice-president under Martin Van Buren. Col. R. M. Johnson was an officer in Gen. William Henry Harrison's army during the War of 1812, and as commander of a body of Kentucky cavalry took part in many engagements, in one winning the honor of killing the noted Indian Chief, Tecumseh. Benjamin Johnson, another son of Robert and Jemima (Suggett) Johnson, migrated to Arkansas in 1821, and there became prominent in public affairs, serving as lieutenant governor during the presidency of James Monroe, afterwards being a representative to the state legislature, and still later serving as judge of the supreme court. Another son, Rev. John Johnson, served on the staff of Gen. William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812, and was afterwards for eight years a member of Congress, going from Lexington, Kentucky, where he continued a resident until his death.

Thirteen children were born of the union of Gen. John and Betsey (Johnson) Payne, as follows: Asa, Robert, Richard Johnson, Nancy, Sally, John, Betsey, Newton, William J., Thomas J., Franklin, Cyrus, and Emeline. Asa Payne, the oldest son of the General, was major of a company of gallant soldiers in the War of 1812, in 1810 and 1811 serving as Indian agent. He was born in 1788, and died March 19, 1887, being very nearly one hundred years of age. Robert Payne, the second child, born in Scott county, Kentucky, December 20, 1789, located in Howard county, Missouri, in 1827, and bought from the government a large tract of wild land, paying a dollar an acre for it. William Payne, who was also born in Scott county, Kentucky, was three times married, the maiden name of his first wife having been

Mary Robinson; that of his second wife Albina Viley; and that of his third wife Ellen Basket Potts. Another son, Benjamin Johnson, was born at Salt Lick, Kentucky. He followed the gold hunter's trail to California in 1849, making the tedious trip on mule back, and coming back the same way six years later, after which he lived in Missouri until his death, making his home with his brother, Richard Johnson Payne.

Richard Johnson Payne, Mrs. Tolson's father, was born on the parental homestead, in Howard county, Missouri, where he obtained his preliminary education. He subsequently attended Columbia University, where he had as a friend and classmate Governor C. H. Hardin. He married, in 1848, Leonora Benson, a daughter of Zachariah and Martha (Redd) Benson, and they became the parents of the following-named children: Maria Sebree, born April 14, 1849, married Wm. Talbot, December 11, 1868, and died April 13, 1875, leaving four children—Leonard, Eff, Richard and Benjamin; Dolly, who was born on the home farm, August 3, 1852, and married, January 19, 1881; Joseph Tolson, the subject of this sketch; William Payne, born November 11, 1856, is a prominent citizen of Howard county; Thomas Jefferson Payne, M. D., a well-known physician of Fayette, was born November 2, 1862; Robert W., born March 22, 1866, is a highly esteemed resident of Fayette. Richard Johnson Payne was for many years one of the most progressive and popular men in Howard county, where his death occurred December 30, 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years. At his funeral, which was one of the largest ever held in the county, the people turned out *en masse* to do him honor, paying him great respect. His wife, who was born March 12, 1829, died December 14, 1866, when but thirty-seven years old.

HENRY FLETCHER, now residing at Idaho Falls, Idaho, and whose son, Fred F. Fletcher, is the only representative of a former prominent family in Audrian county, Missouri, did much to advance material, moral, ethical and intellectual interests here during a long residence. In fact, it is safe to say that more credit is due to the Fletcher family in the cultivation of a cultured community than to the representatives of any other name, be it ever so well and prominently known. The Fletcher family was founded in Missouri in the year 1868, in which year its representatives came from the state of Maine, settling in the extreme western part of Pike county, some four miles southeast of the present site of Vandalia. Omar Fletcher, the father of Henry, was a broad-minded man, and through his encouragement and assistance all of the Fletcher children acquired excellent educations. Ruth Fletcher, his faithful wife, was a most worthy helpmate, and her influence was ever given to the support of morality and education. Their son Wendall Fletcher had a notable career as an educator in the states of Maine and Missouri. He was superintendent of the first normal school in Maine, and retained that important position for twelve years, and later was identified with other educational work in the state. In Missouri he gave some of his best years to educational work, also, and did effective work as superintendent of the public schools of Louisiana, Missouri, while in that town, with one Mr. Clason, he established a college that enjoyed a pleasing popularity and did much for the uplifting of the state in an educational way. In later years he was the principal of other schools in Missouri and in his native state as well. His career as an educator continued for more than fifty years, and he barely missed the Carnegie pension on a technicality.

Another of the sons of Omar Fletcher, Charles by name, became one

of the leading building contractors of his section, and William, also the son of Omar, followed in the footsteps of his worthy father, and also gained a more than local reputation in his vocation. Two daughters, refined and cultured ladies exercised a great influence for good in this section, Martha teaching the first school at what has been for years known as the New Michigan school-house. She later married Hall Cunningham, and with him removed to Nebraska some thirty years ago, and there died. She was an unusually handsome and charming woman, as was also her sister, Lida, who, gifted in voice and manner, was the pattern which every young girl who knew her strove to emulate. Lida Fletcher became the wife of John Dye, an uncle of Frank P. Dye, the well-known merchant of Vandalia, and they removed to Nebraska, settled on a homestead there, and there her husband died. In addition to being an excellent business woman, her influence made for a higher refinement and culture wherever she lived. The parents died several years ago, the latter years of Ruth Fletcher's life being overshadowed in great measure by the loss of her eyesight. In spite of this, she was ever patient and cheerful, bearing her affliction with Christian forbearance, and keeping her intellect clear and keen until the last. Sorrow did not pass her by, but touched her heavily when two brilliant and promising sons, Fred and Elmer, were cut down in the very springtime of their lives, each being but fourteen years of age when death called him. The death of the latter named was caused by a peculiarly distressing accident.

Henry C. Fletcher, the son of Omar and Ruth Fletcher, was a farmer and stockman in Missouri for many years, his activities in that line covering a period of four decades, and since he gave up his connection with the business and took up his residence in Idaho Falls, his son, Fred F., has continued in the same vocation in Audrain county, Missouri. In 1872 Henry Fletcher married Cynthia Brownson, when they were both in the bloom of their youth, Mrs. Fletcher being the acknowledged beauty of her neighborhood. Their entire lives have reflected honor and credit upon themselves and their families, and now in the evening of their days their hearts are young with the youth that comes of a contentment in years well spent, and in the knowledge that they leave to their children the heritage of unsullied names. It is but recently that they left their Missouri home to take up their residence in Idaho Falls, Idaho, leaving behind them their son, Fred F. Fletcher, who is actively connected with the live stock business in his native community. The latter married Orla M. Branstetter, daughter of the late Adam Grundy Branstetter, on October 12, 1897, and they have three children: Ruth, Youla and Dorothy.

EDWARD DABNEY TURLEY passed away in the prime and vigor of life, and in the flush of a successful business career. He was of the posterity of pioneers and was born near Frankford, Pike county, on February 18, 1852. His father was Harrison G. Turley, born in Ralls county, November 19, 1826. He passed through a long and useful life as a farmer and veteran stockman, acquired a valuable landed estate in Pike county, and served in the War of the Rebellion as sergeant of Company A, Second Provisional Regiment of Missouri, under Captain Meredith. He was a Republican and he died April 18, 1889.

The Turley family was founded in this section of the state by John Morton Turley and wife, Polly Hendrix Turley, the grandparents of the subject. John M. Turley was born November 17, 1794, in Kentucky, and coming to Missouri settled in Ralls county, where he was the owner of a grist mill, the first run by horsepower in the county. He

subsequently lived in Pike county, but when he died he was buried in Salem church cemetery, Ralls county. He reared a family of fourteen children, among which number was Harrison G., the father of Edward Dabney.

Harrison G. Turley married Mary Ann Fowler October 5, 1848, a daughter of Asa Fowler and Polly Layne Fowler, who came in the year 1818 to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler were from Kanawha county, West Virginia, and two other families came with them, Dabney Jones and George Wellday. All married sisters. They made the trip in old Virginia four-horse wagons. After weeks of travel westward, through almost trackless forests, the families landed in Pike county, where many of their descendants are living. Asa Fowler made his home near Elk Lick, near a spring, where he raised a large family of girls and boys. He was noted for his truthfulness. If Uncle Asa Fowler said a thing it was so; no one doubted his truth and veracity. Polly Layne Fowler was the daughter of Thomas Layne and Polly Crafton Layne. Polly Crafton was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Crafton. Mrs. Turley died September 16, 1910. She was the mother of Sarah Amanda, who married William W. Epperson and resides in Center, Ralls county, Missouri; Edward D., whose name heads this review; Cynthia Ann, who became Mrs. Cash Adams and died in Pike county April 5, 1907; Asa F., a resident of Frankford, Missouri; Artimesa, the wife of John T. Smith of Frankford, and Harrison, who passed away in early life.

When Mr. Turley moved into Pike county his temporary home was a cabin, eighteen feet by eighteen feet in dimensions, with white ash floor, which he was wont to sand and scrub daily, so particular was he that no dirt should pollute his person, his property or his surroundings. No man even was allowed to whittle on the lawn. One of his most striking characteristics was his hatred of dirt, and it is said of him that he went so far as to require the young men who courted his daughters to have their brass spurs as well as their fine boots polished and their dress immaculately clean. He was a slave owner and the cabin above alluded to was a two-story log house. The upper room was bed rooms and the lower room sitting room and dining room, and as soon as the scrubbing was done Mr. Turley drew a chalk mark across the room separating the dining room from sitting and over on the side of the large fireplace the old black cook prepared the meals and then walked to the chalk mark and announced the meals were ready. No negro crossed the mark.

Edward Dabney Turley was educated in the country and among his childhood teachers was Miss Armilda Porter, who conducted school in her father's house. His youthful environment was such as to give him the best practical training as a stockman and farmer, and when he established himself alone he engaged in that industry. He introduced blooded animals for the improvement of horses and for the raising of mules, and his business interests increased with the passing of years. His father's penchant for trade and sale seems to have been imparted to him and his judgment upon stock was fine and unerring. As he entered the larger sphere of business his prominence was recognized and his acquaintance with others possessing like interests extended rapidly, and everywhere his reliability and responsibility were undisputed. He was taken away before he reached the meridian of life and yet he left an ample estate for the maintenance and material comfort of his family. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican and was more active in behalf of party matters than was his father.

Mr. Turley was married on December 26, 1878, his wife having been

Miss Laura Thomas Wasson, a daughter of William A. Wasson, who preceded this pioneer family from Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1834. Mr. Wasson was born there on May 3, 1816, and was a son of John Wasson, whose father was of Irish birth, who came to America and settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia. John Wasson came to Kentucky in 1812. He there learned the shoe-making trade, lived on his farm and did the neighboring shoe-making, teaching his sons the trade also. John Wasson married Nancy Jeffries in 1813 and died in Shelby county in 1832. His widow then brought the remainder of the family to Missouri and all have since passed away. Nancy Jeffries was of Scotch descent. The Jeffries first settled in Pennsylvania, then Virginia, and her father served seven years in the Revolutionary war, and it is family tradition that her oldest brother, John Jeffries, was the second white man to touch old Tecumseh's tomahawk when he was killed, and that some or all of the family went with Daniel Boone to Kentucky. The children of John and Nancy Wasson were John, William A., Harrison, Andrew, Robert and Milton. All spent their lives in Ralls county, except Robert, who died in childhood. William A. Wasson knew something of carpenter work when he came to Missouri and his first work was given him by Nathan Shotwell in the erection of a log house. He seems to have been educated, for he taught some of the pioneer schools of Ralls county, but he eventually abandoned both the trade and the profession and engaged in farming. He was a strong Union man all through the Rebellion and joined the state militia as a volunteer. He was a member of G. A. R. Major Hunt Post, No. 385, Department of Missouri. His character as a neighbor was one to be admired. He was a peacemaker and often brought about settlement of family and neighborhood vexations and disputes without resort to the law. He possessed an elastic vocabulary, was a bright and pleasing conversationalist, was a fine student of the bible, and all his life retained membership in his old home church, the "old school" Presbyterian. In early manhood he espoused the cause of temperance and was one of the lodge of the Sons of Temperance until the war came. The lodge burned and the membership scattered. In public affairs he always bore a prominent part. In 1864 and for two years following he was public administrator of Ralls county. He hoped to see the day when the women of the land would be granted the right of suffrage. He was honorable and upright in all of his dealings. He attributed the honorable path he has trod to his Christian mother and the sage advice of Uncle Billy McCune, whose advice to keep the best of company, eschew cards and all that could intoxicate, was willingly listened to and it became a rigid rule of conduct for all after life and he regarded the lessons taught in the New Testament the best the world has ever known. In 1842 William A. Wasson married Miss Susan M. Turley, who died, leaving a daughter, Mary, who died in early girlhood, and one son, William M., who passed away in 1876, leaving a wife, son and daughter to mourn his loss. For his second wife Mr. Wasson married Mrs. Mary Neat Rice-Marksbury, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Hendrix (Smith) Rice. She was born August 8, 1818, in Garrard county, Kentucky, and married John Marksbury in 1837. They came with her parents to Missouri in 1839. Her father, George Rice, dug the first cistern in Ralls county on his farm south of Madisonville in 1840. A cotton wood trough led the water from the roof and for a long time it was only thought fit for washing purposes. Until then it was not known that the sub-soil would hold water. Soon cisterns became common and grass grew over the paths to the springs. In 1849 her husband, father and two brothers crossed the plains to California. None ever returned. Her husband died soon

after reaching the gold mines; the brothers were killed and scalped by Indians. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Smith, was in the War of the Revolution, a private in Nathaniel Girt's Virginia Regiment; was wounded, taken prisoner and sent from Quebec in 1782 to Philadelphia for exchange; died in Fauquier county, Virginia, 1797. William A. Wasson died February 4, 1904, and his wife preceded him to the grave on March 25, 1894. Their children were: Fannie S., of West Plains, Missouri, the wife of William H. Jones; Mrs. Turley, the wife of the subject, and Adele D., now Mrs. Van B. Elzea, of Center, Ralls county, Missouri.

The surviving issue of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Turley are Mary Virginia, the wife of A. P. Robertson, a farmer of Pike county, with a son, A. P., Jr.; V. Maibelle, who married Luther Lucas Lemon of New London, Missouri, in 1910. Both daughters attended college in Lebanon, Tennessee, at Lebanon College for Young Ladies, for two years. Leaving there they spent one year together in Virginia Institute, Bristol, Virginia, the younger, V. Maibelle, remaining there the second year. While there she began to specialize in English, expression and physical training, preparing herself for a teacher. Her first degrees, B. L. and graduate of expression, were taken in Virginia College, Roanoke, Virginia, in 1903. The year following was spent in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where she took the bachelor of oratory degree with the required supplementary English course of the university. Upon graduation she was tendered the chair of expression and physical training in Bristol, Virginia, where she had spent happily part of her college days, and this position she held successively two terms. Coming to her native state to take a similar position in a college that failed in a financial crisis, she entered Columbia College of Expression, Chicago, Illinois, where in two years the teacher's and reader's degrees from that institution, which include an English course from Chicago University, were honorably given her. Mrs. Lemon filled the year following and one prior to her marriage the chair of expression in Southern Presbyterian College, Red Springs, North Carolina.

Since the death of her husband on March 11, 1895, Mrs. Turley has continued his farming industry, and, as a woman farmer, follows up her interests closely and is as progressive as the times. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and is one of the charter members of the literary club of Frankford, the Wednesday Club, organized in 1898 and federated in 1907. Of Revolutionary ancestry, she and daughters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

REV. FREDERICK JOHN ERNST. As pastor of the large and growing congregation of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, at Salisbury, Missouri, the Rev. Father Frederick John Ernst is widely and favorably known throughout this whole section of the state. He has been in charge of the parish for four years and during this time has been able to increase its growth and to accomplish much, not only for the spiritual welfare of his people, but also along economic and social lines.

Father Ernst was born in St. Louis, on the 17th of October, 1869, the son of John Ernst and Margaret Ernst. John Ernst, the elder, was born in Germany, but since he was brought to the United States as a young boy he was practically an American. He was educated in the Catholic schools of St. Louis, and after completing this course he entered a business college and received a thorough preparation for what was to become his life work. He gave practically his entire life to the cares of business, but he did not allow his business to absorb him to the

exclusion of either religion or politics. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics he was a member of the Democratic party, being active in political affairs. He married Margaret Fischer, a daughter of Frederick Fischer, who had come to this country from Germany. Mrs. Ernst was born in St. Louis in 1847 and is still living. She and her husband became the parents of ten children, only one of whom is deceased. John Ernst, who was born in 1837, died in 1890.

Frederick John Ernst was sent to the Catholic schools in St. Louis during his early boyhood years, and was then sent to St. Francis Solanus College, at Quincy, Illinois, where he took the classical and philosophical course. It had already been decided that he was to enter the priesthood, and so on the completion of his work in the above institution, he entered Kenrick Seminary at St. Louis, taking up theological studies in preparation for his high calling. He was graduated from the seminary in 1895 and was ordained a priest on June 8, 1895. His first appointment was as assistant pastor at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Hannibal, Missouri. He was next appointed priest in charge of the church at New London, Missouri. His work here was arduous in the extreme, for in addition to the parish of New London, its church being St. Joseph's, he also attended St. Paul's church near Center, and Immaculate Conception church at Perry, Missouri. He was extremely successful in the work of these two parishes, so much so that his superior felt that he could handle a yet more important field, and so he was appointed to St. Joseph's church, at Salisbury, Missouri, in 1908. This is one of the most beautiful churches of any denomination in the state of Missouri and under his management the life of the parish has taken on renewed vigor.

It will not be out of place to give here a short sketch of the development of this parish that is so close to the heart of Father Ernst. The first step towards organizing a parish was taken about 1870, Father Zechenter, now of Kansas City, Missouri, visiting the little flock in Salisbury once a month. Services were conducted in Ziegler's Hotel until that was destroyed by fire and then in Mr. Valentine Geisler's farm house. In 1874 Father Busch was placed in charge and prepared to build a church. The building was a frame structure, built at about a cost of eight hundred dollars, upon a site about a quarter of a mile northeast of the present church. There were only nineteen families in the congregation, but they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. In 1878 Father Busch was succeeded by Rev. J. Williambrink, who in the following year was in turn succeeded by Rev. A. Pauck. He for ten years labored faithfully in the parish and succeeded in making the people feel that they must have a resident priest in their parish. The congregation had now grown, toward the close of the eighties, to about forty-five families. The church authorities finally in 1889 appointed Rev. J. L. Gadell the first pastor.

Vigorous and aggressive, the young priest soon had his parish in splendid working order and soon the old church was too small for the congregation. The present lot on Front street was therefore bought, the old church moved hither, and an addition almost as large as the original building was built, the cost of the whole being about three thousand dollars. Not content with this work, Father Gadell insisted that there must be a parochial school and so the magnificent brick building and sisters' house on the west side of the church was built. The cost of this structure was about eight thousand dollars. What sacrifices this must have meant to the people, who were most of them new settlers, still deeply in debt for their farms, can only be surmised. The

school was dedicated in 1891 and has meant much to the people of the parish. Father Gadell was transferred in 1896 to be followed by Rev. John Hennes. The old church had been growing rather dilapidated and it was determined to erect a new edifice. For several years, however, times were so hard that the money could not be raised, although during this period three thousand dollars was raised for the erection of the priest house on the east side of the church block. Before the idea that was so near the heart of Father Hennes could be realized, that of a permanent church, he was taken very ill. This occurred in 1901, and although he improved after a time, yet it was judged best that he be removed to an easier charge. He was therefore appointed to the church at Moberly and there he died in 1904.

The Rev. Joseph F. Lubeley was appointed to Salisbury and after paying off a debt that yet remained on the rectory, and making necessary repairs on the church, we find him taking up the idea of a permanent church with the same zeal as his predecessor. Five men each promised one thousand dollars, and with this as a beginning eleven thousand was raised. All the stone and sand was hauled free of charge and the young men of the parish did the excavating. The corner stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1904, and a year later the building was ready for occupancy. It is built of native sandstone, with the window sashes and traceries cut from Bedford stone, and is a building of unusual taste and graceful beauty. The first service was held in the new church on the 10th of July, 1904. The church was built at a cost of \$30,000 and today St. Joseph's congregation can lay claim to the enviable record of having cancelled all financial obligations.

J. P. HAMMETT, whose combination of business enterprises makes him one of the best known business citizens of Northeastern Missouri, also has the distinction of being the leading breeder of jacks in the state of Missouri. From the time he was fourteen years of age, Mr. Hammett has been connected with farming and stock raising ventures, and at one time was the owner of sixteen thousand acres of land, in addition to which he devoted his attention to the development of coal lands and other extensive enterprises. Mr. Hammett was born in Macon county, Missouri, December 23, 1861, and is a son of J. W. and Mary (Haines) Hammett, natives of Randolph county, both of whom are deceased.

J. W. Hammett was a graduate of Mount Pleasant College, and in early life devoted himself to farming and stock raising, becoming one of the large land owners of this section and also dealing extensively in horses, mules and cattle. In 1874 he was one of the organizers of the Hammett Bank, at Huntsville, and for many years acted in the capacity of director thereof. In politics a Democrat, he was serving as school director at the time of his death, which occurred June 30, 1910, while his wife passed away June 9, 1911. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are deceased, the survivors being: J. P., and Rebecca, who is the wife of C. K. Dudden of Moberly.

When he was fourteen years of age J. P. Hammett was given a tract of four hundred acres by his father, and there he began farming and stock raising when he had finished attending the public schools, but later he attended college. Returning to his farm, he began buying and shipping stock and this occupation he has successfully followed ever since, being at this time the largest breeder of jacks in the state, in addition to which he buys and ships horses and mules to the South, most of his stock being disposed of in Georgia. At one time he possessed sixteen thousand acres of land, and at this time owns the old tract of four hundred acres, and one thousand five hundred acres of land in Texas.

He was the organizer of three companies formed to sink coal shafts, and is still interested in a mine at Higby, and was formerly president of the coal company at Yates, at which place he was engaged in the farm machinery business for a period covering eighteen years. Like his father, Mr. Hammett is a Democrat and has served as school director. His fraternal connection is with lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., at Huntsville, and he and Mrs. Hammett are members of the Baptist church.

In September, 1884, Mr. Hammett was united in marriage with Miss Ella D. Pitts, daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Anna (Winston) Pitts, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hammett's mother is now deceased, but her father still survives and makes his home at Salisbury, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hammett have had a family of eight children: Mary W., who is the wife of Theodore A. Bates, of Lexington, Missouri; Wiley, who is deceased; J. W., who resides with his parents; Anna D. and Evan H., who also live at home, and three who died in infancy.

JUDGE JOHN S. CLEAVER. The popular and well known citizen and farmer, Judge John S. Cleaver, is a native of Ralls county and came into the community of Perry just prior to the opening of the Civil war. He was in the bloom of youth and vigor when he settled upon a portion of the wide domain he now owns, but the civil strife of the times soon culminated in war and the young farmer became a soldier and spent nearly four of the best years of his life in aid of the "Lost Cause."

The Cleavers belong to the first settlers of Ralls county. The pioneer ancestor, Stephen Cleaver, the grandfather of Judge Cleaver, took up land five miles south of New London in 1817 and consequently his were some of the first activities in all that country toward the making of a civilized community. Stephen Cleaver brought his slaves out with him from Kentucky, and the move seems to have been made by the water route to Louisiana, Missouri. He was just the type of man to blaze the way in a new country, for he was an old Indian warrior, used to hardships and equal to the generalship necessary to pilot a frontier family through the dangers and difficulties of that day. Stephen Cleaver, son of William Cleaver, the great-grandfather of the judge, was born in 1760 and reared two sets of children by three wives. His last wife, whom he married in Missouri, was Mrs. Hays, and his children, in the order of their birth, were: William, who served in the United States volunteers during the War of 1812, finally moved to Arkansas and died near Camden, Arkansas; Charlotte, who married William Jones and died in Pike county, Missouri; Henry, who passed away near Camden, Arkansas; Thomas, the father of Judge Cleaver; and Jacob, who died near Hannibal, Missouri. Of the second family, Rebecca became the wife of Anderson Briscoe; and Ellen was Mrs. John Cobb, of Waco, Texas, when she died. As stated above, Stephen Cleaver was an old military man. He was more than fifty years old when he entered the army for the War of 1812, in which both he and his eldest son took part. He was an Indian fighter on the frontier of Ohio, was wounded and captured by the tribesmen and kept a prisoner for three years, after which he was exchanged. His vivid experience recommended him as a commander of troops for further service in that country and he was commissioned a brigadier-general and sent against the redmen, his command capturing the very fortress in which he had been a prisoner for so long. He died on the farm he settled between New London and Frankford in 1844.

Thomas Cleaver, the father of Judge Cleaver, was born in Kentucky in 1806, and was the product of frontier parents, who settled in Ken-

tucky during its territorial days. His education was in keeping with his frontier environment. He remained in the community of the family settlement and followed his father's vocation, achieving modest success as a stockman and farmer. He married Margaret McCune, daughter of John McCune, of Peno Creek, Pike county, Missouri, a history of which family will be found on other pages of this work. They had children as follows: John S., of this review; Lou, who married Dr. McKee of Clark county, Missouri; Sue, who became Mrs. G. W. Stewart, of St. Louis; Nannie May, who married Irving Hickman and died in Chicago; Harry, of Florida, Missouri; and Ruth, the wife of Leslie Combs, of Wichita, Kansas. Thomas Cleaver joined the throng bound for California in 1849, followed the Sante Fe trail out to where the Utah trail left it, and continued his journey, with other gold seekers, to Sacramento. He prospered for a time, and failing to uncover ore in sufficient quantities, he turned his attention to the business of merchandising and gathered in the yellow metal on top of the ground. After an absence of eighteen months he cashed in his gold for Missouri bank paper and returned by the Isthmus of Panama and up the Mississippi river. Here an incident occurred which shortened up his bank account somewhat and disturbed his peace of mind, and serves to indicate to what extent the "confidence man" was operating at that early date. Soon after he deposited his Missouri currency in the bank of St. Louis, he was notified by the institution to report there and look over his bills. He went to the bank and was handed the identical roll of money he had left with the bank, as proved by the marks of the band which encircled it on the journey home, and on going over the bundle it was pointed out to him that \$1,800 of it was counterfeit. While the counterfeit looked as good to him as the genuine, he was compelled to submit to the loss. The rural life of Thomas Cleaver was without special incident. He participated in the neighborhood affairs of his community, as all earnest and sincere citizens do, and gave more thought to living right and serving his Master and his friends than to serving himself. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Judge John S. Cleaver began his life with a country school education. He purchased the nucleus of his present farm in 1858 and was busy with the preliminary work of a homestead when the call to arms persuaded him to leave the farm and his cattle to help settle the fate of the nation. He enlisted in June, 1861, in the Confederate State Guard under Clabe Jackson and Sterling Price, and as a militiaman took part in the battle of Dry Fork on Spring river, helped capture Colonel Muligan's troops at Lexington and was in the battle of Wilson Creek. Following this historic Missouri engagement, Judge Cleaver was mustered into the Confederate service regularly, becoming a member of Company H, Fourth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, and reinforced the army after the battle of Shiloh, opening the career of this command in the regular service, this being followed by the campaign in the defense of Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Champion Hills, Raymond and Big Black, these latter all being fought before the siege of Vicksburg. In this campaign his regiment was under General Pemberton, and when Vicksburg was taken the army was sent west and preceded Sherman on the Atlanta campaign. The vigorous defense of the Confederate capital was participated in clear down to its capture by the Union forces, and when Hood superseded Johnson and turned back into Tennessee, Judge Cleaver's regiment was a part of the fugitive army. After the battle at Nashville his command turned back to Mobile, Alabama, where most of the command was captured and taken to Ship Island, and from there sent to Jackson, Mississippi, and paroled by General Canby in May, 1865.

Judge Cleaver reached home in July, 1865, and resumed farming as near where he left off as four years of absence would permit. His life since the war has been an unbroken series of industrial campaigns. Like the leading farmers of his time, he embarked extensively in the stock raising and feeding industry and came to be widely and favorably known in the business. He continued this, expanded his domain by successive purchases, established a reputation as a farmer and abandoned active and strenuous money-making efforts only when the encroachments of age started natural decline. His farm and its improvements form one of the conspicuous estates of Ralls county and is the chiefest of all on the head waters of Lick creek.

It seems but natural that Judge Cleaver should be a Democrat. He has manifested that interest in public affairs at home and abroad that prompted him to the exercise of his elective franchise in support of Democratic candidates and policies. He never lost valuable time in seeking service in conventions and his only public service of note was given as a county judge during the last administration of President Cleveland. He was elected in 1892 and served on the bench with Judges Marsh, Smith and Cline, and was succeeded by Judge Fields.

In December, 1869, Judge Cleaver married Miss Kate Richards, a daughter of James Richards, who came to Missouri from Kentucky and she died in 1887, leaving these children: Maggie Lee, who died single; Rev. Ben Hill, of Shelbina, Missouri, pastor of the Christian church there, married Miss Mabel Lewis, and is the father of Elizabeth, Margaret and Helen; and Harry, who resides on the family homestead, married Miss Pauline Dunbar, of Canyon City, Texas, a daughter of J. H. Dunbar, and has two children, James Richards and May. Judge Cleaver was married for the second time in September, 1889, to Mrs. Roberta Clapper, a daughter of a Mr. Dickey, of Stoutsville, Missouri. His wife died on November 8, 1904, her children being: Kate, the wife of Harry Coil, of Perry; Bessie Marie, a teacher of the district school near her home; John D. and Ruth.

Judge Cleaver joined in the promotion of the Perry Bank, was elected its president for thirteen years and is a member of its board of directors still. His religious activities have been given in the Christian church, which has long held his membership, and his fraternal spirit has been exemplified in the halls of Masonry, as well as elsewhere.

JOSEPH RITZENTHALER. A newspaper which has had a fine and vitalizing influence in its community is the *Press-Spectator* of Salisbury, and a publisher and editor who is a journalist from the ground up, and one of the prominent citizens of that section of the state, is Joseph Ritzenthaler, who began running the printing and newspaper business in Missouri when a boy, and finally succeeded to the ownership of one of the best little papers in Northeast Missouri.

Joseph Ritzenthaler was born in Hartheim, Germany, on November 7, 1873. His parents, Charles and Rosa Ritzenthaler, came to America in June, 1880, and the son Joseph was reared and received his early schooling at Brunswick, Missouri. In the same town, while a boy, he entered a newspaper office and learned the trade of printer and every thing that goes with that comprehensive vocation. While there he laid the solid foundation for his subsequent career and then came to Salisbury where he bought the *Press-Spectator* from J. G. Gallemore. He has continued the *Press-Spectator* with excellent success, has given the paper a large circulation, maintains a high standard of advertising, and both his paper and himself are decided influences for the welfare and prosperity in this locality.

Mr. Ritzenthaler married in 1889 Mrs. Jane Holeman Hall. They are the parents of two children, Lillian Judson and William Holman.

MRS. CLIFTON ENYART DENNY. One of the oldest and best known families of Howard county is represented by Mrs. Belle Denny, widow of the late Clifton Enyart Denny. Mr. Denny was born in this county on January 24, 1842. His father, James Denny, who was a native of Madison county, Kentucky, the source of so many of the early settlers of this section of Missouri, became a settler of Howard county in 1818 and continued to reside here until his death at the age of sixty-nine years.

James Denny married Elizabeth Best, also a native of Madison county and daughter of Humphrey Best. Their children were as follows: Catherine, who married Squire Titus; Amanda, wife of James Walden, of Moberly; Charity, wife of John Alexander; Capt. Alexander Denny, who became an officer in the Civil war, later a leading banker at Marshall, Missouri, died at Roanoke; Humphrey; James M.; Rachael, wife of Capt. T. B. Reed, of Huntsville, who had been a provost marshal of Missouri; Celia Denny, who died unmarried at the age of seventy-four; David R.; John A., a resident of Howard county; Clifton Enyart; and Mary H., deceased.

Clifton E. Denny was reared on the old plantation and received his education in the local schools. During the war he served with the Home Guards, and on the 15th of October, 1865, he married Miss Mary Belle Enyart. The name Enyart has been long identified in various worthy ways with Northeast Missouri. Mrs. Denny, who was born in Howard county, January 30, 1850, and was reared and educated near Armstrong, was a daughter of Humphrey Enyart. Her father was born in Madison county, Kentucky, February 17, 1803, a son of Silas and Celia Enyart. The Enyarts joined the early tide of emigration to central Missouri, and Silas acquired a large estate here during the early period. Silas Enyart died at the age of seventy and his wife in 1860 at the age of seventy-five. Humphrey Enyart, who married Mary E. Wood of Nashville, Tennessee, was one of the prosperous planters of Howard county, conducting his estate with the aid of numerous slaves until the war, and he also had a reputation as a successful trader. He died January 19, 1860.

The late Clifton E. Denny, whose death occurred at the age of sixty-one on May 5, 1903, was always considered one of the ablest farmers of his vicinity and a citizen whose good works often extended beyond the boundaries of his family and household. The estate of seven hundred and fifty acres now occupied by Mrs. Denny has few superiors for comfort and productivity anywhere along the Missouri valley. Mr. and Mrs. Denny were the parents of four children: Mrs. Cecil M. Fife, of Redstone Hall; J. Humphrey, an attorney of Glasgow; Alexander, who lives on the homestead; and Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Brown, of Marshall, Missouri. The late Mr. Denny took a prominent part in the work of his church, and was a master Mason. Mrs. Denny occupies the old homestead during the summer, but spends her winters either in Pasadena, California, or in Florida.

Alexander Denny, who continues his father's associations with the substantial agricultural interests of Howard county, was reared and educated at the old home. He was married December 28, 1898, to Miss Anna F. Brown, daughter of Charles R. Brown. Mrs. Denny passed away July 18, 1901, leaving one child, Charles C. He was again married on August 1, 1902, to Miss Rosamond Belle Brown, who died July 5, 1911, leaving two children, James H. and R. B.

DR. CHARLES A. MACKEY, a recent addition to the medical profession in Milan, Missouri, is a valued acquisition to the town, both as a physician and a citizen. In the brief period of his residence here he has worn a generous practice, and is well established in the city in every way.

A native of Clark county, Missouri, born there on October 14, 1868, Dr. Mackey is descended on his paternal side from Virginia ancestry that had its origin in Scotland, as the name strongly suggests. His father was Dr. Albert Sisson Mackey, who was born in Hancock county, West Virginia, on August 21, 1844. He was the son of Joseph Mackey, born in Ohio, on the 22nd day of September, 1816. Joseph Mackey was a pilot on the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers for many years, and after giving up his connection with the river life he located on a farm in Clark county, Missouri, where he made his home for several years. Later he purchased another place in Pike county, near Louisiana, and there he died on March 3, 1884. He was a son of James and Jane (Quinn) Mackey, of whom little of an authentic nature is known beyond the facts that they were sturdy and honest people who lived lives of usefulness in their home community, and reared their offspring in paths of rectitude and honesty, making of them citizens of the same caliber as they themselves had been.

Albert Sisson Mackey, after following the work laid down by the local schools, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was duly graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1879. He located at Louisiana in Pike county and there he continued in the practice of his profession for about thirty years. He was prominent in medical circles in the county and took a prominent place in the profession in his section of the state. He was secretary of the pension board for fifteen years, also a member of the Missouri State Medical Society and Tri-State Medical Society and was long a member of the Pike County Medical Society. In 1904, after long years of successful activities in his profession, he sold his practice in Louisiana, moving thence to Enid, Oklahoma, where he engaged in the drug store business, as well as conducting a general practice in connection therewith. He married, on January 18, 1868, Miss Caroline V. Young, who was born at Farmington, Iowa, on December 28, 1847, and who died on November 24, 1871, in Louisiana, leaving two children, one of whom, Dr. Charles A. Mackey, is the subject of this review, and Mabel Martha, born at Mt. Rose, Iowa.

At Louisiana, Missouri, Charles A. Mackey had good educational advantages and there laid the foundation for his later medical training. He is a graduate of Barnes Medical College of St. Louis and a member of the class of 1902. He associated himself with his father at Louisiana and there was engaged in professional work for some years, at the same time keeping up his studies and research work in the greatest possible degree, and made an especial study of the diseases of the pulmonary organs. He then went to Boulder, Colorado, for a year, after which he located in Hannibal, Missouri, for several years, which he followed by a two years' post-graduate course in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1912 he located in Sullivan county and took up his residence in Milan, where he has since been successfully engaged in practice and bids fair to occupy a foremost place in the profession in this district within a very brief time. He is a member of the Missouri and American medical societies and keeps in the closest touch with all modern methods in medicine and surgery.

In 1891 Dr. Mackey married Miss Cora Lee Jamison at Clarks-ville, Missouri. She is a daughter of Squire A. T. Jamison, one of the

best known and most esteemed citizens of Clarksville at the time of his death. He was born near Paynesville, Missouri, on January 20, 1829, and three-fourths of his lifetime was spent in the vicinity of his birthplace. He was eighty-two years old when death claimed him. He was also said to be the oldest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Clarksville, having had membership in that body for fifty-six years. He was long engaged in the harness, saddle and shoe business, and as mayor of the city for four terms gained some prominence as an official of Clarksville. He served two terms as assessor of Pike county, and many years as a justice of the peace, and was known to be one of the best informed men on general topics in the city and county. He was twice married. His first wife was Rhoda Huett, of Pike county, who died in 1867, and his second wife was Mrs. Anna Dawson, whom he married in 1870. Of the six children who were born of the first marriage, Mrs. Mackey was the youngest. Four children were the result of the later union.

Mrs. Mackey was reared and educated in Clarksville and there married her husband. Five children have come to them, namely: Virginia May, Alberta, Leora, Lula V. and Velma Lee. Mrs. Mackey is a woman of rare qualities and culture, and with the doctor, is a member of the Methodist church, in which they are active and efficient workers. The doctor is a big-hearted, whole-souled and honest gentleman, well fitted by nature and training for the work in which he is active, and is fast forging to the forefront in his profession. He is a member of Hannibal Lodge, No. 188, A. F. & A. M., and other fraternal societies.

COL. C. A. TATMAN. Noteworthy among Howard county's prominent and well-known citizens is Col. C. A. Tatman, an auctioneer of repute and one of the leading stockmen of the county, leasing and occupying a well-kept farm lying three and one-half miles south of Fayette. A son of the late J. W. Tatman, he was born May 24, 1868, in Peoria county, Illinois, where his boyhood days were passed.

During the Civil war J. W. Tatman enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, joining on Ohio regiment, in which he served faithfully until honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability. He subsequently engaged in farming in Illinois for a number of years, but later removed to Gage county, Nebraska, settling near Beatrice, where he remained a resident until his death in 1896, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and both he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Sophronia Barnes, who is now living in Fresno, California. Eight children were born to their union, as follows: six boys and two girls; and C. A. Tatman, second son, the subject of this brief sketch.

C. A. Tatman attended school first in Illinois and later completed his studies in the public schools of Nebraska. When ready to begin the battle of life on his own account, he removed to Adams county, Nebraska, and for a time was in business at Hastings, first as a retail grocer and later as a wholesale grocer. Going from there to Saint Joseph, Missouri, he conducted a furniture store for a time and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he built up an extensive business as a real estate agent, a broker and an auctioneer. He subsequently continued business as an auctioneer in Kansas City, Missouri, where he was also employed in other business for a while. Since locating in Howard county, Missouri, Mr. Tatman has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, having a finely appointed farm three and one-half miles south of Fayette, where he is especially interested in raising fine stock, including Poland China swine.

Colonel Tatman married at Saint Joseph, Missouri, April 16, 1890, Miss Sadie Harris, daughter of J. T. Harris, who came to Missouri from Virginia, his native state. Mr. and Mrs. Tatman have one child, Charles R. Tatman, a young man of twenty-one years, living at home. Mrs. Tatman is much interested in farm life and has made a great success of poultry raising, having now, in 1912, a fine flock of Plymouth Rock fowls, three hundred in number, it being one of the best to be found in this section of the state.

Colonel Tatman is held in high regard as a man and a citizen and is popular in business circles, being honorable and fair in his dealings and having the confidence of his fellowmen. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and takes great interest in promoting the good of the organization.

O. E. WALKUP. Scientific agriculture is no longer only a high-sounding phrase, and farming, formerly an occupation in which the surplus sons of the old-time large families engaged as their natural and only means of livelihood, has been brought to the front as one of the professions and one that demands careful preparation and returns sure and generous compensation. Each year witnesses remarkable progress along this line and the farmer who would attain a full measure of success from his fields must be constantly on the alert to take advantage of the startling discoveries in his chosen vocation. It is, therefore, those who have adopted the new scientific methods of tilling the soil in preference to the old hit-or-miss style that are the leading agriculturists of their several communities. Northeastern Missouri has many of such progressive men and in this class may be mentioned O. E. Walkup, of Randolph county, the owner of a fine tract of 180 acres located in Union township. Mr. Walkup was born in Green county, Illinois, September 21, 1870, and is a son of J. S. and Louisa (Reno) Walkup, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Walkup, who still reside in Randolph county, have been the parents of nine children, of whom eight survive.

O. E. Walkup received a common school education and spent his boyhood in a similar manner to that of other youths of his day and locality, attending school during the winter months and devoting the summers to work on the home farm. On completing his education he began assisting his father in his agricultural work and remained on the homestead until his marriage, at the age of twenty-four years, at which time he rented a property of his own, which he subsequently purchased. To this he has added from time to time, and now has 180 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, devoting his land to general farming. He has also given a good deal of attention to stock raising, and is considered an excellent judge of thoroughbred cattle. He has always used modern methods in tilling his fields, thus assuring large crops, and his progressive operations have won a due measure of success, he being considered one of the substantial men of his community.

In 1894 Mr. Walkup was married to Miss Ada Seerist, who was born in Illinois, daughter of A. and Priscilla (Clark) Seerist, who was whom are deceased, and two daughters and five sons have been born to this union: Otis Lee, Lola G., Ada Pearl, John R., Harl E., Virgil G. and Oka Estil. With his family Mr. Walkup attends the Christian church. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as road overseer and school director, giving his fellow citizens excellent service in both offices. He has always treasured the privileges of membership in Masonic lodge No. 151, at Milton, in which he has passed through several of the chairs and also engages in the routine activities of Odd Fellows lodge No. 7, of Leesburg. A public-spirited, enterprising and indus-

trious citizen, he has done much to materially advance his community along various lines, and his many pleasing personal attributes have drawn about him a wide circle of warm friends.

MAJ. JOSEPH HUGHES FINKS, an old and honored citizen who is widely known and highly respected throughout this part of the state. Born near Stanardsville, Greene county, Virginia, August 7, 1838, he belongs to a family that traces its ancestry back to ante-Revolutionary days, and whose members have ever been prominent in the professions and in business, in military and in civic life.

Mark Finks, the American progenitor of this distinguished family, emigrated from Switzerland and sought a home in Madison county, Virginia, where he was married to a Miss Fisher, whose family later became prominent in the history of Kentucky. During the War of the Revolution he served as a captain under Gen. LaFayette, and after an active and useful life, passed away when eighty-four years of age.

In the fall of 1862 Maj. Joseph Hughes Finks volunteered in the Confederate service, thus casting his fortunes with his Southern brethren. He continued a brave and gallant officer until the unhappy struggle was over and then surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, in October, 1865. Although he was suffering from an illness at the time, he, with six others, among whom was General Parsons, started immediately for Mexico, the others of this illustrious party being Colonel Standish, Colonel Williams of the staff of General Buckner, Hon. Mr. Conroe, a member of congress from Richmond, Missouri, and Capt. George Lewis. This party traveled by ambulance, but on reaching San Antonio, Texas, Major Finks became so ill he could go no further and by the advice of physicians remained there. His particular friend, Captain Lewis, remained with him, while the balance of the party continued on their way, but they were all subsequently murdered by the Mexicans. The major has always considered that a special intervention of providence saved him from a like fate. While in the army Major Finks won for himself a reputation as an officer and soldier of which he has no reason to be ashamed. His commission as major was given him by President Jefferson Davis, and he occupied positions on the staffs of Gens. D. M. Frost, John B. Clark, Sr., John B. Clark, Jr., Drayton and M. M. Parsons, and was a member of the staff of the last named at the time of the surrender.

After the return of Major Finks he engaged in farming until 1870, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder of Howard county, and in 1874 he was re-elected by a large majority, thus serving in that capacity for eight years. At the end of this second term he was elected a member of the state legislature of 1878-79, from Howard county, and in this distinguished body he was known as a working member. He was elected marshal of the state supreme court in 1895 and is still holding the office at this time.

On December 17, 1872, Major Finks was married in Chariton county, Missouri, to Miss Lizzie Harvey, daughter of William J. and Ellen M. Harvey, pioneers of Missouri and highly respected citizens of Chariton county, where Mr. Harvey was a successful farmer. Mrs. Finks was educated at the Visitation Convent, St. Louis, and was a lady of beauty, refinement and rare accomplishments. Much of her leisure time was given to charitable work of the church. There were two daughters born to this union, Helen and Lizzie, the only son, Joseph, Jr., dying at the age of six years. Socially, Major Finks has been an official of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the encampment, a past officer in the Masonic fraternity and a member of Tancred com-

mandery at Moberly, Missouri, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

WALTER N. BAGBY. Armstrong has in Walter N. Bagby one of her staunchest citizens and most successful business men. A native son of the county, he has long been a resident of the community which now represents his home. Since 1892 he has been engaged in the drug business at Armstrong, with the exception of a period of eight months when he was occupied as a salesman for a wholesale cutlery house, but later resumed his old-time business. He has experienced a generous measure of success and enjoys the approval and friendship of a large circle of the best citizenship of the city and county.

Born on the 15th of December in 1858, in Roanoke, Howard county, Walter N. Bagby is the representative of one of the oldest families of the state. His father was Dr. R. J. Bagby, now deceased, and a prominent and successful physician in this state for many years. He was born in Randolph county, Missouri, on September 11, 1832, himself the son of John Bagby, long prominent in Virginia. John Bagby was a soldier of the War of 1812. He was a man of prominence and considerable wealth in his state and in his young manhood moved to Scot county, Kentucky, where he married Mildred Ward. In 1827 he migrated to Missouri, locating in Howard county, just north of Fayette, and bringing with him a number of slaves from Kentucky. Both died in Howard county and from 1827 until the present time the name of Bagby has been an honored one in this state.

Dr. R. J. Bagby was reared on the home plantation in Howard county and received a good education for his day. He studied medicine under Thomas Blake and was later an attendant at St. Louis Medical College, from which he was duly graduated, and after that event he located at Roanoke and continued there in successful practice for many years. In 1856 Dr. Bagby wedded Miss Pamela Twyman, who was born in Virginia, and who died in 1872, leaving three children: Hugh B., Walter N., and William H. The second wife of the doctor was Alice Twyman and three children were born to this union: Mabel C., John W. and Robert J. The father, who stood high in his profession as well as in the esteem of all who knew him, died in 1900.

The youth of Walter N. Bagby was passed in the vicinity of his birthplace. He received his education in the public schools and in Roanoke Academy, an institution that ranked high in those days as a place of learning. It is probable that his strong taste for the drug business came to him from his father, and in his youth he was an earnest student of drugs and medicine. In 1892 he entered the drug business at Armstrong and here he has since been engaged, with the exception of an eight months' period when he was occupied as a traveling salesman for a wholesale cutlery house. Mr. Bagby has one of the most comprehensive establishments in his line, and carries lines of drugs, paints, oils, books, stationery and jewelry, and many druggists' sundries of all kinds and his place is one of the most popular in Armstrong. An unerring business instinct has directed the activities of Mr. Bagby in his enterprise and he is known for one of the most successful men in the ranks of the veteran business houses of the city.

When Mr. Bagby was twenty-two years of age he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie S. Wayland, a woman of intelligence and culture, and from one of the finest families of the county. She was the daughter of John H. and Martha (Daysert) Wayland, both of whom came to this state from Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Five children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bagby, named as follows: Fosse P., Mabel, Roger M., Nicholas W., and Robert J.

Mr. Bagby is a member of several of the local fraternal organizations. He is a man who has a large circle of friends, won to him by his frank and genial manner and his sterling qualities of heart and mind, and retained by the same splendid qualities.

JOHN W. CLATTERBUCK. The family of which this well known and honored citizen of Callaway county is a representative is one whose name has been identified with the development and upbuilding of this county in a most prominent and worthy manner, and the family records are concerned with the annals of the county since the early pioneer days. Reuben Clatterbuck, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was the founder of the family in Missouri. He was a native of Kentucky and was reared to maturity in the fine old Bluegrass state. He served as a valiant soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution and was a young man when he came to Missouri and numbered himself among the very early settlers of Callaway county, where he obtained land from the government and developed a productive farm, his landed estate comprising nearly three hundred acres and having been located about seven miles west of the present village of New Bloomfield. He was one of the sterling pioneers of Callaway county and aided in laying the foundation for the opulent prosperity that marks this section in this second decade of the twentieth century.

William Getter Clatterbuck, grandfather of John W., of this review, was a youth at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Callaway county, Missouri, and here was solemnized his marriage to Miss Caroline Leopard. He became the owner of a well improved farm of nearly three hundred acres and was one of the substantial agriculturists and stock growers of the county. Prior to the Civil war he owned a number of slaves. He was originally an old-line Whig in politics but later espoused the cause of the Democratic party. He died in 1874 at the age of sixty-one years, and his wife survived him by a number of years. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living and the eldest of whom is now more than sixty years of age. Their names are as here noted: John L., Elizabeth, William S., Benjamin F., Walter, James H. and Caroline.

William Samuel Clatterbuck was born on the old homestead farm of his father, about seven miles west of New Bloomfield, on the 12th of July, 1841, and his entire active career was one of close and successful identification with agriculture and stock growing. He gave loyal and gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he served under Generals Price and Cockerell, and during his long and faithful service he lived up to the full tension of the great conflict. He took part in many important engagements, was wounded in battle at Franklin, Tennessee, and was once captured by the enemy, having been held as a prisoner of war for a period of about one month. He is now the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred and eighty-five acres, about one and three-fourths miles distant from New Bloomfield, and he there devotes his attention to diversified agriculture and the raising of live stock, including thoroughbred cattle of registered line and also high grade Duroc Jersey swine, as well as horses and mules. Industry and well ordered enterprise have brought to him a generous measure of success and he commands in his native county the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church.

William S. Clatterbuck wedded Miss Mary E. Curry, who was born in Callaway county in January, 1850, and who is a daughter of the late William and Mary J. (Snells) Curry. Of the four children of this union one died in infancy. Nancy J. is the wife of Edward L. Sheley, who is one of the representative farmers and stock growers of Callaway county; John William is the immediate subject of this review; and Robert Gates, who married Miss Mayme Lynes.

John William Clatterbuck was born on the old homestead farm, about seven miles west of New Bloomfield, and the date of his nativity was November 28, 1872. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools and early learned the lessons of practical industry in connection with the work of the home farm. He continued to be associated with his father until 1896, when he married and established his home on his present farm, about one and one-half miles northwest of New Bloomfield, the place being the old Sheley farm, which was formerly owned by the father of his first wife. In the successful livestock enterprise with which he is identified Mr. Clatterbuck is associated with Edward L. Sheley, his brother-in-law in a double sense, as the latter married a sister of Mr. Clatterbuck, whose first wife was a sister of Mr. Sheley.

On a finely improved farm of two hundred and forty acres Mr. Clatterbuck gives special attention to the breeding of registered Duroc Jersey swine, and he and his partner have exhibited many fine animals of this breed at county and state fairs, where they have captured gratifying premiums and prizes. They also breed jacks and jennets, and this line of enterprise has been made specially successful under their progressive policies of breeding and selling the stock. Though Mr. Clatterbuck has manifested no desire for the honors or emoluments of public office he takes a deep concern in all that tends to advance the best interests of the community and is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Security and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church, of which he is treasurer.

January 22, 1896, recorded the marriage of Mr. Clatterbuck to Miss Annie Sheley, who was born on the 22nd of January, 1874, and who was a daughter of John J. and America (Morgan) Sheley, honored citizens of Callaway county. Mrs. Clatterbuck was summoned to the life eternal on the 31st of March, 1904, and is survived by two children, Mildred and Marian. Mr. Clatterbuck married Miss Van Della Vaughn, who was born April 8, 1885, and who is a daughter of Hamilton W. and Lee (Finley) Vaughn, well known residents of Callaway county. No children have been born of the second marriage.

CHARLES W. TIPTON. One of the well known farmer-teachers of Ralls county, Missouri, who has participated actively in the civic affairs of his county and has carved his destiny from an humble and indigent teacher to an enviable position among the educators of his locality and to a substantial place among the successful business men and farmers of Northeastern Missouri, is Charles W. Tipton, of Center, near which city he owns a valuable property of 410 acres of well cultivated land. Mr. Tipton was born near Baylis, Pike county, Illinois, January 17, 1867. His father, William Tipton, brought his family to Missouri in 1882. He was born December 31, 1830, at Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, where his father, James Tipton, then lived. The family is of Irish origin, the father of James being the Irish emigrant who projected the name on American soil. James Tipton emigrated from Ohio to Illinois when the latter was a new and slowly developing country and settled in Pike

county, where he died in 1865 at above eighty years of age. He and his wife had the following children: Sylvester, who went to Colorado many years ago with his family; James, who died near Farber, Missouri; Joshua and Henry, who died as Union soldiers somewhere in Mississippi during the War of the Rebellion; Hannah, who became the wife of Hugh Davidson; and Damaries, who married Washington Coughenour of Pike county, Illinois; William, father of Charles W. Tipton, was the youngest of his parents' children.

The country schools of Gallia county, Ohio, educated William Tipton sparingly and he remained in the atmosphere of the home farm when he grew to manhood. His training and environment made him a lover of his country and when its life was threatened by enemies at home he responded to whatever service he was called upon to give. He was subject to call for guard duty about home and was on guard at Louisiana, Missouri, on one occasion when the Confederates threatened the town. Coming to Missouri, William Tipton settled near Cincinnati. His life was that of an unobtrusive citizen and modest farmer. He loved his church, the United Brethren, and took an active part for many years in the work of the Sunday school as a teacher. Politically he was a Republican. In 1859 Mr. Tipton was married to Catherine D. Stockton, daughter of Richard Stockton, and she died in 1904. The children born to this union were as follows: Oliver R., born in 1859, a farmer near Center, Missouri, who married Maud Elder and has a son, William D.; Anna, the wife of Howard Myers, whose farm is four miles from the Tipton estate, and whose children are Edith and Kenneth; Hannah, who became Mrs. J. B. Cobby and resides in Fresno, California; Charles W.; Sarah, who married Ed. Myers and owns a farm in the Tipton community; Henry, who is a resident of Fresno, California; Joseph, living in Portland, Oregon; and Alfred, whose home is in Sanger, California.

Charles W. Tipton received his education in the public schools of Pike county, Illinois, and Ralls county, Missouri, then a teacher's course at Perry Institute. He then spent one year in Cabool College, taking a course in higher mathematics and Latin, at the same time teaching penmanship and bookkeeping to defray his expenses. He taught one year at Cabool and fifteen years in Ralls county, being principal of the Center schools for two years and doing his last work in the St. Paul district in 1910. During this period as an educator he served four years as a member of the county board of education and his success as a teacher and his popularity as a citizen brought him strong support toward the school commissionership of the county, the one time he consented to look in that direction. Mr. Tipton began farming soon after he embarked in teaching and the dollars he earned in the school room were invested in the ground near Center. The extent of his dominions and the advance in land values made capital for him while he developed the minds and made good citizens of the youths under his control, and he soon found himself able to own one of the best farms in the county. This is made up of the John K. Briggs land and a portion of the Dr. Frazer property and totals 410 acres within two and one-half miles of Center. Mr. Tipton is one of the stockholders of the New London Fair Association and was chosen a director of the Peoples Bank of Center when that institution was chartered. Mr. Tipton is a progressive Republican in his political views, but is not quite ready to accept the drastic policies of the new Progressive party. Fraternally he affiliates with the Odd Fellows and has many friends in the local lodge. His household maintains a tolerant and liberal attitude in the matter of church

worship, Mr. Tipton being a Baptist, while his wife is an adherent of the Methodist faith.

On June 10, 1896, Mr. Tipton was married to Lucinda Smith, a daughter of David H. Smith, one of the pioneers of Missouri and of Kentucky parentage. Mr. Smith married Susan A. Lucas and they had eight children: James L., Lucinda (Mrs. Tipton), Virginia, Verner B., Langdon, Margaret and Elton (twins), and Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton have had six children: Mabel A., C. David, Alma, Ronald, Aleen and Lucy.

WILLIAM PHARR STARK is a grandson of Judge James Stark founder of the first nursery in the West. From this original nursery have developed the largest mail order nurseries in the world, known as the William P. Stark Nurseries of Stark City, Missouri, of which William Pharr Stark is now president.

Mr. Stark for a number of years was treasurer and general manager of Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., but later left that firm to found the William P. Stark Nurseries. This latter firm now does the largest mail order nursery business in this or any other country.

The idea which took concrete shape in the first nursery of the West originated in the brain of Judge James Stark a few years after the Revolutionary war. Since then the history of the progress of horticulture and fruit culture has been closely interwoven with the history of the Stark family. To understand one it is necessary to know the other.

The first nursery was started by Judge Stark about one hundred years ago. The project had never been tried before, and it was then considered a doubtful and unknown business. There were no land marks to go by, and the only progress made was that gained through the study and experiments of this aggressive old gentleman of Colonial days.

The ideas of the grandfather of the present manager of the William P. Stark Nurseries were far in advance of his day. Some of them bore fruit during his lifetime. Many of them were worked out at a later day by his son, William, who showed a marked taste and fondness for his father's work. Before the death of Judge Stark, in 1873, he had the satisfaction of seeing large shipments of excellent fruit going out from his orchards at Louisiana and Clarksville, Missouri. But he did not live to see the business developed to its present massive proportions.

Judge Stark was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His father was the son of Archibald Stark, and a brother of that gallant soldier of the Revolution, Gen. John Stark of Bennington. Judge Stark won his early fame as an officer in the illustrious regiment of daring Kentuckians composing the command of Col. "Dick" Johnson. The command is recorded as having performed splendid service during the early days of this country in ridding the settlement of the northwest from the ravages of the Indians and their more savage British allies.

He took an active part in the battle of the Thames, in which the wily Indian chief, Tecumseh, was overthrown and killed from the shot of a private. He also participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. Later he continued his services during the two years of our war with Great Britain from 1812 on, retiring from active military service at New Orleans in 1815.

With the winning of independence a second time, many of the soldiers of the American army scattered along the frontier to seek still more adventure. Among these was Judge Stark and his young wife.

"The Judge" had married Jane Watts, a daughter of Kentucky, on May 5, 1815. With the enthusiasm and enterprise born of youth, health and strength the young couple set out to seek a home in Missouri.

Among the few effects which it was possible for Judge Stark to carry on such a long and difficult trip was a bundle of scions of selected fruit. These he grafted to native stock after the manner of his Virginia ancestors. He then cultivated a nursery of his own, and this was the beginning of the famous Stark nurseries.

In the course of time neighbors came to procure trees and to receive instructions for cultivating them. So deeply impressed were they by the practical knowledge of Judge Stark that they went into the business of fruit growing with enthusiasm. This, Judge Stark contended, was a business which ultimately must pay the farmer greater returns for his effort and investment than any other farm crop. The recent profits made by farmers from their orchards, and the increasing number of farmers who are making fruit raising their chief occupation, justify Judge Stark's early contentions.

It was not long before farmers were coming to Judge Stark from neighboring states, and an interstate traffic soon developed. It was at this time that his son, William Stark, the father of the present head of the William P. Stark Nurseries, took hold of the young nursery business. Judge Stark left eight sons and eight daughters, of which William was eighth child. William carried out his father's plans and ideas, establishing the nursery business on a broad and substantial foundation.

The Hon. Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, on the life of Judge James Stark, has this to say of his trip to Pike county, Missouri:

"Judge Stark came in the prime of his manhood from Bourbon, one of the finest counties of Kentucky, to Pike, one of the richest in Missouri, reared a family of sixteen—eight sons and eight daughters—which is still numerous and powerful.

"He laid the foundation for the largest nursery in the world, now conducted by the third and fourth generations of his descendants. We sometimes build more wisely than we know.

"Judge Stark little dreamed, while riding horse-back from the far-famed Kentucky blue-grass region to the rich Missouri blue-grass region, carrying in his old-fashioned saddle-bags the scions with which to start a nursery, and from which grew the first fruit trees ever propagated on the sunset of the Mississippi, that he was beginning a business that would render the name of Stark honorably familiar not only throughout America, but beyond; and that ninety years after he had planted his trees, his grandchildren and great-grandchildren would be shipping trees beyond the seas; but such is the truth of history.

"It is really a pity that he cannot return to earth long enough to witness the magnitude of the business which he started in 1825."

William Stark spent his early years in Pike county, where he was born. He numbered among his few teachers ex-Senator John B. Henderson, and during his early manhood he taught a country school. His father's success in the growing and grafting of fruit trees, and his own overwhelming interest in this work, soon caused him to give up the school house for the nursery business. From this time on, until his retirement late in life, he devoted himself to horticulture.

The first bushel of orchard seed from his nursery was sent overland by way of the old Oregon trail to his cousin, John Watts. This seed played an important part in the foundation of the great orchards which have made Oregon one of the big fruit-growing states of the nation.

William Stark expanded his activities until they reached the stage of an export business. Packages from his now famous plant were sent to many European countries. He was far in advance of his time, and only since his death have his sons been able to develop many of his ideas to their fullest possibilities.

In the death of William Stark, in 1880, the craft sustained a great loss. His mind was stored with rare and useful practical knowledge gained from many years of research work in his nurseries, which he used as laboratories for working out his problems in the advanced culture of fruit and trees. Some idea of his wonderful store of knowledge is got from his writing in the *Fruit Growers' Guide*, published in the Missouri State Horticultural Reports for 1867 to 1878.

The activities of the late William Stark were broad, and extended beyond the nursery business. During the turbulent days of the Civil war he served as sheriff of Pike county, preserving the peace as few men could do under such trying conditions. His wife was Cynthia Eliza Pharr, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Pharr, who came to Missouri with the Starks, and who lived for a time in the famous old block house which sheltered the early pioneers.

The Rev. Mr. Pharr, having come intimately in touch with a large part of the state while carrying on his church work, was selected by the United States government to establish a star route mail service. This he accomplished with considerable credit to himself and to the government which employed him. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from a family of Revolutionary patriots. He himself was a veteran of the War of 1812.

His daughter, Cynthia, who married William Stark, was one of eight children. She died in 1881, at the age of forty-eight years, leaving five children—Clarence M., of Louisiana; Edgar W.; Mrs. Eva M. Forgy, of Louisiana; William P., the subject of this sketch, and Margaret, the wife of Pascal D. Williamson of Lebanon, Tennessee.

William P. Stark attended the high school of Louisiana, and McCue College. He left college at the age of sixteen to help his father. At the death of his father in 1880, William P. Stark, with his two brothers, were left to manage and develop the large nursery business. At this time, William P. Stark had not yet reached his majority.

The contribution made to fruit-growing and horticultural journals by William P. Stark are full of valuable information and show a vigorous and pleasing literary style. His articles have appeared in many official organs in the domain of farm and orchard, in the great national outdoor magazine, *Country Life in America*, and in pamphlets where important subjects are treated at length for the benefit of fruit growers throughout the nation.

Mr. Stark is well known as a speaker on horticultural subjects. He has addressed countless bodies of men interested in the industry in various parts of this nation. Because of his connections with the chief horticultural societies of the country, his addresses are the disseminating medium for the most advanced thought of the day along horticultural lines. He is a former president of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture, and a former president of the American Association of Nurserymen.

During his tenure as head of the department of horticulture, Mr. Stark visited practically all of the fruit regions of the United States in his interest, and was selected to go before the legislature of Missouri for an appropriation in the interest in this branch of farming. As chairman of the Western Nurserymen's Association he visited Washington to urge federal aid of fruit growers by a Congressional appro-

priation for government inspection of imported nursery stock. While in the capital his personal acquaintance with the speaker of the House of Representatives got the committee a personal hearing with members of the committee of the house having such legislation under consideration, and secured desired federal legislation.

Mr. Stark is a member of the American Pomological Society and promoted the famous Hagerman apple orchard near Roswell, New Mexico, thereby bringing into notice the Pecos valley as a fruit growing region. He is an honorary member of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society, and was invited to address the legislature at Little Rock in the interest of an appropriation for the State University. He holds a life membership in the Kansas State Horticulture Society.

Outside of his business interests, Mr. Stark is a man of prominence in matters of public concern. He is president of the board of trustees of the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, and president of the Louisiana Public Library Association. For several years he was president of the board of education of Louisiana, Missouri. He is vice president of the Masonic Temple Association, and of the Mercantile Bank of Louisiana.

The vast network of communication with every section of the United States has given Mr. Stark an opportunity to mix politics with business. During the preliminary campaign for the presidency of 1912 he used every opportunity to advance the interest of his friend and fellow townsman, Champ Clark, for that high honor. "Clark men" have sprung up wherever the Starks are known.

William P. Stark was born March 16, 1862, and was married September 26, 1884, to Miss Lucy R. Harvey, a daughter of Nicholas M. Harvey, a Lincoln county, Missouri, farmer, who came to this state from Virginia. The children of the marriage are William H., who spent two years at Leland Stanford University, and two years at Cornell University in preparation for his orchard and nursery work; Amy, the wife of Earl M. Wilson of the Curtis Publishing Company, at Chicago; and Isabelle Eleanor.

Mr. Stark is a Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of the Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. Shrine of St. Louis, Missouri. He is also a Knight Templar. He is an Elder of the Presbyterian church, and was a delegate to the general assembly of the church at Dallas, Texas, where he urged the union of the two Presbyterian churches.

MARTIN I. ELY is a retired farmer of Perry and is a son of one of the foremost pioneer families of Ralls county, in which he was born on February 29, 1844. His forefathers settled in the northwestern portion of the county and their posterity, who remained Missourians, have clung to this fertile and reliable locality.

The Ely family came to Missouri in 1813 and was led hither by Isaac Ely, the grandfather of the subject. They were from Boone county, Kentucky, and in preparation for this family exodus Isaac made an exploring trip here in 1809 and selected this locality for his future home. The citizenship of this old pioneer added a new impetus to things material among the scattered settlers of that early day, for he was a man of strong personality, fine business sense, and upright and loyal in all the relations of life. He was a primitive Baptist in his religion, employed slave labor and eventually amassed some valuable property. The evil of intemperance had not in that early day fastened itself upon the people and the "morning toddy" was not an unpopular beverage. In fact, it has been said of this old patriarch that he could "drink whiskey without getting drunk." His concourse among the people

showed him in agreeable contrast with all others, and those of his day who yet remain speak of him in the highest terms and of his unfailing popularity.

Isaac Ely was born in 1775 and was the son of one Joshua Ely, who came to Missouri about the time the other members of the family did and settled west of New London. On the old Ely farm there he and his wife lie buried. The children of Isaac Ely were: Sarah, born November 11, 1799, and married Stephen Scobbee; Benjamin, born January 25, 1801, married Martha Lane; John, born September 5, 1802, married Sarah Fike; Elizabeth, born February 16, 1804, married Aaron Boyce; William, born November 11, 1805, married Rebecca Utterback; Jane, born November 8, 1807, married George Strode; Cynthia A., born September 14, 1809, married Joseph Rackerby; Aaron F., born June 29, 1811, married Emily Utterback; David, born August 30, 1815, married Rebecca Goodman; Mary A., born February 4, 1818, married J. S. Strode. The mother of these children was Miss Mary Judy. Her husband passed away in 1858. The parents also lie in the Ely cemetery named above.

Aaron F. Ely was a product of frontier Missouri in training, education and citizenship. He inherited liberally of his father's strong points, but he was taken away from his family and from the world before he had established a wide reputation or achieved a business success. He died June 29, 1844, leaving his widow, who was Emily Utterback, the daughter of Hankerson Utterback, a native of Kentucky, who settled on a Missouri farm in 1821 in the Ely community. Mrs. Ely passed away June 11, 1868, and both are buried in the Rackerby cemetery. Their children were Isaac J., of Yolo, California; Hankerson W., who died near Perry, April 9, 1909; Aaron F., died in Yolo county, California; William J., died in childhood; Martin I., of this notice; T. P. Stephens is a half brother of the above children and is the youngest child of their mother.

Martin I. Ely was born February 29, 1844, as mentioned previously, and in his sixty-eight years has been privileged to see but seventeen birthday anniversaries. The log cabin school with all its primitive paraphernalia, with its winter terms and "common" teachers, so well known to the past generation, trained the mind of the youth and the pursuit of the three R's kept him busy in his early days. He made a pretense toward the study of grammar but the subject proved most unattractive to one of his mentality and his entire school period was closed before the outbreak of the Civil war.

When the Rebellion came on Martin Ely was discovered with a strong leaning toward the Southern cause. He was anxious to add his mite to the efforts of his people and he enlisted August 31, 1861, in Company D of the Fourth Battalion of the Second Division as a private. On November 18, 1861, he was made a sergeant, and on February 28, 1862, he was discharged at Camp Cove Creek, Arkansas, upon expiration of his enlistment period. His discharge is signed by J. C. McDonald, captain of his company, and is approved by Samuel A. Rolings, lieutenant-colonel commanding the battalion; by Martin E. Greene, brigadier-general, and by order of Major General Price, by his assistant adjutant-general, W. Grant. Mr. Ely was sworn into the service at Boyle Goodwin's mill by Col. John Ralls of the Mexican war service, and the company set out from Salt River and joined the main command at Lexington, Missouri. Mr. Ely was in the battle of Lexington and in the engagements at Elkhorn or Pea Ridge, this latter battle being fought a few days after his discharge. Returning home, Mr. Ely was advised by his Union friends to take the oath of allegiance and thus

escape the annoyance and mental suffering consequent upon arrest by the Federal authorities for his part as a Confederate. He accordingly went to Hannibal and subscribed to the oath of allegiance and took no further part in the war.

Losing his parents so early in life was the prime cause for Mr. Ely's childhood entry into life's independent activities before he reached his 'teens. From the years of eleven to eighteen he had provided for himself and accumulated only \$57, the fund which represented his sole capital when he married. Add to this sum \$500 his guardian advanced him out of his father's estate, and thus Martin Ely began the uphill climb as the head of a family. He knew nothing but work, and he attained efficiency as a business man and a successful manager with the lapse of time. He located southeast of Monroe City and carried on mixed farming and stock raising there for fifty-seven years. He accumulated a vast tract of land, that, indeed, being his principal achievement during the passing years, and the tract of 1780 acres was parceled out among his children in recent years, giving them a splendid advantage in life's handicap, in addition to the excellent educational advantages which he accorded to them and which he knew so well how to appreciate, from the very lack of similar training in his young days. In 1907 he moved into the community southeast of Perry, abandoning farming entirely, and in 1911 moved to Perry, which now represents his home.

On November 23, 1862, Mr. Ely was united in marriage with Miss Annie E. Melson, a daughter of John D. Melson, who came to Missouri from Bedford county, Virginia. Mrs. Ely died February 18, 1902, the mother of Euphemia D., the wife of R. E. Redman, of Monroe City, Missouri; Dovie Lee married L. M. Redman and lives in California; Samantha E., is the widow of Frank E. Orr, of Monroe City; Isaac M. is a prominent farmer near Perry; Pinkie J. married Charles Elza and they reside at Monroe City; Annie T. Ely is an accomplished musician of Monroe City and a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music; Emma P. married Prof. T. O. Ramsey, of Phillipsburg, Kansas, and died in 1906.

On March 18, 1904, Mr. Ely married Mrs. Emily Parish, a daughter of Fred Lynn, who was a native of Stockholm, Sweden.

Mr. Ely is a member of No. 64 lodge of the F. & A. M., Monroe City, and was a member of the chapter there. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1868 and served as church clerk for fifteen years. He spent his money freely and liberally in the education of his children, all having the advantage of higher education. Some of them attended Hardin College, some Stephens College at Columbia, and others attended college at La Grange, while the normal school at Kirksville gave to some their advanced educational training. Several of them became teachers, previous to their marriage. Mr. Ely joined other capitalists in taking stock in the first bank organized here, the Perry bank, that being one instance in which he deviated from the regular farming business which, for the most part, occupied his entire time and attention in a business way.

Mr. Ely has amply demonstrated his capacity as a business man of acumen and good judgment, and is known throughout his community for one of the most successful men in the district. He is a Democrat, like his fathers before him, but has given no attention to public office or to political matters, beyond the demands of good citizenship.

ROBERT EMMET GRAHAM, M. D. Columbia, Missouri, has been called upon to bear the loss of some of its most brilliant men, prominent fig-

ures in the world of finance and business and in the various professions, and one of its most recent bereavements and one that it could least afford in that the deceased was in the very prime of young manhood. With the best years of his life before him, was the death of Robert Emmet Graham, M. D., who, with the flush of youth still upon his cheek, passed away March 3, 1910. Dr. Graham was born July 19, 1869, at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, and was a son of John and Nancy (Beer) Graham, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania.

Robert E. Graham attended the public schools at Ada, Ohio, and in the spring of 1891 joined his brother, Dr. Anthony Graham, in Warren county. During that same year he entered the medical department of the state university, where he received his degree in the class of 1894, following which he spent one term under Dr. McFarlane, studying surgery, in Philadelphia. In 1895 he visited Europe, taking special work in Paris and Berlin, and on his return took up the duties of bacteriologist of the State University of Missouri, where he acted as instructor and produced the first diphtheria antitoxin made in Missouri. One year later he entered upon the private practice of his profession, although he continued his experiments in making blackleg vaccine and hog cholera vaccine. His practice extended throughout the state and he was depended upon by many physicians to make X-ray plates and microscopical examinations. He was a member of various leading medical bodies, contributing numerous papers and pamphlets to be read before organizations all over the country. The doctor was a great lover of horses, was active in the breeding of the famous Rex McDonald saddle horses, and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders Association. The last letter of the doctor's life was addressed to Rufus Jackson, secretary of the Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders Association, and editor of the *Intelligencer*, and in it he spoke of just having returned to his home from Texas, having fully recovered from a stroke of paralysis and being ready for business. The letter ends abruptly in the middle of a sentence, as though death had overcome him while he was writing. He had been home but two days, the first day having been spent in the administration of vaccine to patients who had awaited his return, and he also had made a number of calls and visited his office, although it was his first day back to the office on active practice that his death occurred. He had remarked to a number of acquaintances that while he had enjoyed his trip immensely, the best part was getting home, he being a great family man and a lover of hearth and fireside. There was no sham about Dr. Graham. He ever looked the world squarely in the face, without apology; nor did he seek notoriety, his actions being founded on firm conviction and his conscience being his only arbiter. Not only did he take a great interest in all that pertained to his profession, but he was at all times ready to forward movements calculated to be of benefit to his adopted community, and served as a member of the city council. He was a Democrat in his political views and was a member of the Presbyterian church, although his practice was often so urgent, even on Sundays, that he could barely find time to attend religious services.

On September 25, 1895, Dr. Graham was married, two days after his return from Europe, to Miss Amanda Craig, at the old home at Millersburg, Ohio. One daughter, Marie, was born to this union. Mrs. Graham, who survives her husband and lives in the handsome family home on Hinkson avenue, Columbia, is widely known and has many warm friends in social circles of the city.

ALONZO WHITE, M. D. There are many salient points which render most consonant a special recognition of Doctor White within the pages of this work. He attained to prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Marion county, as had his father before him, and though he long since abandoned the active practice of his profession to give his attention to his extensive landed estate and other business interests of broad scope, he has kept in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, even as he has continued an appreciative student and reader of the best standard and periodical literature. He is one of the substantial capitalists of his native county and his course has been ordered upon a high plane of integrity and honor, so that he has not been denied the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. The doctor is a scion of a family whose name has been most prominently and worthily linked with the history of Marion county for nearly a century, and in connection with civic and material development and progress no name has been more conspicuous in this now favored and opulent section of the state. Thus it will be seen that there is special consistency in offering a review of the personal career and ancestral record of Doctor White in this history of Northeast Missouri.

Dr. John B. White, father of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Sussex county, Delaware, on the 31st of July, 1793, and was a son of John White, of stanch English lineage. The founder of the White family in America came from England in the opening decade of the eighteenth century and established his home in Delaware. Dr. John B. White was reared to maturity in his native state, whence he came to Missouri in 1818. He remained for an interval at St. Louis, and was accompanied to his new home by three negro slaves—two boys and a girl. In 1819 he came to Marion county and settled in the vicinity of Palmyra, which was then represented by but one or two pioneer houses of primitive type. His capitalistic resources were represented in the sum of about \$250, and upon his arrival in Marion county he entered claim to a tract of government land, to which he later added by the purchase of adjoining tracts. His first domicile was a rude log cabin, with roof sloping on one side only and reaching to the ground. He initiated his labors as an agriculturist by breaking two acres of prairie land, upon which he planted wheat. Most of his land was prairie but he reclaimed about fifty acres from the virgin forest, his little pioneer cabin having been situated near the timber line. He lived for several years in his original cabin and then removed to a location near a spring which he had discovered, as he had noted that cow tracks in the vicinity rapidly filled with water. Springs of this order were of much importance in the pioneer days, as few wells were constructed and the spring water supplied the homes of the greater number of the early settlers. As the financial resources of Doctor White increased he made judicious investments in additional land and he eventually accumulated a large and valuable estate. He was a man of most alert and vigorous mentality and through self-application gained a liberal education. He studied medicine and became an able and successful exemplar of the profession to which he long devoted his attention, the work of his extensive farm having been largely given over to his slaves, of whom he owned a large number. Prior to coming to Missouri he had charge of a school in Kentucky, a fact that shows that he had made good use of the educational advantages afforded him, and he continued a close and appreciative student till the very close of his life. He had broad and accurate knowledge of scientific subjects and general literature and his intellectuality was developed to symmetrical proportions along all lines. He labored with all of self-abnegation and devotion in his chosen pro-

fession, and in this connection endured many hardships in ministering to the suffering throughout the wild and sparsely settled pioneer community.

Dr. John B. White gained the friendship of the Indians, who were still numerous in this section of the state, and in later years he took special pleasure in recalling an incident of the early days. While he was in his cabin one tempestuous winter night two Indians appeared at his door and asked for shelter. He gave them a cordial greeting and they spread their large blankets before the fireplace, seated themselves and then asked permission to cook the wild turkey which they had brought in. Permission being given, they rubbed the fowl in the snow, then covered it with the hot ashes and cooked it to a turn. After partaking of their primitive feast they slept till the following morning, when they took their departure, with manifest appreciation of the kindly treatment accorded them. Doctor White was a young man of twenty-six years when he established his home in Marion county, and not until he had attained the age of forty-six did he take unto himself a wife. This was in the year 1839, when he wedded Miss Martha Ann Towler, who was born in Virginia, on the 21st of September, 1817, and who came with her parents to Marion county, Missouri, when a girl, the family settling in the vicinity of Palmyra, where she formed the acquaintance of her future husband. Doctor White attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-five years and passed to the life eternal on the 14th of January, 1889, one of the best known and most highly honored pioneers of Northeastern Missouri. His cherished and devoted wife passed away on the 22d of November, 1899, at the age of eighty-two years, both having been zealous members of the Episcopal church and he having been a loyal and effective supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. During the early years of his professional work in this section of the state, Doctor White made the journey on foot to St. Louis to procure his medicines, which were shipped by boat up the Mississippi river to Hannibal. Dr. and Mrs. White became the parents of four children, and of the number Dr. Alonzo White, of this review, is the only survivor, he having been the second in order of birth. Joseph E. died at the age of about eighteen years and Junious at the age of about thirteen years; Frances Ann, who was the first wife of Joseph Mackey, a prominent citizen of Palmyra died when about forty-six years of age.

Dr. Alonzo White, who has well upheld the prestige of the family name, was born on the old homestead farm, which is his present place of abode and the date of his nativity was May 24, 1842. He had the benignant surroundings of a home of signal culture and refinement and after availing himself of the advantages of the common schools he continued his studies in St. Paul's College, at Palmyra, an institution maintained under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church. He began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of his honored father and eventually entered the celebrated Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, long one of the best institutions of the kind in the Union. He there continued his technical studies for two and one-half years and was graduated as a member of the class of 1865, with the degree of doctor of medicine. Thereafter he was associated with his father in active general practice in Marion county for a period of about eight years, since which time he has given the major part of his time and attention to the management of his extensive landed estate and other interests. The homestead farm, which comprises 506 acres, is situated about two miles distant from Palmyra and is one of the model places of this section of the state. It is devoted principally to diversified agriculture and considerable attention is given to the raising of high-grade live stock.

The doctor's elder son, a scientific and practical young agriculturist, is gradually relieving him of much of the active supervision of the farm. The doctor was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Palmyra and for some time a director and is still a large stockholder in the same, besides which he was a member of the directorate of the Marion County Savings Bank, in the same city, his son now occupying the position.

Dr. White is a man of marked business ability and his intellectual attainments are of high order, since, like his father, he has been a deep student and is well fortified in his opinions, especially concerning matters of public import. He has made the best of improvements on his farm, including the erection of a spacious and attractive modern residence, the same being recognized as the best in Marion county, the while it is known also as a center of most gracious hospitality. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Episcopal church.

On the 17th of November, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor White to Miss Martha L. Bates, who was born at Palmyra, Marion county, on the 24th of July, 1865, and whose parents, James M. and Huldah M. (Nickols) Bates, came from Kentucky to this county in an early day. Dr. and Mrs. White have five children: Frances A., who is a member of the class of 1913 in the University of Missouri; Alonzo, Jr., who was graduated in the department of agriculture in the same university 1912 and who is now associated with his father in the management of the home farm; Mary B., who remains at the parental home; Lucile, who is now a member of the class of 1913 in the Christian College at Columbia; and John B., who is attending the public schools.

HON. LOUIS F. COTTEY, the well known attorney of Edina, Missouri, was born on a farm in the county where he now resides, March 31, 1846. His father, Ira D. Cottey, was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, March 4, 1810. He was married January 24, 1839, in Harrison county, Kentucky, to Sarah E. Eads, who was born in the state of Virginia, December 12, 1817. She was a daughter of Rev. Martin L. Eads, a Methodist minister.

In the spring of 1841 this young couple migrated from old Kentucky to new Missouri, and settled on Bee Ridge, a section made famous by bee hunters and which was then a part of Scotland county. (Knox county was organized in 1845.) The country was very sparsely settled at that time and many were the privations incident to the early settlements. Their first home was a one-room log cabin, about eighteen feet square, with a loft which was reached by a ladder. It is said there was not a nail used in the construction of this cabin. In subsequent years they acquired a large tract of land and a comfortable home and continued in the pursuit of agriculture, in the same neighborhood, until the spring of 1882, in which year they moved to Knox City, where the husband and father, Ira D. Cottey, died April 1, 1883. For many years his widow, Mrs. Sarah E. Cottey, has lived in Nevada, Missouri. Although now in her ninety-sixth year, her general health is good and she shows no signs of mental failing faculties, her mind remaining bright and cheerful under the advances of age. To this union eleven children were born. (See biography of William M. Cottey.)

Louis F. Cottey spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Knox county. His preliminary education was received in the country schools of the district. Shortly after the close of the Civil war he attended an academy at Palmyra for one year; afterwards he entered Central College at Fayette, Missouri, from which institution he graduated in 1869. After leaving college he taught school, read law and was admitted to

the bar in June, 1871. He had continued in his school work, however, and in 1872 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Knox county, in which capacity he served two years. In 1874 he opened a law office in Edina, which he still maintains. It is said that he has one of the best equipped offices in Northeast Missouri.

In politics Mr. Cottey is a Democrat and has been prominent in the counsels of his party locally, as well as in state and national affairs. In January, 1875, he was chosen, in connection with Hon. Levi J. Wagner, to represent the twelfth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox, in the constitutional convention called to meet in May, 1875. He was elected to that important post of honor before he was twenty-nine years old and was the youngest member of that body. In recognition of his services in that convention, he was appointed a member of the committee to prepare an address to the voters of the state on the work of the convention, which address did more, no doubt, than anything else to familiarize the public with the character and merits of the proposed constitution, and to insure its ratification by the people.

In 1876 he was chosen to represent his county in the legislature. The session which followed was of more than ordinary importance, because it was necessary to put into effect, by legislative enactments, many of the important provisions of the new constitution which had just recently been adopted.

In 1878 he was elected to the state senate and served in that body during the thirtieth and thirty-first general assemblies. At that time more than fifty counties in this state were oppressed with bonded debts. Most of such bonds had been issued under the so-called Drake constitution of 1865, and while its test oath and disfranchisement provisions were in force. In many counties payment of the bonds was resisted on the grounds that they had been illegally or fraudulently issued.

With the view of bringing some measure of relief to the people from this situation, one of the first bills introduced in the senate by Mr. Cottey was an act to sub-divide the county revenue, in the various counties in the state, into five distinct funds which were to be held sacred for the specific purposes designated. Under this act there was no general revenue fund of a county subject to be seized by the bondholders; it was also provided that county courts could not make levies to pay county or township bonds, without first securing an order from the circuit court, or judge thereof, directed to the county court, commanding such levy to be made. The reason for this provision was that the circuit court was better qualified to determine the legality and necessity for such levy than the county court. This act attracted general public attention throughout the state and has been frequently referred to by the appellate courts as the "Cottey Bill." Under its provisions many counties were enabled to compromise and settle their bonds on very favorable terms. That part of the act providing for the division of county funds is still retained in our statutes (sec. 11423, R. S. 1909), in the exact language in which it was originally introduced in the senate.

In the second session of the senate he was chairman of the committee on ways and means, which at that time included appropriations and was regarded as the most important committee in the body. He was a faithful and zealous worker in the three general assemblies of which he was a member and made a noteworthy and highly commendable record. He was not a candidate for re-election, preferring rather to devote his time to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Cottey was selected as an alternate, but served as a delegate in the Democratic national convention of 1896, which nominated William

J. Bryan for president, and took an active part in the exciting campaign which followed. He believed then, and has ever since believed, that Mr. Bryan was right in his quantitative theory of money, that is to say, that thirty-five dollars per capita, or practically that amount, was necessary to bring permanent prosperity to the business of this country, and that the free coinage of silver was simply a means to that end. History has proven, he says, that general prosperity did not come to the country until the circulating medium approximated thirty-five dollars per capita. He prides himself on being a progressive Democrat, and also upon the fact that he was an original Woodrow Wilson man for the Democratic nomination for president in 1912.

As a lawyer Mr. Cottey has been a close student and is well read in his profession. He has a strong, logical mind and is a pointed and forcible speaker. He has the reputation of being exceedingly careful and painstaking in drawing pleadings, as well as in the preparation of his records, briefs and arguments, both in the *nisi prius* and appellate courts. He is widely recognized as a most excellent lawyer and a citizen of high standing. In his law library are six bound volumes, law book size, of his printed briefs, comprising in all seventy-five cases he has had in the appellate courts of this state. Most of these cases he argued orally in the courts of last resort. The appellate court records attest that, of the cases briefed in the first three of said volumes, he gained a majority, and of the cases briefed in the last three of said volumes, he gained all, except two. In appellate practice Mr. Cottey thinks a good abstract of the record and a clear, concise statement of the case are the things most essential to success. His idea is that an appellate court is more anxious to be advised as to the facts than the law.

Although a professional man primarily, Mr. Cottey is something of a farmer. In 1909 he bought a tract of one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of which is within the corporate limits of Edina, on which he recently erected a house, barn, silo and other out buildings at a cost of five thousand dollars. His foundation stock of cattle consisted of three imported Jersey cows. He now has nine head of registered Jerseys. His motto is to breed and raise the best in live stock as well as crops. At the Missouri state corn show, held at Columbia, January, 1912, he won two second prizes on his Reid's yellow dent corn, one in the Northeast section on ten ears, and the other in the Open to The State Class on twenty ears. In the same show of January, 1913, he won the first premium for the best acre of yellow corn grown in the state in the year 1912. He has made a success of alfalfa on his farm, which he regards as the most profitable crop the farmer can raise.

On the fifth day of August, 1886, Mr. Cottey was married to Florence McGonigle at Edina. Mr. and Mrs. Cottey are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JAY M. GARHART. In the earlier history of this country there are many accounts of the trials and brave sacrifices of those who are numbered among the pioneers of certain districts. The tide of civilization then was ever moving westward and as soon as a section was fairly well developed there would be some venturesome souls ready and eager to press still further toward the frontier, making new boundary lines for the outposts of civilization. Without these intrepid men and women the United States would not lie from ocean to ocean, but still be clustered along the Atlantic seaboard. If pioneers from the more eastern states had not braved the unknown dangers of a wild and unsettled country and conquered Northeastern Missouri, this great section of a

great commonwealth would still be a waste of prairie land and dense timber, and where is now heard the cheerful bustle of urban existence and the hum of busy farming machinery, the prairie chicken and wild turkey would wing their low flight. One of the families which has been identified with the development of this section of Missouri, and especially of Chariton county, is that bearing the name of Garhart, a representative of which is found in the person of Jay M. Garhart, owner of a large and valuable farming property located eight and three-quarters miles northeast of Salisbury, and two miles west and three-quarters of a mile north of Prairie Hill. Mr. Garhart was born near Bucyrus, in Crawford county, Ohio, January 25, 1866, a son of William M. and Sarah (Shoop) Garhart, natives of the Buckeye State.

Shortly after their marriage, William M. and Sarah Garhart came to Missouri, making settlement in 1872 on a farm of eighty acres, half of which was improved, in Chariton county, where Jay M. Garhart has his home. There during the days when this land, which is in the Missouri bottoms of the Chariton river, was but little encumbered with fence, William M. Garhart engaged extensively in the stock business, but as the years passed he gave more and more of his attention to farming, in the meantime adding to his land until he owned 240 acres, all of which was put under cultivation. He continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until his retirement in 1896, since which time he has resided at Salisbury. Formerly a Methodist, he is now a member of the Holiness church, while his political belief is that of the Prohibition party, although he was for a number of years a supporter of Democratic principles. He and his wife have had a family of six children, as follows: Jay M.; Ida May, who married Joseph Jackson, a commission merchant of St. Louis, Missouri; Mary Esther, who married Samuel Allen, and resides in Texas; Leland, who died when twenty-two years of age; Martin Rolandus; and Mattie Adelia, who married Ed. Statanbacker and resides in Salisbury. Martin Rolandus Garhart was born October 18, 1878, and in young manhood spent a short time in the states of Texas and Washington, but eventually returned to Chariton and is now engaged in operating a part of the old homestead place. In November, 1900, he was married to Miss Allie Cantlin, and they have had two children, namely: Lawrence Russell and Wilma May.

Jay M. Garhart was educated in the common schools of Chariton county, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. As a lad he spent two years as a clerk in a general store at Prairie Hill, following which he carried on operations for one and one-half years on a property near Brookfield, which he rented. He then returned to the home farm, of which he has had charge ever since in company with his brother, and also owns a large farm of his own. In addition to general farming, the brothers have given a good deal of attention to cattle breeding, and are well known breeders of high grade Hereford animals. Their operations have been uniformly successful and their product finds a ready market in the large cities, while their strict integrity in all matters of a business nature have gained them the confidence and regard of their business associates and the public in general.

On January 22, 1890, Jay M. Garhart was married to Miss Alice Fray, who was born in Saline county, Missouri, daughter of Oscar Fray, and to this union there have been born two children: Flossie Fern, who is engaged as a stenographer at Louisiana, Missouri; and Floyd Pearl, a high school student at Salisbury. Mr. Garhart has interested himself in various enterprises of a financial and commercial nature. For three years he has been a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Prairie Hill, Missouri, and has served as vice-president of this

institution for one year. He was one of the three organizers of the company to develop and operate the two coal mines at Prairie Hill, which has an eighty-six foot shaft, with a vein of four feet six inches, averaging 300 bushels of coal daily and partly supplying the city of Salisbury. A shrewd business man, any enterprise with which his name is connected is regarded as stable and solid, and his judgment is implicitly relied upon in matters of an important nature. In his political views he is a Democrat, but public life has never appealed to him, his farm and his business interests satisfying his ambitions. He attends the Holiness church at Prairie Hill, while Mrs. Garhart is a Presbyterian, and both have many friends in their respective congregations.

BERRY HUDSON. Howard county is noted for its fine farmsteads, many of which have been under cultivation for upwards of a century. In Prairie township is located one of the most attractive and valuable, Woodland Park, the home of Berry Hudson. Its chief industry is cattle raising. Mr. Hudson has spent money, patience and labor in laying the foundation of a splendid herd of Herefords which is now considered one of the best in the state. The farm contains two hundred acres, and is valued at \$40,000, and gives evidence of a high state of improvement. Like the late David Rankin, who was the king of Missouri farmers, he was a self-made man. He began without any capital to speak of and has accumulated a fine estate entirely through his own initiative and industry.

His birthplace was Chariton county, Missouri, where he was born on October 6, 1854, a son of Jesse B. Hudson, a native of Garrett county, Kentucky. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wiley, was born in Kentucky, and later came to Randolph county, Missouri, where she was married. The father died at the age of eighty years. He was long an active member and a deacon in the Christian church. The mother died at the age of seventy-eight. Of her six children, four are living, namely: Morgan, Sarah, Berry and Simeon. Two daughters died young.

Reared on a farm, where he early learned the value of honest toil, and receiving a fair education in the public schools, Mr. Hudson began his career, with the equipment obtained by his boyhood experiences, and depended upon himself largely for the favor of fortune. When he was twenty-eight years of age he married Miss Sarah Williams, a native of Randolph county and a daughter of W. N. Williams. Mrs. Hudson died when forty-six years of age. She was a member of the Christian church. In 1899, Mr. Hudson married Annie Taylor, a native of Shelby county, Missouri, where she was born May 10, 1863. She was the only daughter of Reuben and Sarah Taylor. The history of the Taylor family is a prominent one in Randolph county, and is given on other pages of this work. Mrs. Hudson is a sister of Henry C. Taylor of Howard county. She received her education at Roanoke, Missouri, and Hardin College, in Mexico, Missouri, and is a woman of talent and refinement who affords a gracious hospitality in the beautiful Woodland Park farm.

For several years of his career Mr. Hudson followed merchandising at Roanoke, but did not continue his career in mercantile lines, preferring the life of the countryman. He bought the old Major Binks home-
stead, which is now the Woodland Park farm, located seven miles northwest of Armstrong. A comfortable brick house, with surrounding buildings and their many facilities for farming, is set off by a beautiful park of ten acres containing the native forest trees. This is the feature of the estate. As a grain farm Woodland Park has a record that is probably not often surpassed in Howard county. The cornfields regularly

produce sixty bushels to the acre and thirty bushels of wheat is not an unusual crop. Cattle, mules and general stock are the other products of Woodland Park and the entire estate is managed both for profit and to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home for the family. An auto garage is another feature and his use of the automobile stamps Mr. Hudson as one of the modern farmers. Mrs. Hudson is a member of the Methodist church, while he is a Baptist. The old time Virginia hospitality prevails in the Hudson home and there are few places in Howard county which equal its popularity as a social center. Mrs. Hudson's mother is a noble, unassuming lady of seventy-eight years, whose presence is a great pleasure and an attraction in the happy home of these people. Mrs. Hudson's father died May 25, 1896.

WILLIAM McBEE has been identified with Moniteau township of Howard county for more than forty years. Prosperous in business and influential as a citizen, he is thoroughly representative of those better elements of character and citizenship which have been notable in the development and forward achievements of Northeastern Missouri during the last half century.

Mr. McBee located upon his present fine homestead in 1869, but has been a resident of the county since 1865. His farm consists of four hundred and ninety acres, land of the quality that has made Howard county famous for its agricultural products, and its improvement and the growing of fine grain crops and the raising of good stock have offered a steady and profitable occupation for Mr. McBee through the greater part of his active career.

Tennessee is the native state of Mr. McBee, who was born there on October 25, 1844, of Scotch-Irish ancestry that had early located in that commonwealth. His parents were Jesse and Lousyndia (Pool) McBee, both of old Tennessee families. In 1856 the parents moved to Arkansas, but the mother died in Texas. They had six children, two sons and four daughters. William's brother John was a soldier of the Confederacy under General Price. The father married again and later moved to Missouri, and then to Texas, where he died near San Antonio at the age of sixty-five. He was a substantial farmer, a good provider and respected citizen, and during the war served as a member of the Home Guards.

William McBee received such educational advantages as were offered by the schools of the localities in which his youth was passed, and was still only a boy when the war came on. He enlisted, went into the Confederate army, and at Wilson's Creek was wounded, but continued to serve with Price's army through most of the war. He participated in the defense against Banks Red River Expedition, and was at Greenville, Texas, when hostilities closed and the troops disbanded.

Mr. McBee after the war married Miss Margaret Maxwell, a member of an old and prominent Howard county family. She was born in Moniteau township, and her father, Boswell Maxwell, was an early settler and during the war took an active part in the Confederate cause. His own extensive plantation was devastated, his barns burned and his stock appropriated by the raiders, besides his slaves being freed and scattered. Boswell Maxwell was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1810, and died at the age of seventy-two. His father, Thomas J. Maxwell, also a native Kentuckian, settled in Missouri in 1822 shortly after the admission of the state. The late Boswell Maxwell had a fine farm in Howard county, was a man of influence in the community, and his strong convictions and honorable dealings made him a man of no ordinary character. Mr. McBee and wife became the parents of five children, namely: John, Lennie, Edward and Edwin, twins, and Charles. Three of the sons live on the homestead and are capable farmers and stock raisers.

The McBee estate contains three comfortable dwelling houses, first-class barns and other building improvements, and shows on every acre the evidences of business-like management. Mr. McBee votes the Democratic ticket, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. They keep a hospitable home, and have all the fruits and accompaniments of success and happiness for their declining years.

GEORGE W. DIEMER. Probably no section of the state can boast of a more thoroughly advanced public school system than that of Brunswick, Missouri, which has kept abreast of the advancement in educational work that has taken place throughout the country during the past several years. Much of the credit for the high standard set by Brunswick's schools must be given to George W. Diemer, superintendent of schools, a man of scholarly attainments, natural talents and inherent inclination for his profession. Mr. Diemer was born in Arkansas City, Kansas, December 11, 1885, and is a son of John Purdue and Amelia L. (Sylvius) Diemer, natives of Ohio.

John Purdue Diemer was named in honor of John Purdue, his grand uncle, the founder of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, by whom he was educated. He was also a student in Waterville (Ohio) College, following which he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at this time is serving as city assessor of Brookfield.

George W. Diemer was a child of three years when brought to Missouri, and his early education was secured in the schools of Brookfield, where he was graduated from the high school. He started his career as an educator at the age of nineteen years in the northern part of Chariton county, subsequently becoming principal of a ward school at Brookfield, where he spent two years. He then became superintendent of the schools of Laclede, and later was a student in the Kirksville normal school, from which institution he was graduated in 1911. Since becoming superintendent of the schools of Brunswick, Mr. Diemer has introduced a number of much needed reforms, and his administration has been filled with evidences of his ability. He has the rare accomplishment of being able to impart to others his own deep knowledge, and his personality is such that he has won the confidence and friendship of parents, public and teachers, Brunswick having had no more popular educator. Mr. Diemer is a member of the Missouri State Teachers Association and the Chariton County Teachers' Association, in the work of which he takes great interest. He also holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, and has been active in religious work, being a teacher in the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal church. In all matters of a nature calculated to advance the cause of education and morality he has co-operated with other earnest and hard-working citizens, and his signal services to his adopted city stamp him as a man whose activities are assisting materially in the development of Northeastern Missouri.

BERRYMAN HENWOOD, the present city attorney of Hannibal, Missouri, has gained a position of distinctive priority as one of the representative members of the bar of the state. Prior to assuming the responsibilities of the office of city attorney he was assistant chief clerk of the house of representatives in the forty-third general assembly. He has gained success and prestige through his own endeavors and thus the more honor is due him for his earnest labors in his exacting profession and for the precedence he has gained in his chosen vocation.

A native son of Hannibal, Missouri, Berryman Henwood was born April 23, 1881. He is a son of George W. Henwood, a former railroad conductor and for about twenty years general yard master for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Wabash railroad companies at Hannibal.

George W. Henwood and his wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Dunham, were both born in Illinois and they are now living in Springfield, that state. Of their six children all are living, as follows: Berryman is the immediate subject of this review; Helen is the wife of F. C. Baker, who resides in Hannibal; Emma, a popular and successful teacher is now living with her parents in Springfield, Illinois; Jessie, formerly a teacher, is now the wife of Walter Bramlett, of Lesterville, in Reynolds county, Missouri; George Fay is now on the battleship Vermont, and Warren is employed in the city engineer's office in Hannibal.

To the public schools of Hannibal Berryman Henwood is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which included a course in the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900. Subsequently he was matriculated as a student in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, in the law department of which excellent institution he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of bachelor of laws cum laude. After graduation he opened up law offices in Hannibal, where he has since maintained his home and where he is now recognized as one of the most skilled legal authorities in Northeast Missouri, having been selected to act as special judge in several important cases in the circuit court of Marion and Ralls counties. In 1904 he became the nominee on the Republican ticket for the office of prosecuting attorney of Marion county, but as the county is overwhelmingly Democratic, he met with defeat. In recognition of his worth and ability, however, he was made assistant chief clerk of the house of representatives in the forty-third general assembly. In 1909 and again in 1911 he was elected city attorney and counsellor of Hannibal and during his incumbency in that office he has accomplished a great deal of good for Hannibal, several important matters having been adjudicated during his service. The river front or Hannibal levee case, involving a number of new questions in law, came up and was eventually settled by the supreme court. The franchise granted by the city to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to construct tracks across the levee was attacked on the ground that it was an abuse of the uses to which the levee was dedicated by the original donor. The court held that construction of tracks, as per the ordinance, with no obstruction to travel, did not violate the original intention and that commercial progress and the continued good of the city were thus served as contemplated by the donor for levee purposes. The result of this decision has been to give Hannibal better commercial advantages, the same including a concrete river front and one of the finest river landings on the Mississippi river. Other important services for the city, involving franchises for the Oakwood extension of the street railway system and for water and gas lighting plants, have likewise been carried out by Mr. Henwood, who is ever on the qui vive to further all matters projected for the good of the city. In 1909 he compiled and prepared for publication a revision of the ordinances of the city of Hannibal.

Mr. Henwood is an unswerving Republican in his political convictions, is an active party worker and is now a member of the Republican state committee. He has talent as a public speaker and is often called upon to address audiences in and about Hannibal. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Since entering the practice of law in Hannibal he has been identified with the commercial club and is now a member of the board of directors of that body.

October 17, 1907, Mr. Henwood was united in marriage to Miss Adele Tucker, a native of Hannibal, Marion county, and a daughter of William H. Tucker, a prominent and influential citizen in Hannibal, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Henwood have one daughter, Ethlyn Eliza-

beth, whose birth occurred in February, 1911. Mrs. Henwood is prominent in literary circles and contributed in a large measure to her husband's success. The Henwood family are devout members of the Methodist church in their religious faith and they are popular factors in connection with the best social activities in their home community, where they are honored and esteemed by all with whom they have come in contact.

PROF. A. S. HILL, superintendent of the Green City public schools, is the son and the grandson of well known and efficient educators, and thus represents a family that for the past three generations has given of her sons to the cause of education. John Hill, the father of the subject, was a very prominent and successful teacher during his lifetime, and Jacob I. Hill, the grandfather of Professor Hill of this review, occupied the chair of mathematics in one of the leading colleges of Los Angeles, California, until 1907, and he is now in the ninety-third year of his life, surely a remarkable record.

Prof. A. S. Hill was born in Putnam county, Missouri, on June 11, 1890, and is the son of John and Kate (Rash) Hill. The father was born in Virginia, and was the son of Jacob I. Hill, above mentioned, the latter gentleman having been an officer of the staff of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson in the Civil war. Kate (Rash) Hill was a daughter of John Rash, a native of Kentucky, and she became the mother of six children—five sons and a daughter. They are named as follows: John Jacob, named for his honored grandfather; William C.; Grover C.; Ambrose S.; and Mabel C., the wife of Jeff Davis, who is a relative of Hon. Henry Clay Dean. The family has been a strong Democratic one, and its members have been of the Presbyterian faith for generations.

Ambrose S. Hill received his early education in the public schools, followed by attendance at the Kirksville normal, and since his graduation has taught five terms. As a teacher he takes a high rank in this section of the state, and those who have observed his career thus far predict an unusual career for him in the field of education. In September, 1912, Professor Hill assumed charge of the schools of this city, and his work thus far has been of a high order, indicative of excellent results and prophetic of higher positions for the young educator. He has not confined his interest at any time to the work under his hand at the time, but has extended his notice to the broader field of educational work, and has ever been on the alert for the newer and better ideas in advanced education.

On June 16, 1912, the young professor was married to Miss C. Enyert, the daughter of Rev. T. J. Enyert, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The marriage took place at Laeledge. Mrs. Hill was educated at the Kirksville normal, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1912. They are prominent socially in Green City, and have added a goodly list of friends to themselves in the brief time that they have been associated with this community.

J. P. THARP. Another of the enterprising men of Sullivan county who have been quick to take advantage of the splendid opportunities held out by the mammoth growth of the automobile business, is J. P. Tharp, proprietor of the Green City Garage, one of the most popular establishments of its kind in the county. J. P. Tharp is a native of Sullivan county, born on a farm in the vicinity of Green City, some forty-five years ago, his birth occurring on September 8, 1867. He is the son of George and Ellen E. (Smith) Tharp, both born in Virginia, and coming to Linn county, Missouri, early in their lives. The father, a man of some sixty-five years of age, is still hale and hearty and is one of the

prosperous farming men in his community. He is a Democrat, and is active and prominent in the work of his party in the community where he is best known. His wife is a woman of the most worthy character, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a faithful wife and mother. Four sons and a daughter have been reared in their home, all of whom have taken places of usefulness in the lives of their respective communities.

J. P. Tharp was reared on the home farm and his education was limited to the public schools of his native community. He early learned lessons of honor and industry in his home, and became an expert in the work of the home place. When he was twenty-five years old Mr. Tharp married and launched out for himself in the world. For a number of years he was engaged in operating a threshing machine in the farming district in his county, and was successful and prosperous in the work. This later gave place to other industries on his part, and in 1912 he decided to venture into the automobile business in Green City. His enterprise has proved itself a glowing success, and Green City is indebted to him for one of the most complete garage establishments in the county. The place is a large and commodious one, forty by eighty feet, with a sixteen foot ceiling, and a cement floor. He carries a full line of repair parts for the Hupp machine, of which he is the Sullivan county representative, as well as of other machines popularly used in this district, so that he is prepared to deal with any emergency that may arise in the experience of the motorist. Mr. Tharp himself has a wide knowledge of the technical side of the business, while his son, William E., who is a member of the firm, is a graduate of the Sweeney Automobile School at Kansas City, Missouri, and is an expert mechanic, capable of handling any bit of repair work that may come to his attention. With such a combination, the success of the Green City Garage is not greater than it should be, and its proprietors are in every way worthy of the prominence and popularity they have won in the business.

Mr. Tharp is a man who has taken the most commendable interest in the affairs of Green City, the best activities of the place never failing to find in him a warm adherent and supporter. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations. He is a man who is fair and honorable in all his business dealings, and his reputation for integrity and all round stability is one of his most valuable assets in this city.

In 1892 he was in the shoe and grocery business in Milan, Missouri, thus continuing for about two years, when he sold out there, and afterward was on the farm until 1909, when he engaged in the shoe and grocery business here in Green City. But after about two years he sold out again and then engaged in his present business.

In 1891 Mr. Tharp married Miss Lillie M. McNeal, who was born in Sullivan county, and they have three children. William, the first born, is his father's business partner, and a young man of excellent parts. The others are Earl and Mary.

T. H. IRWIN. One of the live young men of Green City is its popular postmaster, T. H. Irwin, who has held that office since 1907, and has in his official capacity proven himself a capable and worthy official of the government. His first term, which expired in 1911, was a sufficient recommendation to another similar period of service, and in that year his reappointment came, with confirmation by the senate. He has been a resident of Sullivan county all his life, and since he reached man's estate has been found identified with the best interests of Green City and his county at all times and upon all occasions.

Born in Sullivan county on September 19, 1879, T. H. Irwin is a son

of Edward K. Irwin, a prominent and honored citizen of Green City, this county, who was born near Zanesville, Ohio, and who came of thoroughbred Irish ancestry, the family having emigrated to American shores from the Emerald Isle in about 1820. In 1859 the Irwins located in Missouri. Edwin K. Irwin served in the Civil war for two years, his service being in the Union army, and in other ways gave valuable aid to the progress of the nation. He married Miss L. Overstreet of Quincy, Illinois, and they became the parents of the following children: Edward W.; William C., a prominent attorney of Jefferson City; Ida, who married T. T. Thomas, now deceased; Mrs. Elva L. Page; Fred M.; and T. H., who is the immediate subject of this brief review. The father yet lives and is one of the well known and honored citizens of his county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

T. H. Irwin was reared on the home farm of his parents, and there he was early trained in the work of the farmer. He attended school with regularity and precision, and after finishing the curriculum of the Green City high school entered the Kirksville normal. He then engaged in school teaching in Sullivan county for three years, a work in which he met with pleasing success, and had he elected to continue in that field, he would undoubtedly have arisen to a position of prominence among the educators of his day. His appointment to the office of postmaster of Green City on May 14, 1907, caused him to give up his teaching work, and he still retains that office, as has already been mentioned.

On November 12, 1902, Mr. Irwin married Miss Maria Bledsoe, a daughter of Jasper Bledsoe, a woman of good family and one of the cultured women of the city. Three sons have been born to these parents: Clarence L., Wesley G. and Hadley K.

Mr. Irwin, who is one of the more popular men of his community, is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order, and with his family is a member of the Christian church. He is a man of pleasing manner, fine personal appearance, and possesses many characteristics that have gained for him the esteem and friendship of a wide circle of people throughout the county, wherein he has always made his home.

THOMAS T. MORGAN. The phenomenal growth of the automobile business in recent years has given rise to an industry that has opened the way to prosperity of no uncertain order for many who have been quick enough to seize upon the opportunity when it presented itself to their vision. Among such may be mentioned T. T. Morgan, member of the firm of Morgan & Wemmer, proprietors of one of the most complete and modern garages and auto liveries to be found in the county. They also figure prominently as salesmen of the well known Ford machine, and the quality of their salesmanship, no less than the desirability of their machine, has had much to do with the measure of their success.

The senior member of this prosperous firm is T. T. Morgan, who located in this community in 1904. He is a native of Iowa, born in Boone county, that state, on January 17, 1884, where his father was engaged in the coal mining business. Mr. Morgan died at LaMott, Pettis county, Missouri, when he was sixty-nine years of age, and his wife, the mother of the subject, died at the family home in Boone county, Iowa, some time previous.

As a youth T. T. Morgan attended the schools of his county, and a common school education was the limit of his privilege in that line. Early in life he engaged in the mining business with his father, and was thus occupied for some years, until his locating in Milan.

With the coming of Mr. Morgan to Milan he associated himself in the mining business, and it was not until 1912 that he engaged in a partnership with Mr. Wemmer to carry on a garage and auto livery business. The firm use for the accommodation of their business a building with a floor space of forty by sixty feet, well arranged for the display of their cars, and accoutred in the most up-to-date manner for the conduct of a general garage business. The popularity of the Ford car in Milan and vicinity is due entirely to the excellent salesmanship of the firm which represents it, and they have enjoyed a pleasurable success and prosperity in the business since their establishment in 1912.

In 1912 Mr. Morgan was married in Sullivan county to Miss G. F. Boyd, and their pleasant home is maintained in Milan, where they have a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias, in both of which he is popular and prominent.

N. D. ARNOLD. The business interests of Milan, Missouri, have since 1910 known the activities and influence of N. D. Arnold, in his official connection with the Arnold Lumber Company, a prominent concern in this section of the state in the lumber industry. As a business man of weight and progress, his identification with the city and its manufacturing interests has been of value equal to his citizenship in other respects. A man of advanced ideas, firm and pronounced in his convictions, he has lent a quality to the citizenship of the community that has been of the most praiseworthy order, and won for him a secure place in the common regard and esteem of the people.

A native son of Missouri, N. D. Arnold was born in Schuyler county on October 11, 1881, and is the son of Wilson Arnold, also a native of the state and a son of Samuel, one of the pioneers of the Missouri commonwealth. The public schools of his native community supplied such learning of books as Mr. Arnold secured, and did not continue beyond the age of sixteen years. He went to Colorado when he was at that age, and there was occupied variously for some years, eventually becoming engaged in the lumber business. He experienced a pleasing degree of success in all his business ventures, and in 1910 decided to return to his native state and here engage in the lumber business. Milan was the point he settled upon for his headquarters, and in the two years that he has been here he has made rapid strides in the lumber and manufacturing interests of the district. His firm, known as the Arnold Lumber Company, is one of the rapidly growing concerns in the community, and the place carries a large stock of lumber of all kinds, lime, cement and building material of all kinds, including doors, windows, stair rails, etc. A fine three story building houses his establishment, with a rear building 55 x 110 feet in dimension for the handling of lumber. The yard of the firm is located near the southeast corner of the public square. Excellent business methods, added to his sterling character and known reliability, have united to make him one of the solid men of the community from a business viewpoint, and he is making rapid progress in the conduct of his establishment.

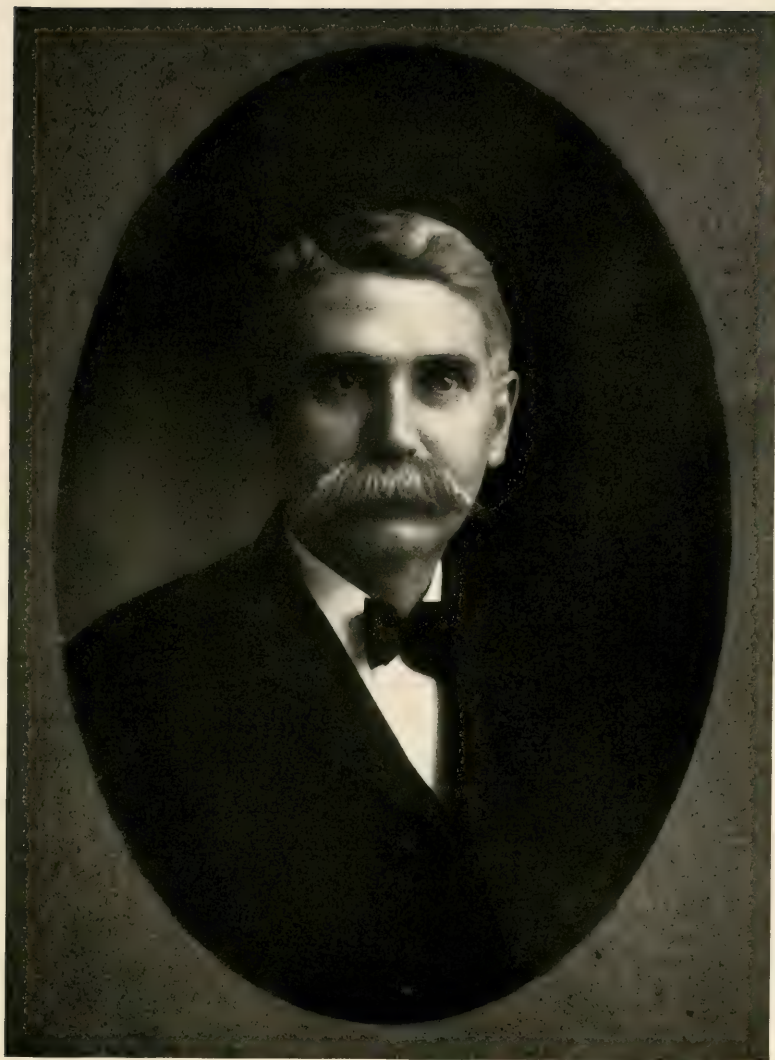
In 1905 Mr. Arnold was united in marriage with Miss Mamie Rinehart, who was born and reared in Knox county, Missouri, but who received the greater part of her advanced education in Quincy, Illinois. They have two sons—Davis and Norman Lee Arnold. The family enjoy the friendship of a large circle of Milan people, where they participate in the best social activities of the community, and where they have come to be held among the representative people of the city. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and is a Democrat.

JOHN FREDERICK MEYER. The late John Frederick Meyer was justly regarded by his broad circle of friends and acquaintances in Hannibal as an unusually fine example of a self-made man of high character. His commercial and financial successes, his exceptionally superior status from a religious and moral point of view and his successfully reared family—all reflect and will continue to reflect an enviable degree of credit upon the life of this estimable German-born American.

In Hanover, Germany, John F. Meyer was born on September 26, 1848. When he was a child of four years his parents brought him to America; arriving in this country, they came to Hannibal in November, 1852. The public school of this city provided practical training for this intelligent German boy, who left the schools when eighteen years of age and placed his foot upon the first round of the ladder of his life's successful activities. This first work was the learning of the wagon-maker's trade, an occupation which led to his employment not long after the planing mill of Price and McKnight, on Ninth and Collier streets. Here he worked steadily and effectively for seven years, at the end of which time he resigned his position in order to accept a similar one with J. M. Patton, in whose establishment he remained for twelve years and who promoted him until he had attained to the position of foreman.

At this point, Mr. Meyer's advance, which had from the first been gradual and sure, if inconspicuous, began to be clearly evident. From that time on his life visibly exemplified the worthy rise, through perseverance uprightness and economy, of a faithful but obscure laborer into the ranks of the city's most important business men. He carried on his chief line, that of the planing mill work, meanwhile investing in others. In about the year 1880 he formed a partnership with Henry F. Mangles, for the establishing of a grocery business, the latter member of the firm attending to the active management of the store. In 1888 Mr. Meyer, in conjunction with F. W. G. Fahrenforst, purchased the South Hannibal planing mill. Nine years later he bought out his partner's interest, continuing the business under his own name. In 1897 he admitted his nephew, Charles F. Bassen, into the firm. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1898, but was rebuilt on the property purchased by Mr. Meyer at Fourth and Church streets. There the business was extended and developed until it has become the leading planing mill and wood working concern in this section of the country.

Meanwhile, his grocery enterprise was not his only secondary business. In 1894 he entered the dry goods business, buying out Bunch & Foss; in July, 1896, he admitted to partnership E. H. Sonnenberg; today the firm has the largest and most complete stock of dry goods in the city of Hannibal or any other in the surrounding section of the state. Mr. Meyer also entered the banking business, being at one time the president of the old First National Bank and later a director of the International Bank, which has become a part of the Hannibal Trust Company. Another successful business venture was his connection with the Computing Cheese Cutting Company of Anderson, Indiana. He thus gradually added one commercial responsibility to another, until at the time of his death he held the following business positions of authority: senior member of the firm of J. F. Meyer & Company; active manager and senior member of the firm of Sonnenberg & Meyer; president of the German-American Bank (succeeding William Derwin); president of the Hannibal Lumber Company; president of the Mechanics Building and Loan Association; director of the Marion County Building and Loan Association; and director of the Computing Cheese Cutting Company.



J. F. Meyer

He was withal a man who found pleasure and a welcome in both fraternal and church activities. He was especially prominent in the lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held virtually all of the chairs within the gift of the lodge, having also served as local chancellor and as delegate to several sessions of the grand lodge. In the Evangelical Lutheran church he was an elder of many years' service, being furthermore identified with a large number of the most important committees of the church. In this work he was generous with means, time and energy, for his church and its activities and high motives were truly dear to his heart. In other public work, particularly that of a civic nature, Mr. Meyer was conscientious, but modest. As representative of his ward he served several times on the city council, but never did he engage in active canvass for office. When, moreover, the nomination for mayor was tendered him, he declined it, preferring to leave conspicuous municipal honors to others. His church, his business and his home, in addition to minor public duties, gave him his sum of satisfaction.

In his home particularly was Mr. Meyer a man who ever called forth love and admiration. His family was founded in the year 1877, when he was united in marriage to Miss Orinda Katherine Foss. The children that came to them in the years that followed were six in number. All have lived to grow to maturity, two of them to be associated with their father in business; and all of them, besides Mrs. Meyer, survive the husband and father. Arch F. Meyer has general charge of the dry goods business, from which for some time his father had practically retired, also secretary and treasurer of the J. F. Meyer Manufacturing Company. J. Fred Meyer, second son and fourth in the family line, is president and general manager of the planing mill, also secretary and treasurer of the Hannibal Light Company. The eldest daughter, who is Mrs. Frank Waelder, resides in Hannibal, with her husband and family. Cyrus Meyer, the youngest of the family, and his sister, Miss Effie, reside with their mother. Miss Aimee is the wife of Mr. J. J. Ross and resides in the City of Mexico in old Mexico.

On November 27, 1908—the date of the thirty-first anniversary of his wedding—Mr. Meyer met with an accident which ultimately caused his death. In crossing one of the runways at his planing mill on South Fourth street, he fell and fractured his limb and ankle in four places. The accident was such a shock to his entire constitution that he never regained his strength. Complications set in, moreover, that made an operation the only condition of his recovery; but his weakness was such that the physicians pronounced him unable to survive surgical treatment. He gradually weakened, therefore, although not confined constantly to his bed nor to his house. Late in October of the year following his accident, Mr. Meyer made a trip to St. Louis for the purpose of listening to an address by President Taft. The occasion was one of professed enjoyment to Mr. Meyer, who made a part of the return journey by motor. On November 1, however, he was obliged to give up, and was again confined to his bed. He died at his home in Hannibal on November 10th, 1909, at the age of sixty-one years, one month and fourteen days. "His demise," said the *Hannibal Evening Courier* of that date, "is mourned by an entire city, but the example of his life and character will become an enduring monument to his memory. * * * He passed from life cheerfully, bravely, and without regret. * * * With his passing Hannibal lost one of her foremost citizens, a Christian gentleman of the highest type, and a business man who had no superiors and few equals."

JOHN M. SUMMERS. The son of a gallant soldier of the Black Hawk war, John M. Summers was one of three brothers who responded to the call of Abraham Lincoln for three hundred thousand men when the War of the Rebellion had its inception, and all three passed unscathed through the bloody conflicts of the entire war period. Of these brothers, Rufus served in the Eighth Illinois Infantry for three years, and is now a resident of Green City, Missouri. Abner enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry in 1861, and he is now living in this county, an honored and esteemed citizen. John M. Summers, of this review, enlisted in November, 1861, and took an active part in all the movements of his regiment from then until the close of the conflict.

Born on June 11, 1836, in Tazewell county, Illinois, near to the city of Pekin, John M. Summers is the son of James and Jane (Lester) Summers. The father, as has already been mentioned, was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and was a native son of North Carolina. He and his wife were both of Irish extraction, and the blood of the old Celtic race flows in the veins of the subject. The parents came from North Carolina to Illinois by wagon over the mountains and in the latter named state spent their remaining days. They became the parents of nine children—five sons and four daughters, and of that family, the sons gave worthy account of themselves in the Civil war period, three of them serving throughout its duration.

After the honorable discharge of John M. Summers from the army at the close of the war, he returned to Illinois, and was a resident of that state until he came to Missouri in 1872, locating then in Sullivan county. This district has represented his home since that time, and he is now located within the suburbs of South Milan, where he has a plat of two acres of land and a comfortable residence.

Mr. Summers was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth Laramon, who died in this county, and in 1888 Mr. Summers contracted a second marriage when Mrs. Emma (Kern) Tonnley, sister of E. G. Kern, a prominent contractor of Milan and of whom mention is made on another page of this work, became his wife. She died in 1904, a consistent and consecrated member of the Presbyterian church, and loved by all for her saintly character. She was a tender wife and mother and left a family of four children: Blanche is a bookkeeper for Poole Brothers; Mary is a popular teacher in the public schools of Milan; John is a carpenter by trade and lives in Milan; Frank, the last born, died young.

The Summers family is one that has always been actively identified with the church and educational interests of their community, and have shared generously in the honor and respect of all who have been brought into contact with them in social or business ways. The son John is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 83, of Milan, and J. M. Summers is the popular commander of the G. A. R., McCullough Post No. 44, of Milan, Missouri.

C. P. HENRY. The contracting and building business in Milan has had in C. P. Henry one of its ablest exponents, and he has contributed his full quota to the growth and development of the city as such in his capacity of builder during the years that he has been identified with Milan, which number something like a quarter of a century.

Born in Sullivan county, Missouri, on March 15, 1861, Mr. Henry is the son of James Henry, a noted farmer, stock-man and insurance man of the state, who was known far and near for the splendid honesty and integrity of his character. He was a native of Ohio, and there married Lucinda Montgomery. They became the parents of five sons and one daughter. Mr. Henry died in 1896 at seventy-one years of age, and Mrs.

Henry died when she was seventy-six years of age. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Mr. Henry was a Republican.

C. P. Henry divided his time between the farm work and his attendance at school in his native community until in his teens but it may be said that the best of his education has come to him as result of experience and actual contact with the business world. When about eighteen he engaged in the carpenter trade. He was still in his young manhood when he began contracting upon his own responsibility, his first operations being in a necessarily small way, but gradually increasing, until now, after twenty-six years of building activity in Milan, he is accounted one among the leading builders and contractors in the city. Some of the leading business houses of Milan are monuments of good workmanship and will long reflect credit upon him as their builder, and a correspondingly large proportion of the best residences of the city and surrounding country came into their present state of usefulness through his activities. He employs a force of from three to four men during the summer seasons, and his work is done upon his guarantee that it will be turned over to the owner in a workmanlike and wholly satisfactory manner.

Mr. Henry is a man who possesses the strongest convictions, and who is thoroughly honorable and reliable in all his business dealings, a reputation that has won him the respect and confidence of all his customers, as well as of all who have come to know him in any of the relations of life. He is a Republican, like his father was before him and he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church South and are actively interested in all the many good works of that body. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen.

Mr. Henry married Miss Ella Boyd, born and reared near Milan, Missouri, and they have three children. The eldest son is now twenty-five years of age and he is especially prominent in baseball and athletic circles throughout the country. He is a member of the State Baseball League of Missouri, and has been a member of the Quincy, Illinois, league, and is a player who commands a high salary among the professional ball players of the country. He has played with the state leagues of Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri for the past four years, and is admitted to be one of the phenomenal players of the western leagues. The second son, Henry C., is a machinist in Chicago, Illinois, and has met with a pleasing degree of success in his trade since he became identified with it. Eva married E. W. Holcomb, a machinist of Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

EMANUEL G. KERN. The contracting and building industry in this section of the state has been shared in a generous manner by E. G. Kern, who has since 1888 been located in Milan and here has carried on a thriving business in the above named field of activity. Manufacturing, too, has received a goodly share of his attention, much of the material entering into his building work being manufactured by him at this well equipped factory. As a business man and one who has kept alive one of the leading industrial plants in the city, he has added much to the general good of the city, and this quality of citizenship is well supplemented in him by many other worthy traits that have left their indelible mark upon the welfare of the community.

Mr. Kern was born in Sullivan county, this state, on February 12, 1860, and is the son of Emanuel and Mary M. (Swiggert) Kern, natives of the states of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Both are now deceased, the father having died at the age of seventy years, and the mother in 1904, when she was seventy-seven years old, her death occurring in Sullivan county. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and

she took high place in the regard and esteem of those who shared in their acquaintance. They became the parents of six children, of which number E. G. Kern of this review was the third born.

Until he reached his early teens, Mr. Kern attended the schools of his native community, but it may be said that the best of his education has come to him as the result of his experience and actual contact with the business world, in which he has achieved so notable a success. Mr. Kern served a full apprenticeship to the trade of a cabinet maker, after which he engaged in carpentering and building on his own responsibility. His business rapidly increased, so that he soon reached the place where he employed a goodly force of men in the conduct of his building business. In addition to that phase of his industry, Mr. Kern some time ago erected a factory and saw mill, where he manufactured all kinds of hard wood lumber, the same being a brick building, two stories in height, and equipped in the most complete and modern manner for the manufacturing of high grade hotel, bank, courthouse and business office furniture. He has supplied many of the leading hotels and banks in Northeast Missouri with desk furniture and equipment, and in the line of his building, has erected many of the finest residences of the city of Milan. A large force of expert mechanics in his employ adds to the life and activity of the community, and the class and character of the work produced in his plant is such as to add a considerable to the reputation of the city as a manufacturing center.

Mr. Kern is perhaps one of the best known men in this section of the state, where all his products find a ready market, and his credit and standing in the district is of the highest order.

In spite of the busy life which Mr. Kern must inevitably lead, he finds time to indulge in the care and culture of bees, an occupation that is his pet and practically his only hobby. His residence property, which is well situated and finely appointed, has a suitable bee house on the premises, and Mr. Kern has enjoyed exceptional success in his care of the honey bee. A man of the most pleasing manner and personality, well proportioned and imposing in his personal appearance, Mr. Kern is one of the leading figures in the business and social life of the city. He is a Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a man who has always taken his full share of the burden of civic responsibility, and who may always be depended upon to put his shoulder to the wheel and help on any good and worthy enterprise that is launched in the community for its advancement and uplifting.

PROF. E. B. SEITZ. The business of education has taken the attention of two generations of the family of Seitz and the state of Missouri has witnessed the activities of two of the name, who have given the most praiseworthy service in the field of instruction. The father of E. B. Seitz was Prof. E. B. Seitz, who was long a member of the faculty of the Kirksville Normal, and whose wife was a teacher in the same school. Thus it would seem that the inclination of the subject for the field of pedagogy was a most natural bent, and one that he has in all certainty done well to develop. His superintendency of the schools of Milan was assumed in August, 1905, and has continued without interruption from then until the present time, and his service in that capacity has been one of the highest order, meeting with the approval of the most critical or exacting among the people of Milan.

Prof. Enoch Beery Seitz is a native of the state of Missouri, born in Kirksville, on July 26, 1883. He is the son of E. B. Seitz and Anna (Kerlin) Seitz, both of whom were well known as educators in Kirksville, as has already been intimated. Prof. E. B. Seitz was born in

Fairfield county, Ohio, in the year 1846, and died on October 8, 1887, when he was thirty-seven years of age. He was educated in the Delaware University of Ohio, and was a man of excellent intellectual attainments. He was a teacher in the public schools of Greenville, Ohio, for several years, and had at the time of his death been chosen as the head of the department of mathematics in the University of Texas. He had been a member of the faculty of the Kirksville Normal for four years when he was stricken by death. He was known widely in Missouri as one of the most successful among the younger educators, and a brilliant career in that field was cut off when death claimed him. He left four sons. Ray is a resident of New Madrid, Missouri; W. K., of St. Louis, Missouri, and president of the Missouri Construction Company, and Professor Seitz. One son, Clarence D., died in 1887.

E. B. Seitz was educated in Kirksville, passing through the Kirksville Normal and receiving his diploma as a state teacher at the age of seventeen years, an age of graduation unprecedented in the Kirksville Normal. He was superintendent of the schools of Lancaster, Missouri, for four years, and then, in 1905, came to Milan, Missouri, to take charge of the schools of this city, assuming the duties of the position in August, and continuing therein without interruption until a recent date. His success was a most pleasing one to contemplate and his work was regarded with pride throughout the city. The school itself comprises some thirteen rooms and six hundred pupils, with a ward school of four rooms and three hundred and twenty-five children. The system of training in Milan has advanced steadily in the past seven years, and keeps pace with the most progressive schools in a state that is noted for her efficient public school system. All credit is due to Professor Seitz, as the guiding hand in this worthy work, and it is a pleasing fact to record that his efforts met with the hearty support and encouragement of the people of the city, who seconded him most ably in all his works for the advancement of the standard of the schools. Professor Seitz resigned as superintendent of the Milan schools, March 15, 1913, to become a member of the Missouri Valley Construction Company, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Professor Seitz is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an active and enthusiastic worker. His activities in the Sunday-school are of a high order, and in his capacity as superintendent of that body he wields a further influence in the lives of many of the young people who are under his supervision five days of the week in the pursuit of an education. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias. Since coming to Milan it may well be said that Professor Seitz has displayed a most healthy interest in every good work that has been inaugurated for the advancement of the best interests of the city, in every aspect of life, and his labors have met with the support and encouragement of the best people of the community at all times. He is at present secretary of the Milan Commercial Club.

On August 20, 1907, he was married at Milan to Miss Hazelden Bolt, a young woman of many fine qualities, and the daughter of an old and estimable family of this section of the state. They have one daughter, Ruth Seitz.

E. S. PORTER, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Milan, Missouri, for fifteen years, and is well known and highly esteemed throughout Sullivan county.

Doctor Porter's remote ancestors were Scotch Highlanders, but many generations of the family have lived in America, their first settlement in this country being in Virginia. A. J. Porter, Doctor Porter's father,

was born in Virginia. When a young man he came from there to Missouri, and in Clay county engaged in farming and stock raising. He is still living, now in his seventy-sixth year. In Clay county he married Miss Susan Dyce, a native of Kentucky and a member of an old Kentucky family; and they are the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom seven are now living.

On his father's farm the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, where he had instilled into his make-up the principles of honesty and industry and where he developed a fine physique. He studied medicine and surgery at Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, and graduated there with the class of 1893. Following his graduation he was for four years employed as assistant surgeon for the Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company. During this time he continued his studies and received a diploma from the Post Graduate Medical College.

June 1, 1898, Doctor Porter and Miss Nora Durham were united in marriage, and their union has been blessed in the birth of two children, Joseph Edward and Helen Ruth. Mrs. Porter is a granddaughter of John Durham, of North Carolina.

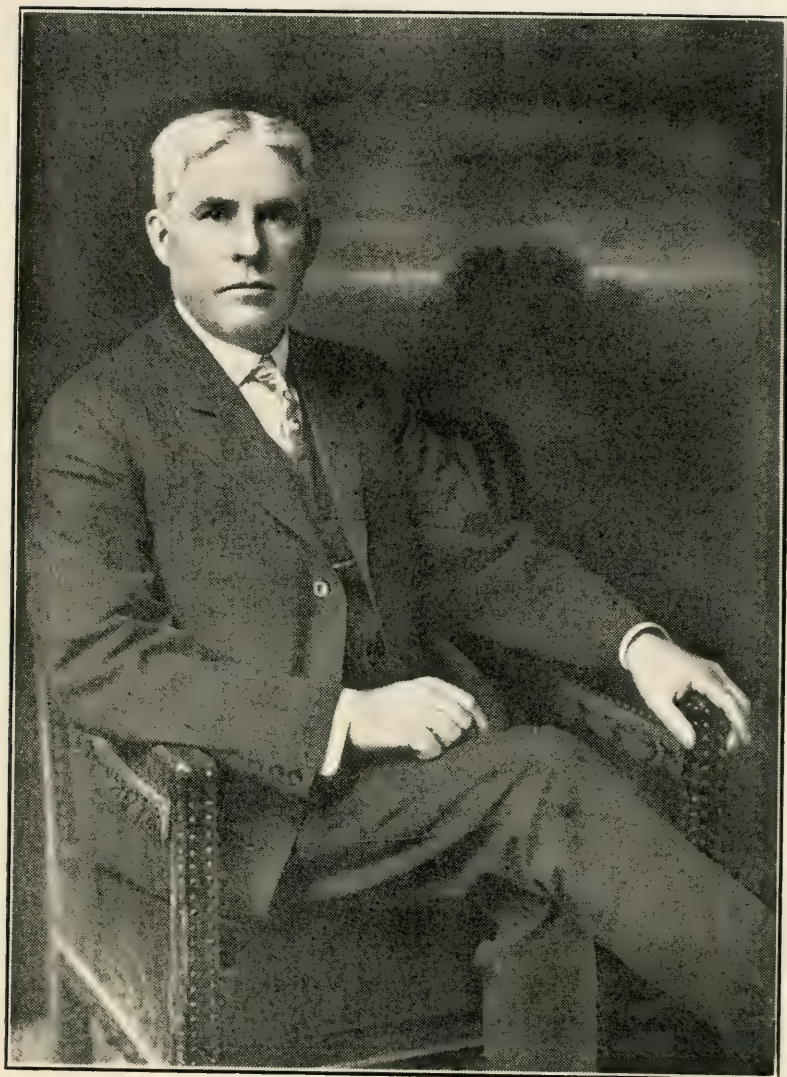
Doctor Porter settled at Milan in 1898, and from that time to the present, a period of fifteen years, he has successfully practiced his profession. He has made many friends throughout Sullivan county, both professionally and otherwise, and by all who know him he is held in high respect. He is a member of both the Sullivan County and the Missouri State Medical societies, and has fraternal identity also with the A. F. & A. M., both York and Scottish Rite, and also with the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Christian church.

GEORGE A. MAHAN is a son of George A. and Jennie (Griffith) Mahan, and he was born on a farm in Marion county, Missouri, on August 6, 1851. He attended the district schools of Marion county and was graduated at Bethel College, later attending Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, taking the academic course. He read law in the office of Redd and McCabe at Palmyra and was graduated from the law department of the University of Indiana, taking the degree of bachelor of laws in the class of 1872. He was admitted to the bar by Judge W. P. Harrison at Hannibal, Missouri, and opened an office in that city in January, 1873, and he has continued in the practice of law in that city ever since. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Judge William P. Harrison, which continued until the death of the judge. He was elected city counselor of Hannibal in 1875 and in the following year was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion county, holding that office until 1885. In 1887 he was the representative of Marion county in the general assembly of Missouri.

On May 24, 1883, Mr. Mahan was united in marriage with Miss Ida Dulany, daughter of the late Col. Daniel M. Dulany, a resident of Hannibal. They have one child, Dulany Mahan, born on May 25, 1884. He is a graduate in arts of the University of Missouri and in law in Harvard College at present being a member of the firm of Mahan, Smith & Mahan.

The general character of Mr. Mahan and the high esteem in which he is held in this section of the country is indicated in the article which appeared in the *University Missourian*, of recent date, under the caption, "Makers of Missouri." So well put are the sentiments of the article, and so comprehensive the facts in regard to the further details of his career, that it is regarded as wholly consistent that it be quoted here almost verbatim. The article, which was written by Walter Williams, well known in this section of the state, follows:

"George A. Mahan, of Hannibal, says he is 'just a lawyer.' Others



Geo A. Mahan

think differently; hence this sketch. There are lawyers and lawyers. The woods are full of them; the law schools grind them out by the thousands every year. There is nothing worthy of especial notice about the mere fact of being a lawyer.

"It is because he is not 'just a lawyer' that Mr. Mahan was chosen to represent Northeast Missouri in the list of 'The Makers of Missouri.' 'If Mr. Mahan had started in St. Louis instead of Hannibal he would be one of the greatest lawyers in that city,' said Joseph N. Fining, secretary of the National Citizens' League in Missouri, of which Mr. Mahan is president. As it is, he is accounted one of the best lawyers in the state.

"Much of Mr. Mahan's business is in St. Louis. He has a general practice both in and outside the state. That he should have built up such a business in a comparatively small city is evidence of his ability as a lawyer. Mr. Mahan's friends have been urging his name as a possibility for the governorship. The boom has had little encouragement from him, for he is too busy just now with his practice and other affairs to spend much time in politics. He was prosecuting attorney for Marion county for three terms and up to January, 1886, and representative from the county in 1887-88. Aside from these two ventures into political fields, Mr. Mahan has played the game of politics from the outside.

"Mr. Mahan was educated at Washington and Lee University, in Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated from the law school of the University of Indiana. He has always been a stanch friend of the University of Missouri and rarely makes a speech in Missouri or on his visits east that he does not say a kind word for the state school. A son, Dulany Mahan, was graduated from the University of Missouri a few years ago and is now in partnership with him at Hannibal.

"Mr. Mahan is a member of the executive committee of the State Federation of Commercial Clubs and is active in boosting the commercial interests of the state. Ever since the organization of the now famous Hannibal Commercial Club, he has been a member of that body and has helped introduce live methods into the work of the club.

"At the solicitation of the business men of the state he became president of the National Citizens' League for the Missouri branch. The organization was founded for the purpose of promoting a sound banking system. Mr. Mahan was in Columbia recently in the interest of this league and made a speech that set the business men of Columbia to thinking. The work of this society now takes up much of his time and Mr. Mahan has refused to accept fees from the national headquarters as a speaker, preferring to work in Missouri in his own way and at such leisure time as he could, without remuneration. The purpose of the organization is the establishment of banking reforms that will prevent the frequently recurring panics in this country.

"In his address here Mr. Mahan declared that he was not espousing the bill of the National Monetary Commission as the best bill that could be drafted, but he urged that it be carefully studied to see if it offered a solution to the banking problems. He believes it does, and the society of which he is president for Missouri is endeavoring to get the fundamental provisions of the bill before the people for intelligent consideration. Under Mr. Mahan's direction the National Citizens' League has been organized in four hundred cities in Missouri and in practically every county in the state. Practically all of the time he can spare from his law work is spent in furthering the work of this organization by making addresses before commercial organizations and in other like ways. He has made a deep study of the banking business and is in

possession of much valuable information on the economic side of our present financial system.

"Personally, Mr. Mahan is a congenial, affable man, a clear thinker who goes quickly to the vital point of any subject under discussion. He is an optimist and a thorough student of human nature. He is a real Missourian and an asset to the state.

"Recently Mr. Mahan presented Mark Twain's boyhood home to the city of Hannibal, and when asked why he did so, replied: 'The life of Mark Twain teaches that poverty is an incentive rather than a bar, and that any boy, however humble his birth and surroundings, may, by honesty and industry, accomplish great things. This is the reason why his modest boyhood home should be preserved.'"

B. F. GUTHRIE, postmaster of Milan, Missouri, and proprietor of the *Milan Republican*, is recognized as one of the most influential of the leading citizens of the town.

Mr. Guthrie is a native of Illinois. He was born October 3, 1863, near Salem, in Marion county, and has a mixture of Scotch and Irish blood in his veins, receiving the former from his paternal ancestors and the latter from his maternal, his mother, whose maiden name was Caldwell, having been born in Ireland. The Caldwell family came to this country in 1861 and settled near Milan, in Sullivan county. William Guthrie, the father of B. F., was a representative farmer and a man of high standing in his community. A few years after his marriage he moved to Marion county, Illinois, and in 1872 moved to Sullivan county, Missouri, where he spent the rest of his life. He died on his farm in Sullivan county, Missouri, eight miles northwest of Milan. In his religious faith he was a stanch Presbyterian and for many years was an elder in that church. His good wife survives him and is now eighty-two years of age. In their family were three sons, B. F., R. J. and W. H.

B. F. Guthrie was reared on his father's farm. Honesty and industry were among the first principles instilled into him by his worthy parents. He attended the public schools near his home and the Kirksville (Mo.) Normal School, and also spent two years in the University of Chicago. In his early manhood he devoted several years to educational work. For two years he was superintendent of the Princeton schools, at Princeton, Missouri, and he was two years principal of the public schools of Trenton, Missouri. In Colorado he was superintendent of the Ridgeway schools, Ridgeway, was principal of the Park City schools, Park City, Utah, and his last connection with school work was at Anaconda, Montana, where he was principal. In 1903 he purchased the plant of the *Milan Republican*, where he has since conducted a prosperous business, publishing an up-to-date newsy sheet that is popular with the people of Sullivan and adjoining counties. He was appointed postmaster of Milan in 1905, and has since filled this office, which is ranked as third class and has six carriers. In various other ways also is Mr. Guthrie identified with the business activities of Milan. He is president of the school board, president of the telephone company, and a director of the Citizens International Bank, and thus in different channels is his influence felt in the community. He is interested also in farming and stock raising, owning and superintending the operations of two fine farms in Sullivan county.

Mr. Guthrie's political affiliation is indicated by his paper and his incumbency of office. He is not only a Republican, but he is an ardent Republican. As a speaker he is fluent and interesting, and as a writer he is clear and concise. He is interested in every movement that tends

toward the uplifting of humanity. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an active worker.

C. E. McGREW. One of the most capable and successful of the automobile men of Sullivan county is C. E. McGrew, who conducts a modern and complete garage in Milan and handles the sale of the Studebaker cars in this section of the state. He has proved himself the man for the business in which he is now occupied, and his popularity and prominence in automobile circles is steadily increasing.

Mr. McGrew was born in Adair county on April 11, 1870, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Smoot) McGrew. The father was a native of Indiana, who migrated to Missouri in his early days, and died in Sullivan county when he was seventy-five years of age. He was prominent in the county as a farmer and stock dealer, and enjoyed a generous measure of success in his operations during his lifetime. In his politics he was a Democrat, stanch and loyal, and was a devout Baptist. He lived in the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and the family was one that ever enjoyed a good standing in his community. The mother died at the age of seventy-two years, secure in the love and respect of all who shared in her acquaintance.

C. E. McGrew received a somewhat limited education in the public schools of Adair county, and in his young manhood left the home farm and engaged in the hardware business at Greencastle, in Sullivan county, where he succeeded in building up a substantial trade during the years of his connection with that place. In 1912 he disposed of his business in Greencastle and entered the garage and auto sales business in Milan. He secured one of the finest show rooms for his purpose that might be found in the county, a place 35 x 80 feet in size, with a repair room of 20 x 60 feet. He shows the Studebaker cars in all their varied models, and he has a splendid sale for them in this part of the state. He is a demonstrator of the first quality, and employs a force of the most expert mechanics for his repair and show rooms. He carries a full line of automobile accessories and repairs, and is in every way equipped to handle in the most satisfactory manner any class of trade to be found in the county.

Mr. McGrew is one of the strong Democrats of the county, and takes a man's part in the activities of the party in this district. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but has no other fraternal affiliations.

In 1893, Mr. McGrew married Miss Josephine Morton, who was born in Kansas, and they have one son, Wm. E., who is now fourteen years of age. The family is one that enjoys the friendship of the best people in the city, and they take an active part in the social activities of Milan, where their pleasant home is maintained.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, JR., in the city of Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, is one of her pioneer citizens, and one of the highly honored and respected men of the city, in which he has long been identified with the best interests that have entered into her development and onward progress. He has seen almost sixty years of life in this county and has a larger acquaintance and intimacy with conditions and things hereabout, than many an older man who might be mentioned in the same community.

Born in Pennsylvania on October 20, 1854, William Cochran, Jr., is a son of William Cochran and Elizabeth Hyndman, natives of Ireland. The Cochran family, it may be said here, is of Scotch ancestry, and the first American ancestor of this immediate branch of the family

located on these shores in about 1837. The father of the subject was born in 1827 in Ireland, and was himself a son of Robert Cochran. William Cochran and his wife reared a family of five children, of whom four yet live, and the mother died in 1863, the father surviving until 1897.

Sullivan county represented the district in which William Cochran, Jr., now city clerk of Milan, was reared largely. He attended the schools of his native community and finished his educational training in the Kirksville State Normal, beginning the work of teaching when he was twenty years of age. Sullivan and Bates counties, Missouri, witnessed most of the pedagogic labors of this young man, while he carried his work into South Dakota for a brief time. Teaching continued to occupy his time and attention principally until the year 1889, when he was elected postmaster of Milan under the administration of General Harrison, and he served four years in that office, giving a faithful service and a capable and efficient one as well. In 1902, Mr. Cochran was elected to the office of city clerk of Milan, and he still retains that office, his continued service being a sufficient recommendation as to the character and worth of his activities in that field.

On June 6, 1886, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage with Miss Allie Swanger, of Sullivan county, the daughter of Jefferson and Sarah Swanger, well and favorably known in and about Milan. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have two daughters, Beulah G. and Marian, now deceased. The former was educated in music under the instruction of Carl Bush, of Kansas City, and prior to her marriage to Mr. T. A. Ballridge was a well-known teacher of music in these parts.

Mr. Cochran is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and is prominent in church circles. Mr. Cochran is a man who has always taken a prominent part in the best civic activities of the city in which he makes his home and may ever be depended upon to wield a healthful influence in the consideration of all movements calculated to produce a better condition in any phase of the life of the community. He is, in short, a genuine citizen, a statement that sums up the character and calibre of the man as no other words could.

CLARENCE F. EUBANKS. Well and favorably known in his capacity of private citizen and equally prominent as an official of Sullivan county, Clarence F. Eubanks, judge of probate for the county since 1902, is most appropriately included in this historical and biographical publication. He is the representative of one of the old families of the United States, his first American ancestor, tradition says, having been one of the three brothers who emigrated from England to the colonies while they were yet the dependencies of the British Empire, and many of the name have been identified with the early wars of this country, taking prominent places in the making of history from the time of their locating on these shores. Men of the house of Eubanks have gained prominence in many of the higher walks of life, and have been noted for their love of country, their splendid courage at crucial times, and for the excellency of their characters.

C. F. Eubanks was born on the 23d of February, 1868, in Audrain county, Missouri, and came to Sullivan county when about one year old, where he was reared and where he has spent his life, with but little variation. He is the son of David B. Eubanks and his wife, Eliza Ann (Russell) Eubanks. The father, David B. Eubanks, was born in Ohio. His father was born in Kentucky, and later moved to Ohio, where he reared his family, and in later life moved thence to Audrain county,

Missouri. He was the descendant of one of the three Englishmen who located in the Virginias, and from whom sprung the many families of the name now extant in the United States. David B. Eubanks became the father of seven children. Those now living besides the subject are Lee Scott, Mrs. Sonorah J. Agee, Lemuel and Webster W. W. T. died at Fall Leaf, Kansas, in 1911, at the age of fifty-seven, leaving a widow and two children; and M. G., who was a leading attorney of Milan, died December 19, 1908, also leaving a widow and two daughters, Leota and Leolin, both teachers. The father of this family died in Sullivan county when he was sixty-three years of age. His wife was a native of the state and a daughter of one of the old pioneer families. A member of the state militia during the Civil war, he gave valued service to the Union. He was a Republican, always taking an active interest in politics.

C. F. Eubanks was reared on the home farm which his father occupied and operated during his life in Sullivan county, and received an education beyond that afforded to the average country youth. The public schools contributed to his early training in book lore, and this experience was supplemented by a course in the Green City College. For thirteen years prior to the time when he was called to public service of an elective order, Mr. Eubanks was engaged in other public work, in the capacity of school teacher, and in that field of activity came to be reckoned one of the valuable teachers of the county. He gave his best to the work in hand at all times, and lent a character to his service that contributed much to the general good of those communities where his services were requisitioned. Mr. Eubanks was first elected to the office of judge of probate in 1902, and his term of four years was followed in 1906 by his re-election. So well did he carry out the duties of his office that in 1910 the people of the county felt they could do no better than to retain him in his position, and in line with the familiar sentiment that "one good term deserves another," he was again elected to the office, and is now serving his third four-year term of office as probate judge. No better commentary might be offered with reference to the efficiency and capacity of Judge Eubanks than this simple statement, and no further attempt is made to set forth his excellent qualities, the fact of his record being sufficient evidence in itself.

A strong Republican, Mr. Eubanks has been long regarded as one of the leaders of the party in the county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fills a prominent place among its officials, while both he and his good wife are active members of the Sunday school, and perform their full share of the work of the organizations of the churchly body. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in that order has passed all chairs and is also member Knights of Pythias.

In August, 1892, Mr. Eubanks was united in marriage with Miss Don L. Rice, a woman of intelligence and one who was highly educated in the best schools in the state. She comes of one of the old families of Missouri, and is well and prominently known in Sullivan county. Prior to her marriage she was engaged in teaching, and like her husband, was known for one of the efficient educators in the county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eubanks—Fern L., Ralph McKinley, Faith E. Eubanks and two died in infancy.

The family is one that enjoys the esteem and friendship of the best people in Milan and the county, and is in every way worthy of the position it maintains in the representative social circles of the community.

FRANCIS MARION GRIMES, JR. A business man of pronounced ability and one who by his business activities has drawn much public attention

to the city of his location, Fayette, Missouri, is Francis Marion Grimes, Jr., the largest poultry dealer of Northeastern Missouri and an extensive shipper to central and eastern markets. He is a native son of Howard county and a representative of one of its most sterling families, by reason of which and of his own worth he well deserves mention among the prominent men of Northeastern Missouri.

Born in the year 1875, he is a son of Francis Marion Grimes, Sr., whose nativity occurred March 30, 1829, in Scott county, Kentucky, and who was a lad of eleven years when his parents removed from Kentucky to Missouri and entered government land in Howard county. The latter was the only son in a family of six children born to William and Rebekah (Snell) Grimes, both of whom were native Kentuckians. Both of his parents and his five sisters have all passed to the great beyond, the father having died at the age of seventy-three and the mother at the age of seventy-two. Both were devoted members of the Baptist denomination, of that branch or sect familiarly termed "Hard-shell" Baptists, and their pioneer home was one that was noted for warm and generous hospitality. Francis Marion Grimes, Sr., grew to manhood on the old Missouri homestead and received a good education for that early day. At sixteen he began teaching and later in his career was assessor of Howard county for sixteen years, becoming acquainted with almost every citizen of the county during that long service. In 1856 he wedded Miss Addie McBride, daughter of Judge P. H. McBride, one of the prominent Missourians of his day. Judge McBride, a Kentuckian by birth, served for years as judge of the northeastern circuit of Missouri, was at one time state secretary, and later sat on the bench of the supreme court of Missouri. He passed away in Columbia, Missouri. Francis Marion and Addie (McBride) Grimes have now traveled life's journey together the remarkable period of fifty-six years and of the ten children that came to their union, all are living at this date (1912) and are as follows: Mary; Ella, the wife of Stephen Brown; Emma, who married B. M. Rockridge; Addie, now Mrs. J. B. Snell, of this county; Fanny, the wife of J. Hughes, a florist at Fayette; Presley, a contractor at Columbia, Missouri; William, a citizen of Fayette; Misses Laura H. and Elizabeth Grimes, at the parental home; and Francis Marion Grimes, Jr., the immediate subject of this sketch. The mother, now in advanced years, has been an invalid for several years and is confined to her room. The father, now eighty-four years of age, is well preserved and remarkably active for his years, with a mind seemingly unimpaired by the lapse of this long extension of his physical and mental faculties. He has been an elder in the Christian church for more than thirty years and has kept a walk in life consistent with the faith he professes.

Francis Marion Grimes, Jr., was born on the old family homestead in Howard county, grew up a rugged country lad and was taught those habits of industry and traits of self-reliance and honesty which have been the foundation of his subsequent success in life. After completing his education at Central College at Fayette he engaged in the poultry business, beginning in a small way and building up until his business has now reached those proportions where his sales average \$100,000 annually. Pluck, not luck, business acumen and a determination undaunted by adverse circumstances have been the means by which he has achieved his gratifying attainment in business, and he well merits his standing as one of the foremost business men of Northeastern Missouri. One of his interesting but trying experiences in this line was when on one occasion he drove 600 turkeys twenty miles along the public highway to his place of business in Fayette. There his building is 24x118 feet, and his prin-



W. H. Dooling

incipal shipping points are Chicago, New York and Boston. He is a pleasant man to meet and is popular with all who know him.

In 1897 he was joined in marriage to Miss Beulah McCaushel, a daughter of J. B. McCaushel, of Fayette, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes have two children, viz.: Elva, now ten years of age, and Virginia Lee, an infant. Mr. Grimes in a fraternal way is a Free and Accepted Mason.

WILLIAM H. DULANY. Very few men living can look back on a life so knit with the actual growth and development of Missouri as William H. Dulany, who first saw the light in the wilderness of northwestern or Missouri territory, in the earliest quarter of the nineteenth century. In the year 1816 his father, Joseph S. Dulany, had come to this country, locating in that part of it which is known as Howard county, and going into Fort Cooper for the winter. He was one of the noted Indian fighters of the period, whose activity in many Indian skirmishes in the Big Neck and Black Hawk wars was rewarded in later years by a grant from congress of 160 acres of land to be levied from any part of the government property in Missouri.

In the spring of 1817 Joseph S. Dulany and others settled their families in cabins near the fort, and in one of these William Dulany was born on the ninth day of January, 1818. He remembers that remote childhood as a time of mingled privation and luxury. The facts that few of these settlers had possessions other than their primitive homes and that no shops were nearer than St. Charles or St. Louis, two hundred miles away, made it necessary that all their wearing apparel be of the crudest home-made variety. From each family's little cotton and flax patch material was obtained, which by means of the processes of breaking, carding, spinning and weaving, was converted into fabrics for roughly fashioned clothing. Outer garments of buckskin, dressed in the Indian fashion; hats of coon or otter skin, dressed with the hair on; footwear of the Indian moccasin variety or of leather made of cowhides tanned by being placed in a trough and covered with tan bark and water—these articles comprised the clothing with which William Dulany was familiar as a boy. The bread with which the family was provided was made from corn meal which was prepared by crushing the grain with a pestle in a wooden mortar or by grating it on an improvised grater. But provisions were fairly luxurious in variety of game, fruit, nuts and honey, which Mr. Dulany remembers as of almost inexhaustible plenty.

School privileges were meager but were appreciated to their fullest value. No public schools existed, but neighborhood schools were organized by subscription among the families who were ambitious and enterprising. These would have a cabin erected near a spring and would employ a teacher at a salary of from eight to twelve dollars per month and with his board and lodging furnished weekly in alternation by the patrons of the school. William Dulany remembers with real affection the primers and readers of those days of his early intellectual development. Not only were the primitive goose-quill pens in use, but the only ink procurable was that which the teacher and pupils made by boiling down maple bark until it was black. The first and only school of which William Dulany was a pupil was taught by John Treadwell Cleveland, then a young man; he was the oldest brother of Grover Cleveland's father, and was one of those who had taken Horace Greeley's advice to "go west," where he had organized some of the earliest rural schools of Missouri.

But the scholarly delights of the young Dulany were cut short when he was only nine years of age. The gradual settling of added pioneers

in the Howard county region made it advisable that this family remove to a newer section in which the plenitude of game was not yet in any degree diminished. Here the country was too sparsely settled for school privileges. A year and a half later the mother of the family died and some time afterward a step-mother with four children of her own came into the family, with the not uncommon result that jealousy and unjust suspicion poisoned the boy's mind against her. Angrily resenting what he chose to imagine mistreatment of his own sisters, the fourteen-year-old boy left his home, saying that he would never return. Although he soon regretted his rebellious self-exile, he was too proud to turn back. Of his later perfect understanding with his father's wife, her expressions of pardon and real affection for him and his efforts to compensate her for that childish unfairness, he has often spoken with an emotion that demonstrates what a really warm heart he had. His mature view of the case was that his impressionable mind had been unjustly biased by the interference of relatives of his deceased mother.

At the time, however, his anger was succeeded only by chagrin and by a determination to persist in his decision to remain away from home. After walking more than fifteen miles, he approached a settlers' cabin and indicated that he wished to be hired. This man and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stephenson, although they knew the boy was a runaway, received him kindly. He has never forgotten the lunch that refreshed him after his long walk, nor the good offices of Mrs. Stephenson in her later care for his clothing. He was put to driving oxen in hauling logs on a "lizard," which was followed by other tasks necessary in opening up the farm. When Christmas time came the youth was highly gratified to know that his services had been valued at "two bits" per day, for the only money he had ever before possessed was one picayune—6¼ cents, which he had earned by an entire day's work at cutting cockle-burs. During the three following years he continued with the same employer at one hundred dollars a year. At the end of that time he entered a quarter section of government land, an occasion which caused him much embarrassment because he did not feel competent for the form of properly writing his name.

Then ensued, in connection with William Dulany's farm labors, a period of night study. From Old Franklin, twenty-five miles away, his employer brought him a pencil and memorandum book, with copies of Pike's small arithmetic and Walker's little dictionary. Each evening he toiled over his copies, his multiplication tables and the lists of words in his memorandum book, which he carefully compiled from all new ones he heard, with the definitions copied from his dictionary. His vocabulary grew rather rapidly now, for he frequently assisted new settlers in building their cabins. He kept his ears open and made good use of his books by the light of hickory bark carefully gathered for the purpose.

At the end of the three-years' period he had saved \$204.00 from his one hundred per year, an example in frugality and economy which many modern youths might wisely imitate. After a fourth year with Mr. Stephenson, William Dulany felt that having grown to manhood's physique and strength, he should increase his earnings. At \$10 per month, with board provided, he worked for ten months for one A. W. Reid, in building a water mill on the Elk fork of Salt river. As a result of being much in the water while building a mill dam, he was taken ill of ague, or chills and fever. The entire winter of illness, with the expense of his board and doctor's bills and the "Sappington's pills" provided, greatly diminished his stock of earnings. A year of farm work at \$10.00 per month was succeeded by a contract in rail splitting at three bits a hundred. He then did similar work and also that of making clap-

boards and building cabins for other immigrants. The cabin building was done at a price of \$25 for a complete cabin, with all the usual appurtenances of fireplace, chimney and latch-string door, and with a floor smooth enough for dancing.

Mr. Dulany's next change of vocation was one connected with a prominent Missouri industry. Since the early discovery of Captain Swinney of Virginia that Missouri soil was well adapted to the raising of tobacco, the seed he had imported had been extensively used by farmers from whom he bought the product for use in his own factory, erected for the purpose. The tobacco-raising industry had become almost a mania within a comparatively short time and many tobacco factories were erected. In one of these, operated by a Virginian named John B. Carrol, located at Glasgow, Missouri, Dulany accepted a position at \$150.00 a year and board. He continued this work, to pecuniary advantage, for three years, during the latter part of which time he was sent out to conduct some of the buying among the farmers—a line of the business in which there was naturally much competition. The next step for this ambitious young man was the renting of a large barn and the installment of a tobacco press for a modest factory of his own. He had soon increased the number of presses to four, which was the limit of capacity of that building. As his rental was but \$25 and he paid only one dollar weekly for living expenses, his profits grew rapidly. He removed to Paris, Missouri, where he rented a livery barn and converted it into an eight-press factory. His next step was the building of a large factory in Paris, in which he manufactured both chewing tobacco and leaf tobacco, exporting much of the latter to Ireland, Antwerp, Bremen and Liverpool. The shipping of the product was done by Major J. W. Booth, who was the superintendent of the Missouri tobacco warehouse, a state institution, which was located on Sixth and Washington streets in St. Louis. Mr. Dulany continued in the tobacco business with success until the close of the Civil war, with the exception of two years spent in California mines in the period of the "gold rush." His marriage had occurred two years previously and his deep appreciation of what he considered his high duty to an inestimably noble woman had roused his financial ambition. Renting out his factory, he went westward and spent two years on the Middle fork of the American river. His constant work was rewarded by an amount of gold which he counted a fair success, for its net amount was \$11,800.

Early in the Civil war the cancelling of insurance policies made imminent difficulties which required all of Mr. Dulany's determination and the assistance of his friend, Major Booth, to avert. The result was highly desirable to the tobacco manufacturer, who then hastened to Paris and with his assistants worked night and day to get his tobacco out before the insurance expired. They succeeded, with excellent returns, although impeded because of the presence of either federal or rebel troops during a greater part of the time. He then determined to escape both the possible difficulties of void insurance and the annoyance of guerillas by changing the location of his tobacco business. Together with his brother, D. M. Dulany, and later with also J. H. McVeigh, he established a factory in Quincy, Illinois, to which place other tobacco factories were removed from Missouri until Quincy became a manufacturing town to a notable degree. The Dulany factory continued until the close of the war. The taxing of all manufactured tobacco at forty cents a pound and the trickery of certain government inspectors in conjunction with unscrupulous dealers presently led Mr. Dulany and his partners leave the business. In the spring of 1866 they sold to a manufacturer who had for some time wished to buy the business. The career of Mr. Du-

lany as a tobacco manufacturer presents interesting figures. He began with the \$450.00 earned by his labor as a rail-splitter and builder, and closed at a profit of more than \$80,000 and at a time when his factory was doing above \$350,000 worth of business.

In 1867 William H. Dulany took up his residence on a farm which he and his brother had purchased, near Huntsville, Missouri. There he began the business of cattle raising, stocking the land with about two hundred cattle. In the meantime his brother, D. M. Dulany, had become interested in white pine lumber from the mill of Ole Natwigg, of Wausau, Wisconsin. Agreeing to take the entire "cut" of the latter's mill, D. M. Dulany and Mr. McVeigh went into the wholesale lumber business in Hannibal, Missouri, William H. Dulany also joining the firm, in which all were equal partners. Mr. Dulany disposed of his cattle and farm and removed to Hannibal, as his brother and Mr. McVeigh had done. As there was a great demand for wholesale lumber in the newly made state of Kansas and Nebraska, the first location of the Dulany and McVeigh lumber business soon proved to be too small. They then purchased eight or nine acres on Collier street, which in time had to be increased to forty-three acres, besides additional leased ground which was used for piling lumber. Beginning by purchasing from the Natwigg mill, this lumber company presently was buying largely from many of the mills of the north. Of one of these, that of Ingram and Kennedy, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, they bought the latter partner's share and with the already existing business for its nucleus, they organized in 1881 the Empire Lumber Company of Eau Claire, where Mr. Dulany's son, D. M. Dulany, was thereafter stationed as bookkeeper for the firm. That company continued until a few years ago, when the timber of the locality was no longer adequate for its needs. In 1882 the Dulany brothers, with other partners, organized the Hannibal Saw Mill Company of \$150,000 capital stock, which they soon doubled. This lumber plant they closed out in 1901, because of lack of timber. In the meantime, in the year 1884, Mr. Dulany, with his son, G. W. Dulany, and Mr. McVeigh, had joined with R. J. Hurley in organizing the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Dulany was made president of this company, which is still in business. Its paid-up capital stock is now \$250,000. Mr. Dulany also has stock in the following companies: Standard Lumber Company, Dubuque, Iowa; Rice Lumber Company, Rice Lake, Wisconsin; Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; Gem City Saw Mill Company, Quincy, Illinois; Empire Lumber Company, Winona, Minnesota; Weyerhauser Timber Company, Tacoma, Washington; Long Leaf Lumber Company, Fisher, Louisiana; Louisiana Central Lumber Company, Clarks, Louisiana; Western Elevator Company, Winona, Minnesota; Eclipse Lumber Company, Clinton, Iowa; Grandin Coast Lumber Company; Gulf Lumber Company; Magnolia Pine & Cypress Company; Hannibal National Bank; Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Foundry Company.

Not only does Mr. Dulany's material prosperity reflect great credit upon his business ability, upon which lies no shadow of double-dealing, but his splendid health at the age of ninety-five gives evidence that he has lived a clean, sane and wholesome life. Dissipations have never held any temptations for him, and indeed the popular games which arouse so much enthusiasm among young men and many of their elders of the present day seem to him an unpardonable and foolish waste of time. His studies and the delights of home have ever been his wholesome recreations. At his present ripe age he goes daily to his business, for his eye is still clear and his hand steady. His greatest pride is his family, which often gathers about him, to the fourth generation.

He was married in 1848 to Miss Susan I. Van Zandt, at Jacksonville, Illinois. Mrs. Dulany died at Paris, Missouri, in January 4, 1861. To this union six children were born, four of whom are living, Mary T. Dulany, Hannibal, Missouri; D. M. Dulany, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; G. W. Dulany, Hannibal, Missouri; S. Belle (Dulany) Duncan, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Dulany was married to Mrs. Talitha C. Bodine at Paris, Missouri, in 1862. She died April 11, 1906, at Hannibal, Missouri. He also has five grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

RICHARD GENTRY ESTILL. One of the fine country homes of Howard county which for years has given a distinctive character of prosperity and well ordered enterprise to the country life of this section of Missouri is the Glen Eden farm, the home of Richard Gentry Estill and family. During the past sixty years no name has been associated more closely with the agricultural and stock-raising activities of Howard county than that of Estill. The founder of the name in this county was Colonel James R. Estill, from the Kentucky family of that name, and from 1845 until his death he was notable as a stockman and public-spirited citizen of this county.

Richard Gentry Estill, who represents the younger generations of his family in this county, is a grandson of Colonel James R., and was born on the place that is still his home on January 7, 1885. His father was the late William R. Estill, whose death in 1896 removed one of the most capable and popular young business men and citizens from Howard county. He was thirty-five years old at the time of his death, and was born on the old Estill homestead. He was educated liberally in the college at Boonville and Pritchett's College in Glasgow. He married Nannie Elizabeth Gentry, who was born in Pettis county, Missouri, in 1860, and received her education in the Christian College at Columbia. She was a daughter of Richard and Jael W. (Hocker) Gentry, her father a native of Owen county, Kentucky. The four children of William R. Estill and wife were: Richard Gentry; Mary Virginia; James Robert, of the Greenwood stock farm formerly owned by his father; and Nannie Hocker Estill. The daughters were both educated in Wellesley College in Massachusetts.

Richard Gentry Estill was reared in a home of comfort and culture, and was given the best of advantages. He attended school in St. Louis, the Brees Military Academy and the University of Missouri. At the age of twenty-four he married Mary Henrietta King, who was reared at Alfred, Texas, and was educated in the Christian College at Columbia. She is a daughter of Richard and Pearl (Ashbrook) King and a granddaughter of Colonel Richard King, whose name carries with it association of baronial power and wealth in southern Texas. The King family under Colonel King dominated one of the greatest cattle ranches in the world along the Texas coast, and its possessions and influences are still extensive in Nueces and adjoining counties of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Estill have one son, Richard Gentry Estill, born November 1, 1910. Mr. Estill is a Mason and he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

The Glen Eden farm contains five hundred and twenty acres, situated near the village of Estill. The home is a comfortable and picturesque place, surrounded with maples, elms and walnut trees, and is one of the few country homes that combine the quiet atmosphere of old-time comfort and hospitality with the conveniences of a modern residence. Mr. Estill has had a profitable business in general stock farming, and worthily bears the responsibilities of a family name that has always stood for conspicuous business success and honorable citizenship in Howard county.

C. B. SMITH. Hereford Park, near Fayette in Howard county, is the home of one of the finest herds of Hereford cattle in the United States. Its proprietor, C. B. Smith, has given many years of careful study and business management to this farm, and its product justifies his high standing among American stock breeders.

Mr. Smith started this enterprise on his Howard county farm in 1884, beginning on a modest scale as to numbers but with only the highest class of cattle. The increase in each successive year has been carefully bred, and only the most perfect animals used for the further increase. From time to time he has obtained special bulls, and the general standard of the two hundred and fifty registered animals that now comprise his herd is higher than the best of those he owned twenty-five years ago. Among stockmen his cattle have a reputation throughout the United States and rank right along with the few other prize herds in this country. In October, 1912, Mr. Smith sold fifty head at fine prices to some of the best judges of this stock, these cattle going to various farms in Missouri, Dakotas, Kansas and Texas.

Mr. Smith was born at Athens, Georgia, on December 2, 1850. His father, Rev. Thompson L. Smith, an Episcopal clergyman, was a Virginian, who died at Denver, Colorado, in 1909, aged eighty-one. He was one of the Virginians who gave service to the Confederacy during the war and was a chaplain under the noted Stonewall Jackson. The mother formerly was Emily Screven Bond, of Savannah, Georgia, and also died in Denver, Colorado, at the age of seventy-six.

C. B. Smith left Georgia at an early age for Virginia. There were six children in the family, and during their youth they suffered the privations which were general throughout the South during the war period. After the war he came to Missouri where he attended the State University and began his career with only his ability as capital. For some years he was in railroad services at Kansas City and St. Joseph and Chicago, and for five years was general manager of the Continental Fruit Express Company. It was, therefore, with a thorough business training that he turned his attention to stock farming, and no doubt this has been a large factor in his success. He owns and leases about eight hundred acres of land in his stock farm, and employs a number of men in the raising of the crops and the care of his stock. He gives his personal supervision to his cattle, and has been very careful of those little details which are so important in any enterprise of this kind.

In 1876 at Fayette, Missouri, Mr. Smith married Miss Carrie Walts, a daughter of Benjamin Walts, a former well known citizen of Howard county, whose sketch will be found on other pages of this work. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are: Mrs. W. F. Ingpen of Canada; Louise; Mrs. R. W. Blacket, of West Cliff, Colorado; and Mrs. E. R. Heck, of New York City.

Mr. Smith is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, with which fraternity he has been connected for many years. He is a steward and the treasurer of his local Methodist church. The Hereford Park home is situated half a mile back from the highway, with a fine grove of oak and walnut trees about the house. Squirrels run about without fear and the song birds have found here a refuge from their human enemies. Many of the none too common mocking birds make a home here, and their wonderful song is often heard throughout the hours of the night. In the picturesque landscape of the Missouri valley there are few more charming homesteads than that of Hereford Park.

DOKE GENTLE, M. D. A young physician who has firmly established himself in the good opinion of his community and demonstrated his

usefulness to society, Dr. Doke Gentle has made his home and professional location at New Franklin, in Howard county since 1909. He was born in Pike county, near Bowling Green, July 14, 1886, and represents one of the oldest and most substantial families of Northeastern Missouri.

The Gentle family moved to Northeast Missouri about 1828. The doctor's father, William H. Gentle, was born in Pike county and was a son of Jesse Gentle. The mother's maiden name was Greive, and her father, Anderson Greive, with his wife is now living in Louisiana, Missouri. The parents of the doctor now reside at New Franklin.

Doctor Gentle during his youth attended the local schools and had a collegiate education before he took up preparation for his profession. In 1908 he was graduated M. D. from the St. Louis Medical College, and the following year opened his office at New Franklin. He is a member of the Howard County and the Missouri Medical societies and of the American Medical Association. His fraternal associations are with the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. He is an enthusiastic student and continues to keep apace of the advancement and new thought in his profession. On June 28, 1912, he was married to Miss Euda May Aspelmier, one of the well known young women of Howard county and a daughter of Fred Aspelmier.

HUNTER V. CARSON. Four and one-half miles east of New Franklin, Missouri, is located the farm of Hunter V. Carson, one of Howard county's most substantial agriculturists, a life-long resident of this section, and a citizen who has rendered signal service to his community in various positions of public trust. Mr. Carson is well known to the people of Howard county, not only for the activities that have brought him personally before the public, but as a member of an old and honored family of this section. He was born on the old Carson homestead in Howard county, November 11, 1867, and is a son of the late Thomas Carson, and a grandson of William Carson. The latter was a son of Eliza ("Lizy") Carson, a relative of Daniel Boone, and one of the earliest settlers of this county. The famous "Kit" Carson, government scout and pathfinder, was also one of the members of this family, although the fact that he ran away from home to settle on the old Santa Fe trail does not reflect on the stability of this branch of the family, whose members have ever been known as solid, steady-going people, loyal to their community and satisfied with its opportunities and advantages.

Thomas Carson grew to manhood in his native community, and here married Susan Isaacs, who was also born in Howard county, their union being blessed by the birth of two children, one who died young, and Hunter V. The father died January 26, 1911, when eighty years of age. An old pioneer of the Santa-Fe and Mexico trail, he was always known as a brave, courageous citizen, and in 1850 made a trip overland to California by ox-team, a trip of six months on the plains. He soon returned to his native county, however, and here accumulated three hundred and forty acres of land. He was a member of the Masons, a consistent member of the Christian church, and a citizen who was held in high esteem by all. His widow, who still survives, was born July 10, 1846, and is now a resident of Fayette.

Hunter V. Carson was reared on the old homestead, and his education was secured in the district schools of his native vicinity. He was married in 1888 to Miss Sallie T. Pearson, who was born and reared in Howard county and secured her education at Christian College at Columbia, Missouri. She is a daughter of William Pearson, a pioneer and well-known citizen of Howard county, a complete sketch of whose career

appears on another page of this volume. Mr. Carson's business activities have been devoted to farming, and at this time he owns two hundred and twelve acres of some of the most highly-cultivated valley bottom land in Franklin township, and three hundred and twenty acres near Hillside, the latter being devoted to the raising of stock. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have one daughter, Mary Lou, who graduated from William Woods College, Columbia, in the class of 1906, married Ed Maddox, a railroad man of Sedalia, Missouri, and has one son, Hinton.

Mr. Carson has been very active in Democratic politics, and is now chairman of the Democratic committee of the seventh district. He has never asked for political office, but his executive abilities are known to his associates and his best services have been given to his party. A genial and courteous man, he at all times welcomes his many friends to his home, where hospitality is dispensed in a liberal manner.

ISAAC C. MILLER. One of the old and honored families of Randolph county, members of which have been prominent in business, agricultural and political life, is that of Miller, worthy representatives of which may be found in Valentine and Isaac C. Miller, of Moberly, father and son. Valentine Miller was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he came to Missouri in 1868, settling on a farm near Huntsville, in Randolph county. During the next ten years he cultivated and improved his property, and then sold his land, retired from active life, and located in Moberly, where he still resides at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Miller married Mary Jane Mercer, also a native of the Keystone State, and she died December 11, 1908, having been the mother of seven children: Emma and Joseph, who died in childhood; an infant, deceased; Dr. Irving and Eliza Jane, who are also deceased; David, a retired citizen of Moberly; and Isaac C.

Isaac C. Miller was born June 20, 1858, on a farm in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and there began his education. He was ten years of age at the time he accompanied his parents to Missouri, and in the district schools of Randolph county secured the balance of his tuition. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he remained with his parents, and when they came to Moberly he accompanied them and has resided with his father here ever since.

On July 4, 1888, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Klare, daughter of August and Caroline (Drier) Klare, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1852 and located at Alton, Illinois. Mr. Klare, who was a shoemaker by trade, died June 20, 1899, while his widow survives him and makes her home at Tampa, Florida. They had a family of seven children, namely: George, William and August, who are all deceased; Emma, wife of Richard Compton, of Connellsville, Missouri; Carrie, who is deceased; Anna, wife of Thomas Beasley, of Tampa, Florida; one child who died in infancy; and Lillian, who married Mr. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had two children: Ray, born July 22, 1889, residing at home with his parents; and Nina, born August 15, 1892, who died January 8, 1898.

Mr. Miller is a Republican in his political views, and for ten years served Moberly in the capacity of councilman. He takes a public-spirited interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Moberly, and has so conducted his business affairs as to win the confidence and esteem of his associates and the public at large. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, while Mrs. Miller belongs to the Mystic Workers of the World, and the Rebekahs, and both are well known in the Presbyterian church. They have numerous friends in Moberly, where both families have always borne the highest reputation.

OSWALD SWEENEY BARTON, one of the most prominent among the legal fraternity of Howard county, is a native of the state of Kentucky, although he bears the name of one of the oldest and most noted of Missouri families. The history of this family in Missouri, beginning with the great-grandfather of the subject, is a most interesting one, and has many points that would render it a most suitable one for biographical treatment. It is impossible, however, in a sketch as brief as this must necessarily be, to more than touch upon the more salient points, in the effort to concisely set forth something of the early history of this house.

The great-grandfather of Oswald Sweeney Barton, the Fayette lawyer whose name heads this review, was a pioneer of St. Louis, Capt. Joseph Barton by name, and one of the more prominent figures in the early history of that city. He married Elizabeth Rector, whose brother, Thomas Rector, killed Joshua Barton in a duel, the same having been precipitated as the result of an article communicated to the old *Missouri Republican*, by Joshua Barton, who was then (June, 1823) attorney general of the state, and which made charges against Thomas Rector's brother, who was at that time surveyor general of the territorial district. The meeting, which resulted in the death of Joshua Barton, took place at the top of the big mound, which gave to St. Louis the cognomen of the "Mound City." The son of Captain Benton and Elizabeth (Rector) Barton was Wharton R. Barton, the grandfather of the subject, who became a resident of Lime county, Missouri, and one of its most influential citizens. He there held successively the office of sheriff, collector, recorder and circuit clerk. His son, Rector Barton, was married in Howard county, Missouri, on May 16, 1860, to Sallie C. Savage, and in the year following he moved to Mason county, Kentucky, and at the little village of Germantown in that county, Oswald Sweeney Barton was born, on June 29, 1862. In 1865 the family returned to Missouri, and in 1868 took up their residence on a farm near Glasgow, in Howard county, and it was on this Missouri farm that Oswald Barton was reared to young manhood.

He was graduated from the Pritchett Institute at Glasgow and soon thereafter entered the St. Louis Law School, which he attended for one year, finishing his technical studies in the offices of Hon. Thomas Shackelford. After two years passed under the wise and efficient tutelage of this gentleman, Mr. Barton was admitted to the bar before Judge H. Burkhardt at Fayette, in Howard county, that event taking place on June 5, 1885. He began practice at Glasgow, and remained at that place until 1889, when he was elected prosecuting attorney for Howard county, thereupon removing to Fayette, the county seat, to assume the duties of his office. In 1890, Mr. Barton was re-elected to the office, but resigned and moved to Denver, where he continued in practice until 1893. In that year he returned to Missouri, and again took up his residence in Glasgow; but on July 1, 1897, removed to Fayette, where he has since resided.

Wherever Mr. Barton is known in Missouri, either by the people or by his brothers in the legal fraternity, he is regarded as one of the ablest pleaders before the bar. He has been engaged as counsel in many criminal cases of note in Howard county, and since he began his practice has been identified in his professional capacity with many murder cases of note. As early as 1888 he was chosen as one of those to stump the state for the Democracy in the campaign of that year, and in the campaign of 1892 he made a number of speeches in Colorado and Wyoming. He was then a member of the "White Wing," or Cleveland faction of the party, and was the nominee of the Democracy for the

office of state senator. In the heated campaign of 1896 he was very prominent, making more than thirty speeches in various parts of the state. All his life Mr. Barton has been active in politics, and was especially active in the last presidential campaign. He addressed large audiences in Illinois, Kentucky, Texas and Nebraska as a supporter of Champ Clark, and after the nomination of Woodrow Wilson, made twenty-two speeches for that candidate. Mr. Barton has served as circuit judge on occasion, being appointed special judge by the bar when the regular judge of the district was incapacitated by illness, and on those occasions gave further evidences of his versatility and capability.

Mr. Barton was married on January 8, 1890, to Miss Lenora Talbot, who died on August 2, 1892. She was the daughter of William Talbot and the granddaughter of Dr. Talbot, well known in Northeastern Missouri. On December 12, 1894, Mr. Barton married Miss Maude Hays, the daughter of the late Marion F. Hays, of Howard county.

ROBERT S. McCAMPBELL. To the man of industry and enterprise a life of retirement, after many years spent in hard and faithful toil, seems repellant, and this is especially so with the agriculturist, who is generally loath to turn over to other hands the property on which he has spent his active years, and which reflects the labor he has expended upon it. There comes a time in every man's life, however, when he feels convinced that he has done his full share in developing his community, and he then relinquishes his hold upon active operations, content to settle down to spend his declining years in the enjoyment of the comforts his long life of useful labor has brought him. In this class in Northeastern Missouri stands Robert S. McCampbell, now living a life of retirement in Union township, Randolph county. Mr. McCampbell is a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and was born October 15, 1834, a son of John and Mary Ann (Tinsley) McCampbell. His father, who was a native of Indiana, removed to Kentucky in young manhood, and there spent the remaining years of his life, while his mother, who was a native of the Bluegrass State, subsequently came to Missouri, where she lived for a long period, and attained the remarkable age of ninety-six years. Four children, all sons, were born to John and Mary Ann McCampbell, and of these Robert S. and one brother survive.

Robert S. McCampbell received a common school education, following which he worked on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-two years. At that time he began farming on his own account, and was so engaged in Kentucky for two years, but in 1858 came to Missouri and settled in Sheridan county. There farming and stock raising occupied his attention until the spring of 1880, which year saw his advent in Randolph county, where he has since resided. For a number of years he was engaged in cultivating a farm in Union township, but he now lives a quiet life, having acquired a handsome competency. He has had a long and useful life, and one to which he can look back without shame or regret. His record as an agriculturist was good, and his career as a citizen striving to maintain the high standard of his community is no less meritorious. The example set by his actions may well be used as a pattern for the generation now growing up. In political matters Mr. McCampbell is a Democrat, and for a number of years served as school director, both in Sheridan and Randolph counties.

Mr. McCampbell was married (first) in 1856, to Miss Mary Huss, and to this union there were born five children: William L., who lives in Sheridan county; Mattie, the wife of William Milton, of Booneville, Missouri, and three children who are deceased. Mrs. McCampbell died March 6, 1905, and Mr. McCampbell was married (second) in 1909, to

Mrs. Sarah Hutsell McCampbell, widow of James A. McCampbell, who died May 26, 1896. By her first husband Mrs. McCampbell had four sons: Wallace B., engaged in farming in Randolph county; Bloomfield, who makes his home in Texas; John, residing in Randolph county; and one child who is deceased. Mrs. McCampbell is a consistent member of the Christian church, and she and her husband have numerous friends in Union township and the city of Moberly, near which their home is situated.

CHARLES HENRY GRAVES, M. D., of Center, Missouri, is practicing medicine in Ralls county, where he was born and grew up. He was born in Ralls county on the 19th of March, 1863, and the years of his minority were passed in the town of his birth. He completed his literary education in Rensselaer Academy and became a teacher in his native county, following the work for some six years and becoming a member of the county examining board during that time. He selected medicine for his life work finding the teaching profession not suited to his liking as a permanent means of a livelihood, and prepared himself for the profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, being graduated from that school in 1899. He soon thereafter established himself at Madisonville, Ralls county, removing to Center in 1892. He returned to his Alma Mater for post graduate work, reinforcing his already wide knowledge of his profession in that way. He is a member of the local and state medical societies and was president of the county society for a number of years. Soon after engaging in practice, he entered the drug business, in conjunction with his medical practice, and has continued to carry on that association through all his professional life. Politically, he comes of a Democratic family, and exercises his rights as a member of that party.

Dr. Graves is a son of Milton S. Graves, who died on his farm near Center, Missouri, in 1905, at the age of seventy-seven. He was born near Covington, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1835 with his father, Henry B. Graves, who settled in the township and community where his grandson, Dr. Graves of this review, grew up. This family founder was born in Kentucky about 1793. He was a member of the slave holding class and identified himself with the Southern cause during the Civil war.

Henry B. Graves married in early life and died in 1877. His children were William, who left a family of ten children in Ralls county, where he had passed his life; Henry Bart, who passed away in Monroe county and left a similar family as to size; a daughter who married John Berkley and died in Ralls county; Milton S.; and Sarah J. who married George Krigbaum and is a resident of Ralls county.

Milton S. Graves was born in 1828. He acquired such education as he possessed in the schools of the country in Ralls county, and on reaching years of manhood married Charles Turner's daughter, Martha. Mr. Turner was a primitive Baptist minister and his family of eighteen children all lived to have children of their own before death invaded the sacred precincts of the family. He married Mary Lear and came out of the same Kentucky locality which gave to Missouri this branch of the Graves family. Rev. Turner died in 1875 and his wife survived him until 1892.

The attitude of Milton S. Graves in regard to the questions involved in the causes of the rebellion was such as to cause him to join the Confederacy. He was drafted by the United States but evaded enlistment and escaped to the guerrilla force of "Bill" Anderson and was with it when Colonel Johnson's command was attacked and destroyed at Cen-

tralia, Missouri, but six men out of the several hundred escaping. When the Union was finally restored Mr. Graves again resumed his place as a citizen of Ralls county and became one of the successful farmers of his neighborhood. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Missionary Baptist church. His children were Charles Henry, the subject of this review; Emma, the wife of Frank Rice; Frank Bell of Ralls county; Nettie married Joseph Zimmerman and resides in Billings, Montana; Eva is Mrs. Thomas Keithley, of Hannibal, Missouri; James E. is a resident of Miles City, Montana, and Lorena is the wife of Cleve Turner, also of that city.

On December 11, 1889, Doctor Graves married in Ralls county, Miss J. Virginia Smith, a daughter of Jerome B. Smith and Susan Howard Smith. Mr. Smith's family numbered twelve children, and he was the son of Kentucky people. The Smith household comprised the following sons and daughters: Nanie B., the widow of William Smith; John, who died in Hillsboro, Texas; Edward B., of Ralls county; Jesse, who died here and left two sons; a daughter who married Robert Howard and died in Ralls county; Dora, the wife of James Clayton, of St. Louis; Laura, the wife of James White, of Perry, Missouri; Sylvester, of Vandalia, Missouri; Lizzie, the wife of Clyde Ogle, of Colorado Springs, and Amelia, who married Roy Rice, of Center, Missouri.

Doctor and Mrs. Graves have no children. The doctor is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He has been mayor of Center and a member of the local board of aldermen.

LEONIDAS ROSSER MORRIS. One of the largest stockmen and shippers of Ralls county, a former county collector, Mr. Morris has been identified with northeast Missouri for more than half a century, and the length of his residence and the success of his activities make him one of the truly representative men whom this history should take note of.

He was born near Chancellorsville in historic Spotsylvania county, Virginia, on the 28th of July, 1843. The original American of the name was a Scotchman, and so far as can be ascertained the early generations of the family in America all resided in Spotsylvania county.

The grandfather of the Ralls county stockman was Mortimer Morris, who spent his life in the Old Dominion, but from his children the state of Missouri received an important contribution of citizenship. Among the children of Mortimer were Charles T. and James Y., both of whom came to Missouri ahead of those who are often called pioneers, and settled in Lincoln county, where they died; Mortimer, another son, spent his career close to the scenes of his birthplace; Jane became the wife of Simeon P. Robertson and died on Salt river in Pike county, leaving a large family; Margaret, who died in Ralls county, was the wife of Abraham McPike.

John T. Morris, the third in the family of Mortimer Morris, previously mentioned, was born upon the soil made famous in subsequent years by some of the fiercest conflicts in the greatest civil war of history. Within the familiar scenes of his youth were fought the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and the contending armies moved forward and back over that region again and again. The plantation where he was born was operated by slave labor, and the family for generations had been accustomed to the peculiar institution. He was married during the thirties, and in 1856 drew anchor from the soil of his native locality and did not cast it again until he had arrived among the frontier community of Pike county, Missouri. He settled near Bowling Green, and there he passed away some thirty-five or forty years later.

The wife of John T. Morris bore the maiden name of Annie Scott,

and their children were as follows: Virginia, widow of James A. Barbee, of Bowling Green; Charles, now a resident of Bowling Green and a former soldier for the Confederacy; John W., now of Grain Valley, Missouri, who was formerly a member of the State Guards in the Confederate service and took part in the little engagement at Ashley; Leonidas R.; Edward, of Vandalia, Missouri; and Mrs. Martha Williams, of Wichita Falls, Texas.

Leonidas R. Morris was just entering his 'teens when the family came to Missouri, and neither in Virginia nor in this state did he obtain any thorough and consecutive schooling. But with good natural endowments his education has sufficed. He had no ambition for military achievement and was satisfied when the war was settled without his aid. He preferred farming to fighting, and the vocation thus begun in war has continued through a half century of peace, and the mixed industry of general farming and handling stock goes on hand in hand today.

Mr. Morris has had a career of self-achievement, and what he has is the product of his own industry and good management. When he located in Ralls county in 1864 he began as a tenant farmer. With the favor of good seasons and other circumstances he made progress and soon scanned some acres of his own, four miles west of New London, that land still being included in his present estate. As a grower of stock he has always enjoyed a peculiar success, and as time passed he made this no small industry. He fed considerable numbers and later began shipping, a branch of business with which he became identified before the railroads made their appearance in this portion of Missouri. His first stock went to market by boat, and he was afterwards one of the first local producers to load his stock into cars on the Short Line Railroad. For a number of years he has been one of the large dealers of Ralls county, and some three carloads of stock go out from this locality under his bill of lading every week in the year. A prominent feature of his business is dealing in mules, and he prepares them for market as he does his cattle or his swine.

A generous business success has not prevented Mr. Morris from giving some disinterested public service to his county. He acquired his Democratic partisanship through the issues of the war, as did his father, but the earlier generations of the family were Whigs. In 1894 his name came before the electorate of the county as candidate for the office of county collector to succeed William Netherlin, and he was elected. In 1896 he was re-elected for a four-year term in accordance with the change in the law, and at the expiration of six years' systematic management of his official duties turned the collectorship over to Marshall Hulse. He was in the congressional convention at St. Charles which nominated Champ Clark for congress, and has ever since been among the staunch supporters of that statesman in his congressional and presidential aspirations.

As one of the original stockholders of the Ralls County Fair Association, Mr. Morris has been a liberal worker for the encouragement of agriculture at home, and has lent his support to all other movements which mean a better and broader achievement in business and civic affairs.

Since 1903 Mr. Morris and family have resided at New London. He was married in November, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of Alfred and Lavinia (Fortune) Smith. The children of this union are: Harry, of New London; Allie, wife of James Cup, of Center, Missouri; Denie, who married Harry Caldwell and resides in the state of Washington; Lola, the wife of Robert Caldwell, of Hannibal; George E., a farmer near New London, who married Donnie Barkley; Ed M.,

of New London; and James E., who represents the International Harvester Company and travels out of Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris brought up their family in the Bethel Christian church, in the neighborhood of their farm, and he is still a deacon of that congregation. In New London he is a member of the Business Men's Bible Class, a gathering of the local business men each Sunday for the study of the scriptures and for the general spiritual advancement of the large membership of the class.

ED STRODE HOLT. In the farming district of the Salt River Valley in Northeast Missouri there are many prosperous and progressive men who believe that the happiest life as well as the most independent one is to be lived on the farm. Prominent among these men is Ed Strode Holt. For a number of years he has lived in this community where he was born, and is known as an excellent farmer and a man who can be depended upon in matters of local moment.

Ed Strode Holt was born on the 23d of January, 1866, near Spalding Springs, Ralls county, Missouri, the son of Henry Holt and Nancy Jane (Martin) Holt. His father died three months before his birth and as a consequence he was reared away from his mother, and has never known very much concerning his father's family. That he had two brothers, George and Richard, who were in the Confederate service during the Civil war, is certain, but what has been their fate no one has ever been able to learn. He also had one sister, who married a Mr. Brown. His father was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri as a young man. He married Nancy J. Martin in Hancock, Illinois, where she was born. Henry and Nancy Holt became the parents of three children: Henry S., of Cedarville, Kansas; Melvina, wife of William Busby, of Sedan, Kansas, and Ed S. About 1871, Mrs. Holt married William Kirkpatrick and moved to Kansas, and there she reared a second family and is spending the years of her second widowhood with her children.

Ed S. Holt grew up in the family of Joberry Brashears, on a farm in the Salt river community, two miles west of New London. He attended the district schools and until he married aided his foster father in the work of the farm. Mr. Brashears was a member of one of the old pioneer families of the county, and his wife was a daughter of Merida and Elizabeth (McGuire) Brashears, who came to this county in 1841 from Roanoke county, Virginia. Joberry Brashears is now dead, but his widow is living.

Three years after his marriage Ed S. Holt moved to his present home from Center township where he had first embarked for himself. He tried life on two or three different farms but after a short time purchased the Brashears farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres and from an agriculturist pure and simple has developed gradually into a feeder and trader in cattle, though in a modest way, his main business being his agricultural interests. He was active in the fight for a second elevator in Center, and became a stockholder in the successful enterprise.

As a Democrat Mr. Holt has been a factor in the work of his party in the county. He was honored with selection as a delegate to the Joplin convention and during this same year he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for sheriff.

On the 3d of April, 1888, Mr. Holt married Mattie R. Wilson, a daughter of Madison Wilson and Jane Belton. Mrs. Holt is one of the following children: Dudley A.; Mattie R.; Alice B., the wife of Ed Smith, of New London; Bertie, wife of Al Smith, of the Spalding local-

ity; Sam O., of Hannibal, Missouri; Thomas E., a farmer of this locality, and Laura, wife of Robert Asher, who lives nearby. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Holt are Ruth, Joberry and Goldie. Mr. Holt is a member of the Masonic order, is a blue lodge Mason and a member of the chapter. In religious matters he is a member of the Christian church and is active in church affairs, being a deacon in the church.

FRANCIS H. QUINN. The thriving and attractive little city of Fayette, judicial center of Howard county, is signally fortunate in having as chief executive of its municipal government so progressive and public-spirited a citizen as Mr. Quinn, and that his official services have not lacked popular approval is significantly manifested in the fact that with the exception of one year he has served continuously as mayor of Fayette since 1905—an exceptionally prolonged régime and one that has been of great benefit to the city. The mayor is one of the leading business men and most highly esteemed citizens of Howard county, and his character and services are such as to eminently entitle him to distinct recognition in this publication. Absolute official integrity has characterized the administration of Mayor Quinn, and all who know him can understand that any other attitude on his part would be impossible, for his sterling attributes of character have made him the stanch, loyal and liberal citizen he is today and has ever been. Under his direction many public improvements of great value have been made in Fayette, and its interests have otherwise been signally advanced along civic and industrial lines. Mr. Quinn was first elected mayor of Fayette in April, 1905, and, as already stated, he has continued the incumbent of this office consecutively save for one year. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, and as a contractor and builder he has done much to foster material progress and upbuilding in Fayette. He has platted three additions to the city, has improved the same by the erection of many substantial houses and through his energy and enterprises each of these additions has been effectively developed. He has built excellent modern houses on Morrison street and Couples avenue, and through his well ordered efforts along this line many persons have been enabled to secure attractive homes. He laid out the Davis street addition to Fayette, and in this attractive part of the city he erected his own handsome residence, which is modern in architectural design and all appointments and which would be a credit to a metropolitan center. In his building operations Mayor Quinn has been insistent in purchasing all material in the local market and has employed local labor, so that there has been much incidental value to his enterprise, as touching the civic prosperity and progress of the community. Under his régime has been installed the fine water-works system of Fayette, and also the sewerage system. These two public improvements will stand in lasting evidence of his enterprise, liberality and progressiveness, and the city owes to him a debt of perpetual credit and honor. It was due to his suggestion and efforts that the unsightly old fence was removed from the courthouse square, and no one improvement has added more to the general appearance of the city than this.

The alert action and quick and accurate judgment of Mayor Quinn give indication of the fine initiative and constructive powers that are his and that have been so admirably exerted in the furtherance of the best interests of his home city and county. Genial and affable, ever ready to aid those in need, broad-minded and public-spirited, and well fortified in his convictions, he has made a model executive, and his circle of friends and admirers is virtually coincident with that of his acquaintances. In addition to his effective work as a contractor and builder

and as a dealer in real estate, Mr. Quinn is secretary and treasurer of the Fayette Building and Loan Company, which has exercised most benignant functions and which bases its operations on ample capital and the stanchest of administrative control. He is a stalwart Democrat in politics and is affiliated with the local lodge of Knights of Pythias.

Francis H. Quinn takes due pride in reverting to the fine old Blue-grass State as the place of his nativity, and the family of which he is a scion was founded in that commonwealth many years ago. He was born in Kentucky, on the 18th of February, 1869.

The father of Mayor Quinn was a successful contractor and builder in Kentucky and was a man whose life was ordered upon a high plane of integrity and honor, so that he held secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

The present mayor of Fayette is indebted to the public schools of his native state for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by college study. Under the able direction of his father he learned the carpenter's trade, in which he became a skilled artisan, and his thorough technical and practical knowledge has proved of great value to him in furthering his success during his residence in Missouri.

In the year 1897 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Quinn to Miss Gertrude Galmere, who was born and reared at Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of J. R. Galmere, a prominent and honored citizen of that county, whence he finally removed to Howard county, where he and his wife still maintain their home. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn have three children.

STEPHEN BEDFORD YANCEY. The representative of an old Virginia family of French origin and one that figured in the history of our country prior to the Revolutionary period, Stephen Bedford Yancey has well upheld the family name and its long established prestige in this state. He is a man who has helped to make history in Randolph and Howard counties, and as such is eminently worthy of a place in a biographical and historical work partaking of the nature of this publication. Born in the city of Springfield, in Green county, Missouri, Mr. Yancey is the son of Judge Charles S. and Mary (Bedford) Yancey, and his birth occurred on the 11th day of October in 1846.

Concerning the parentage and ancestry of Stephen B. Yancey, it may be said that he comes of an old and honorable family of Huguenot origin, the same having been established on American soil in the earliest days of the British colonies. The grandfather of the subject was a native of one of the Carolinas, and was a near relative of the late William L. Yancey, of South Carolina. He was but fourteen years old when he participated in the War of the Revolution, and he was present at the battle of Yorktown when General Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the Continental army. More of exact date concerning the family is unavailable at this point, but sufficient is known to establish the family with all firmness among the first families of the nation. Judge Charles S. Yancey, the father of Stephen B., was born in Albemarle county, in Virginia, in the early part of the year 1800. The family had been long established in Virginia, and was one of considerable prominence and power in that state. The judge, be it said, was a self-made man. He studied law under Judge Todd at Columbia, was admitted to the bar and located in Springfield in 1833, where he gained considerable distinction in the legal fraternity. He was a man of strong magnetic power, with a pleasing personality, and came to be one of the leading attorneys of the state of Missouri. He became circuit judge of his district in 1842-3, and was the first man south of the Missouri river to sentence a man to the gallows. The prisoner, when asked if he had

anything to say, replied: "Nothing, Judge, only that you have been fair and merciful to me." He was a man of sterling integrity, clear-headed and of acknowledged ability in the law, and always fair and honorable in his rulings. When yet a young man Governor Boggs, in 1836, appointed him colonel of the state militia, and with a regiment of soldiers removed the Indians from Southwest Missouri to their reservation in the Indian Territory. So skillfully was his task accomplished that the governor openly expressed his pleasure, and the Indians ever after regarded him as their best friend. Judge Yancey was one of the most prominent public speakers in Missouri, and one of the leading statesmen of the commonwealth, and as such had been recognized for many years prior to his death. He was serving his third term as judge and had often been solicited to stand for congress. Had he lived his friends say he would have been governor of the state. He died in 1856, in the very prime of his manhood, when he was about forty-six years of age. He married Mary Bedford, the daughter of one of the finest families of Boone county, Missouri, and a woman of superior intellect and character. A notable event of this wedding is that Mary Todd, afterward the wife of President Abraham Lincoln, acted as bridesmaid for Mary Bedford. Mrs. Yancey's father was Stephen Bedford, one of the pioneers and most prominent men of his section of the state for many years. When the judge died he left three children: Anna Rozelle; Stephen B., of this review, and Robert, who served as a soldier in the Confederate army under General Price and died soon after peace was declared, being but sixteen years old at the time of his death. The wife and mother died one year previous to the passing of the judge, and from her death he never seemed able to recover. Judge Yancey was ever the champion of the people, and he maintained their enduring faith and love to the last. When he died the populace felt that they had lost a friend, and it was indeed so, and for years after his friends recounted his many virtues and dwelt upon his loyal and unswerving friendship.

Stephen Bedford Yancey was reared and educated in Randolph county, Roanoke Academy, in that district, and Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, Missouri, affording him his higher education. His inclinations naturally led him to the calling of his father and he devoted his spare moments while in school to the study of law, but his failing health and the advice of his physician drove him from his chosen profession to the farm. With no experience and but very little cash, he turned his attention to farming on a small scale. His operations have been extended from year to year, and he has made a splendid success of that industry. In connection with his son, C. E. Yancey, and his son-in-law, W. R. Evans, he now owns five of the finest farms in the vicinity of Armstrong, and these comprise a total of thirteen hundred acres of highly improved and immensely valuable land. Modern houses, expansive barns and other buildings grace his properties, and his spreading blue grass pastures are stocked with high bred cattle, hogs, sheep and horses. He makes a specialty of the far-famed Missouri mule, of which he is the most extensive handler in this locality, holding the distinction of producing and selling the highest priced two-year-old mules ever sold in the state. Full of energy, optimistic in all things and still retaining the fire of his youth, he has lived to see the farmer in Missouri come into his own, and he is known to be one of the most advanced farmers in the country, adhering to scientific and proven methods, and not averse to experiments when conditions seem to demand them. He gives the closest attention to soil culture, returning to his fields in the way of fertilizers everything taken from them. His Burch Farm contains five hundred acres of fertile and highly cultivated land; the Mell

Farm has 170; the Crescent Hill Farm 230 acres, and the Broad Moor Stock Farm, where he wrought for twenty years of his young married life and laid the foundations of his future success, contains four hundred acres. All lie between Roanoke and Yates stations in Randolph county, and the group is considered to be the finest that may be found in this part of Missouri. Mr. Yancey has two of the best residences in Armstrong, furnished and maintained in a manner indicating the excellent taste of himself and his family.

Mr. Yancey is a man of the keenest intelligence and of broad and progressive views. Not only as a farmer and a stockman has he been successful, but the banking business has known his activities and operations for many years, and he has proven himself to be a financier of no mean abilities. Mr. Yancey was the promoter of the Farmers' Bank of Armstrong and was its president and cashier for twenty years. The death of his son in 1906, who had for years been assistant cashier of the bank, was a blow that almost felled the father to the earth. His right arm was gone, and so stunned and discouraged was he that for a time he retired from all business. But to stop and idly brood over his loss was foreign to the strong and healthy nature of the man. Inactivity palled upon him, and returning to business again, he invested his surplus capital entirely in farming lands. During the years of his official connection with the bank, he showed himself to be a man of splendid business capacities, with executive abilities far in excess of those of the average man, and he made a name for himself in financial circles equal to that which he had established in the agricultural industry. Two years ago he assisted his neighbors in organizing the Yates Savings Bank, capitalized at \$15,000. The bank furnishes all necessary banking facilities for the territory in which his holdings are located and is a well conducted and thriving institution of its kind.

In 1867 Mr. Yancey married Miss Sarah Viley, the daughter of Judge John Viley, a southern gentleman of the old school, and one of the most popular and prominent of men in Randolph county. His fortune of twenty thousand acres of land and innumerable slaves was swept away by the war. She is a woman of fine character and mental attainments, and for almost forty years she has participated in his triumphs and defeats. As a matron in her snowy kerchief, she still reveals to him the form and face of his sweetheart of long ago, and to her unfailing devotion he cheerfully acknowledges his indebtedness for all of success that has come to him through the years of their comradeship. She became the mother of four children, named as follows: Charles E., a prominent farmer and stockman of Clay county, Missouri; William B., who was educated at William Jewell College, in Liberty, Missouri; he was for some years assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Armstrong, as mentioned above, and was a young man of the most worthy character, and loved by all for his kindly and genial disposition and his many striking qualities of heart and mind. He died in 1906 at the age of twenty-five years, while yet the glory of youth shone upon his brow, and life was sweet and beckoning. His bereaved family are rich, indeed, in the memory of his kindly deeds and the tender and loving service that was closed all too soon by his untimely passing. The other children are Elizabeth, the wife of William R. Evans, of Howard county, and Rozelle, who died at the age of five years.

Politically, Mr. Yancey has always affiliated with the Democratic party but has never sought political preferment, though often, in younger life, in demand. In church relations he is a Baptist. Loyal to the church he joined in youth, his hand and heart have always responded to the calls of his denomination. A friend to education, he not only gave his

children all of the advantages to be obtained in our best schools, but many young men, who heeded his advice, "put your money into brains," felt the touch of timely aid and today are occupying places of profit and trust in his state—at least one has gained a national reputation. Faith in himself and faith in humanity, no obstacle has deterred and no success has unduly elated. His fine, courageous spirit has led him into an unobtrusive, retiring and busy life.

MRS. ELIZABETH ZIMER. A well known and highly esteemed resident of Howard county, Mrs. Elizabeth Zimer, of Fayette, well deserves the confidence and respect so generally accorded her by her neighbors and many friends. She was born at Rockport, Missouri, and was there educated. Her father, Elias Johnson, was a brother of Rev. Tarleton Johnson, for many years a noted preacher in Missouri. Her mother died at the early age of twenty-nine years.

Elizabeth Johnson was educated in her native town, primarily, but completed her studies in the public schools of Howard county. She married John Zimer, a man of integrity and worth, and for many years a prominent citizen of Fayette.

Mr. Zimer was born, November 23, 1834, in Germany, coming from a good family, his parents having been among the working people of the neighborhood, and faithful members of the Catholic church. Immigrating to the United States when a young man, he soon became identified with the interests of his adopted country, which to him became as dear as the Fatherland. In 1862 he enlisted at the Jefferson Barracks, in Saint Louis, in a Missouri regiment, and as a gallant soldier made a good record, taking an active part in several battles of importance. At the close of the war Mr. Zimer was honorably discharged from the service, and soon after took up his residence in Howard county, where he met with good success as a business man. He was an excellent manager, possessing much executive and financial ability, and acquired considerable property, becoming owner of a valuable farm, and of several houses in Fayette, where he was for some time prosperously engaged in business, having been in partnership with Mr. McCullum for a time. Mr. Zimer died at his home in Fayette, in 1904, at the age of three score and ten years, his death being a loss not only to his family and friends, but to the community in which he lived.

Four children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Zimer, namely: Millie, wife of Joseph Butler, of Fayette; Maggie, wife of William Isaacs, of Howard county; Lizzie, wife of Charles Ridgeway; and Anna, wife of Robert Turner, living near Franklin, Missouri. Mrs. Zimer has a comfortable income, in addition to other property having four good houses on Watts avenue, and the fine house in which she lives. She is a most estimable woman, and a consistent member of the Baptist church.

JOHN W. BINGHAM. The Sullivan county bar includes among its leading members, John W. Bingham, of Milan, at which place he has resided and where he has been identified with the practice of law since 1895.

Mr. Bingham is a native of Missouri. It was at Chillicothe in this state that he was born, December 14, 1867, son of William R. Bingham, a native of Linn county, whose father, William, was a native of Tennessee. William R. Bingham was a successful farmer and stock man in this county for many years, whence he came from Linn county, Missouri, when a young man. He married in Sullivan county to Mary E. Kenley, whose parents were Kentuckians, representatives of old Kentucky families. His wife died at the age of sixty-two years, leaving four children,

two sons and two daughters: John W., Philicia A. Osborn, Maggie E. Lawrence and James D.

John W. Bingham received his early education in the public schools of Sullivan county, and pursued the higher studies at the Kirksville State Normal and the State University. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws on June 25, 1895. He established himself at Milan on August 1, 1895, and since that date has been successfully engaged in the practice of law.

August 1, 1897, Mr. Bingham and Miss Martha Simmering, of Springfield, Illinois, were united in marriage, and to them have been given two children, Dorothy M. and Noel M. The only great grief that has come to them was in the loss by death of Noel at the age of nine years. He was a child of unusually bright intellect and winning ways and had made many friends.

Fraternally, Mr. Bingham is identified with and belongs to the following Masonic bodies at Milan, Missouri: Seaman Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M.; Solomon Council No. 26; Milan Chapter No. 103, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery No. 52.

Mr. Bingham has never held office except as mayor of Milan in 1910. He is a man of pleasing personality, is well posted on every phase of law, and enjoys the acquaintance and friendship of a large percentage of the people of Sullivan county.

JOHN AND C. B. TALBOT. One of the old and honored families of Northeastern Missouri, members of which have been prominent in professional life, in business and in the military, is that bearing the name of Talbot, worthy representatives of which are found in the persons of John Talbot, formerly a well known resident of Howard county, and now a leading business man of St. Louis, and C. B. Talbot, representative of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Fayette.

John Talbot was born at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, in 1852, a son of Dr. John Talbot, a pioneer from Maryland. The doctor was one of the early physicians of Howard county, and married Elice Daly, a woman of education and social talents, daughter of Lawrence Jones Daly. Lawrence Jones Daly was an Irish gentleman, who was given a college education in the city of Dublin, following which he emigrated to the United States and settled in Baltimore, Maryland. Later he came to Missouri, where he began teaching the school at old Franklin and educating his own children, and was widely known and highly esteemed as one of the country's pioneer teachers. His children, four daughters, all married well and lived to grace positions of importance. He married a Kentucky lady, Miss Elizabeth Willis, and their daughters were: Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel C. Major; Elice, the wife of Doctor Talbot; Lucy, who married William C. Boone; and Louisa, who married John C. Sebree and became the mother of Admiral Sebree. Dr. John Talbot and his wife had six children, as follows: George, a prominent attorney of Denver, Colorado; William, a rancher and stockman of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Bishop E., born near Fayette, and educated at Fayette College, Dartmouth College and in Europe; John, whose offices are in the Dolph building, St. Louis; Rev. Robert, formerly of Trinity church, Kansas City, and now pastor of the Episcopal church, Washington, D. C.; and Alice Ward, who is deceased.

John Talbot received his education at Central College and Dartmouth, and at the age of twenty-two years was married to Bettie Burkhardt, daughter of C. E. Burkhardt. To this union there have been born five children, as follows: C. B., who is special agent for the New York

Life Insurance Company, at Fayette, Missouri; Thomas, a resident of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma; John, Jr., who is employed by the New York Life Insurance Company, at St. Louis; William Stuart, engaged in business at Columbia, Missouri; Wallace, representative of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Memphis, Tennessee; and Agnes, living at home with her parents. John Talbot is a well known figure in the insurance world of this part of the country, and is now general agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, at St. Louis. He has materially increased the business of his company in Missouri, and is widely respected by his business associates.

C. B. Talbot was born October 23, 1880, and received his education in Central College. Like his father, he is a representative of the life insurance company and, also like him, has numerous sincere friends. He was married in November, 1906, to Miss Essie Coleman, who was born, reared and educated in Fayette, daughter of J. P. Coleman, who was principal of the Fayette high school for a number of years. Two children have been born to this union: Elizabeth and Alice Daly. Mr. Talbot is a Democrat in his political views, but has not found time to enter public life. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, but gives the greater part of his attention to his business and his home.

PAUL P. PROSSER. Northeastern Missouri has many able members of the bar whose rise in their profession has been rapid, but probably none have exceeded the record set by Paul P. Prosser, of Fayette, county attorney of Howard county, and a man whose skill in the field of law and jurisprudence has been demonstrated in a number of hard-fought cases of important litigation. A man of fine address and dignified appearance, possessed of much more than ordinary oratorical powers, he has proven himself a worthy opponent for the leading members of the bar of his state, among whom he himself is numbered. Mr. Prosser was born at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, November 7, 1880, and is a son of L. S. Prosser, for many years a well known merchant of Fayette. L. S. Prosser was born in Boone county, Missouri, and married Catherine Davis, daughter of the Rev. T. Davis, an old pioneer Methodist preacher, whose family originally came from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Prosser had a family of five children, as follows: Paul P.; Joseph S., who resides at Watson, Illinois; Mrs. J. A. Benson; and Misses Catherine and Louise.

Paul P. Prosser was reared in his native city of Fayette, where he received his preliminary educational training in the public schools. After his graduation from high school, he entered Central College, Fayette, where he graduated with the class of 1902 with honors. In the following year he was an honor graduate of Washington University, where he received his degree, having spent the three years previous to this time in studying his chosen profession. He at once entered upon the practice of law at Fayette, where he received admission to practice before the bar of the state, and the ability with which he conducted his early cases soon attracted attention to the young attorney and gained for him the confidence of the people of his native city. In 1908 he became the candidate for the office of county attorney of Howard county, to which he was elected, and in 1910 was again sent to that office by his constituents, who appreciated the signal services he had rendered during his first term. A close and careful student, Mr. Prosser is not only well read in his profession, but has a wide and comprehensive knowledge of various subjects, and few men in the state are better posted on the important issues of the day. Except for years, he is much like the

Hon. William J. Bryan in appearance, and like that great politician, is possessed of rhetorical ability that makes his services valuable to his party during state and national campaigns. In the summer of 1912 he was his party's choice for representative from the seventh congressional district, but owing to political conditions at the time failed to be elected. His career so far indicates him as one of his section's rising young legal lights and causes his fellow townsmen to prophesy great things for him in the future, while his many friends are outspoken in their confidence in his general worth. He has interested himself to some extent in fraternal work, being a member of the local lodges of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and of his college fraternity, but the greater part of his attention is given to his official duties and to the demands of his large and constantly growing general practice.

DEWITT MASTERS is the editor and proprietor of the Perry *Enterprise*, a publication which he is popularizing as a weekly household newspaper, as a disseminator of local news, as a medium for the expression of public sentiment, and as a barometer of economic conditions as reflected from the journalistic exponents of political parties. Mr. Masters' service in his chosen field began in early youth and he has clung tenaciously to the profession for twenty-three years. His early inoculation was thorough and the disease has had complete mastery of him, to such an extent that he may be said to be locked within its embrace. He honors his calling, renders efficient service to his patrons and gratifies a personal ambition. Mr. Masters was born May 12, 1874, at Frankford, Missouri, and is a son of Samuel C. Masters, one of the public school teachers during the early seventies and through the eighties, and for a long period deputy county assessor of Pike county. He was born at Staunton, Virginia, in 1848, and when still a youth entered the Home Guard of that state as a last resort of the Confederacy in repelling the invasions of the Union forces during the Civil war. He served in the Shenandoah valley and had almost a veteran's experience in real war before the climax and close of the conflict. He acquired a good education and became a teacher before his departure from Virginia, in 1868, when he settled in Spencersburg, Pike county, Missouri, Judge John McCune being instrumental in getting him an opening there as a teacher. He taught some fifteen terms and the vacation periods of the last years in the schoolroom were passed as deputy assessor of the county. He so demonstrated his efficiency in the work as to win the nomination for the office in 1892, but died in September before the election. Samuel C. Masters was married at Frankford, Missouri, to Miss Hila Anna Kirtley, daughter of Elijah Kirtley, who came to Missouri from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Masters had the following children: DeWitt; Jennie and Lola, of St. Louis, the former the wife of George Carr; Elijah, of Endicott, Washington; Thomas E., foreman of the *Enterprise* office at Perry; and Anna, who married a Mr. Tryner, of Bowling Green, Missouri, where the mother of the family makes her home.

The childhood life of DeWitt Masters is wound around Frankford, Spencersburg and Bowling Green, and at the age of fifteen years he left the farm at Spencersburg with an intermediate education to accept the position of "devil" with the Bowling Green *Times*, working on that paper under the inspiration of its popular and successful editor, W. F. Mayhall, for nine years, and leaving the office with a practical newspaper education and training. During this time he had been assisting in the support of the other children of the family, his father having died some three years after he left home. The opportunity for him to

become a publisher himself came to Mr. Masters in 1899, when the Perry *Enterprise* was thrown upon the market, worn out, broken and bankrupt in business and reputation. The paper had had five different proprietors in the six weeks before he took possession of its affairs and it can be said to have been a "waif," for nobody seemed to want it. Mr. Masters had no funds with which to dress it up or to provide for the daily necessities, but he wanted it and hypothecated his credit to the extent of \$1,500 for the privilege of the editorial chair. It is difficult to understand the secret of success in a venture so far removed from the interest or sympathies of the public as the *Enterprise* was when he took possession of it. Its paraphernalia had been scrapped and junked until there was scarce enough material to get out a paper, but he somehow convinced Perry that he had come to stay and to revive the journalistic corpse they had been threatening to bury. Those who look into the home of the *Enterprise* now and behold its rows of make-up slabs, its numerous cases, its power plant of two gasoline engines, its two job presses, its cylinder press, its paper folder and its linotype, all housed in a splendid concrete fireproof building, would never recognize it as the *Enterprise* that DeWitt Masters rescued from oblivion less than fifteen years ago. There was nothing Mr. Masters could offer the public in exchange for their confidence when he first came to Perry but his labor. His "hours" suited the convenience of his patrons and darkness and daylight looked the same to him under an emergency call. During the first twelve years of his connection with the paper he got out the issue every week without a failure and he was in the harness for thirteen years before he felt warranted to take a vacation. But with the rehabilitation of the paper came a flood of renewed confidence in it and the flow of business has long since equaled the desire of its owner and has yielded a revenue sufficient to justify his assuming financial responsibility in other lines.

The Perry *Enterprise*, through all its vicissitudes and misfortunes, has maintained its politics Democratic, and has occupied an enviable place as a family paper. It is a six-column quarto without the patent side feature and it represents in its make-up the art and the ingenuity of its office force. While it stands for Democratic candidates for office, it refrains from harassing editorials and nagging paragraphs which invite hostility and ignite the fire of opposition among its political opponents. Its editor is a member of the Missouri Press Association and belongs to the board of directors of the Peoples Bank of Perry.

DeWitt Masters was married at Hannibal, Missouri, November 30, 1899. His wife was a Bowling Green lady, Miss Alma E. Tombs, a daughter of W. D. and Amanda (Williamson) Tombs, whose family comprised only Mrs. Masters and Miss Zona Tombs. Mr. and Mrs. Masters' household contains a daughter, Frances Madaline, born January 20, 1901. Mr. Masters has served as city collector of Perry for many years. He is a Presbyterian and a deacon of the church and superintendent of the Sabbath school.

WILLIAM SMITH. One of the oldest living residents of Moniteau township in Howard county, where he has spent fifty-five years of his life, William Smith is a successful farmer and a man held in high esteem throughout this section of Missouri.

Madison county, Kentucky, was a source of a large proportion of the early settlers of this section of Missouri. William Smith was born in that county February 11, 1833. His grandfather, James Smith, was a native of Ireland and of a Protestant family, and came to Pennsylvania, where he married a widow named Marjory Williams Blakey.

After his marriage he crossed the mountains to Pittsburg, and thence by flatboat pioneered down the Ohio valley and through the wilderness to Boonesboro, Kentucky, where he resided until the day of his death. In that early day which marked his settlement in Kentucky, there were no church buildings and his own residence was used as a place of worship for those of the Baptist denomination in that locality. He was the father of four sons and four daughters, as follows: John, William, James, David, Virginia, Mary, Patsy and Elizabeth. Virginia never married. Mary married Henry Anderson of Virginia. Patsy married Thomas Taylor of Kentucky. Elizabeth married a Mr. McCalip, the nativity of the latter not being known.

James Smith, Jr., the father of William, whose history we now record, was married to Nancy Howard, a daughter of Benjamin Howard and Rebecca Turner in Madison county, Kentucky, where they resided until 1857. To them were born ten children, as follows: Presley, deceased; Mary, deceased; William; Jason, deceased; James T., deceased; John, deceased; Solon, deceased; Benjamin H., deceased; Eugene, deceased; and Katherine Grubbs, who was twice married, first to T. P. Baskett and then to W. K. Denny.

James Smith, Jr., and wife came from Kentucky to Cooper county in 1857 where they remained until 1858, when they came to Howard county and spent their remaining days. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight. She died at fifty-two. Their bodies were interred in the cemetery at Ashland church in Howard county.

William Smith, whose personal career we are now ready to take up, was reared in Kentucky, and came on horseback to Missouri, where he settled in Howard county and now resides. He was married in 1866 to Maria Louisa Robinson, a daughter of Richard and Sallie Ann (Seebree) Robinson. She died on March 4, 1912. To this union were born the following children: Sallie Ann; Bettie and Pensa (twins); Nannie May; Katherine; Emeline; Howard, deceased; and William Alexander.

Mr. Smith's farm is situated on the old state road nine miles from Fayette, and its two hundred and fifty acres comprise one of the best estates in the township. General farming and stock raising have been the source from which he has obtained his revenue for many years.

WALLACE ESTILL. The Woodland Stock Farm, which has a reputation all over Missouri and in many parts of the United States, is an enterprise which reflects additional credit upon one of the best known of Howard county's families. The name Estill has been associated with stock farming in central Missouri for many years, and Wallace Estill, the proprietor of the Woodland Stock Farm, has enlarged upon a reputation which was first made by his father.

Wallace Estill was born April 6, 1849, on the old homestead of his father, Col. James R. Estill, in Howard county. Colonel Estill, who was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1845, was one of the most prominent citizens of Howard county. His estate of 3,100 acres was one of the largest and best in the county, and he made it notable as a cattle farm, his herd of stock being among the best anywhere in the country. The Estills have been known in Kentucky history for generations, and men of that name bore arms in the early Indian wars and were active in business and public affairs.

Colonel James R. Estill married Mary Ann Turner, who was born in Howard county, Missouri, of an old Kentucky family. The four children who grew to maturity were: Wallace; Mrs. Alice Nelson, the wife

of Lewis Nelson, now of St. Louis; Ella E., the widow of W. B. La-Force, of Kansas City, who was killed in an accident; William Estill, who died in 1895 at the age of twenty-eight, leaving a widow and four children. Colonel Estill died at the age of eighty-two and his wife at the age of seventy-five.

Wallace Estill grew up on the old homestead in Howard county and received a liberal education, attending Kemper school at Boonville, Missouri, and the Transylvania College of Lexington, Kentucky. At the age of twenty-two he married Marietta Forbis. Her father, James B. Forbis, was a resident of Independence, Missouri, and moved to St. Louis in 1869, where he died at the age of ninety-two in 1911. Mrs. Estill received her education at St. Louis. The children of their marriage are: Florence, wife of Odon Guitar, Jr., son of General Guitar of St. Louis; Wallace, who is president of the National Bank of Commerce at Shawnee, Oklahoma; Rodes, a resident of Howard county; Etta Lee, wife of Dr. Alden, of Los Angeles; Alice, who died at the age of twenty years; and James R., who died aged two years.

The Woodland Stock Farm contains six hundred and seventy acres of fine bluegrass land, with the brick homestead set in the midst of fine shade trees, with fine barns and all the improvements of a modern country seat and stock farm. It is a beautiful rural home and the railroad station of Estill is on the farm. Mr. Estill has been an exhibitor of his stock and at the Chicago World's Fair took first prize on both his Angus cattle and his mules. His stock has commanded some fancy prices and to say that an animal came from the Woodland Stock Farm is of itself a better guarantee as to quality than a pedigree and long description.

Mrs. Marietta Estill, the mother of the children, died in 1906. The present mistress of the Woodland Park home was formerly R. L. Yeager, of Kansas City, and was a sister of his first wife.

DR. C. F. SCHRIVER. For twenty-four years a member of the medical profession, Doctor Schriver is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Sullivan county, and with his office at Harris, Missouri, has built up a large practice, both in that town and over a large part of the surrounding country.

Dr. C. F. Schriver was born in Adams county, Ohio, March 3, 1856, and of a family which has always been noted for its integrity and for its courage in the war times of United States history. The doctor is the son of a wholesale hardware merchant, J. M. Schriver, who was a native of Kentucky, but during the Civil war served as a soldier in an Ohio regiment. The paternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and was a relative of Admiral Schley. The mother of Doctor Schriver was Miss Catherine Coppel, who was born in Ohio. The parents had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Two of the sons served as soldiers in the Civil war. Capt. Daniel R. Schriver attained to his rank by reason of gallant service in the Thirty-third Ohio, and for eighteen months was a prisoner of war in the notorious Libby and Andersonville prisons. He died from continued ill health after the war. William Schriver, another son, was also a captain in the Union army and he now lives at Manchester, Ohio.

Dr. C. F. Schriver was reared in his native state, where he obtained a good literary education in the local schools and college and read medicine under local preceptorship, but subsequently entered the medical colleges at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Kentucky, where he was graduated in the class of 1889, being among the honor men in his class, with three honorary diplomas. He is also a graduate of pharmacy and an oculist. Throughout his practice he has always been ambitious to

keep up with all developments in the science and has supplied himself with the books and other sources of information which are both stimulating and essentially valuable to the practical work of the profession.

Doctor Schriver was married at Trenton, Missouri, to Miss Ida Bell Price, a member of an old and substantial family of that vicinity and a daughter of John W. Price, who served three years in the Union army. The doctor and wife are the parents of two sons, George P. and Paul P., both of whom are now attending school and receiving the best of advantages, both at home and in school. Dr. Schriver is a member of the county and state medical societies, also the Medical Association of the Southwest, is examiner for many of the leading old-line insurance companies and is registrar of vital statistics in his and surrounding districts. He is a man of fine physique, six feet tall and weighing 190 pounds, and is of genial personality and wholesome presence, which in themselves are important factors in a successful physician's work.

J. B. ROBERTSON. Recognizing the fact that on the journalistic field there is plenty of room for men of brains and vim, J. B. Robertson early in life entered upon a career that has brought him to the forefront among newspaper men in Northeastern Missouri, and as editor and proprietor of the *Brunswick*, one of the oldest newspapers in the state, he is giving the reading public a clean, newsy and strictly reliable publication, the influence of which is felt over a wide territory of country. It is often the case that the men of a family will follow the same vocation or profession, and especially is this so in literary work, and in the career of Mr. Robertson this statement has been satisfactorily proven, for he is the son of J. K. Robertson, himself a newspaper man of many years' standing. J. B. Robertson was born at Salisbury, Chariton county, Missouri, November 6, 1878, and is a son of J. K. and Griselle (Dameron) Robertson.

J. K. Robertson was born March 26, 1842, near Roanoke, Randolph county, Missouri, and is a son of Wiley and Jane Collins Robertson. He lost his father when still a lad, so that little is known of his father's life. From earliest boyhood his life was one of constant industry, and in 1893, with his son, James W., he established the Keytesville *Signal*, which they conducted until 1905, then disposing of it to Homer P. Mitchell, who changed it to the *Chariton Recorder*. Mr. Robertson is now living a retired life at Keytesville, while James W. Robertson has also left the journalistic field and is engaged in agricultural pursuits ten miles north of Keytesville.

J. B. Robertson was given the educational advantages to be obtained in the country schools of Chariton county and North Missouri Academy, at Salisbury, and as a lad entered the office of the Keytesville *Signal*, where he spent eight years at the case. In 1903 he made removal to Brunswick, here purchasing the *Brunswick*, in company with D. R. Patterson, Jr., whose interests he purchased one year later. Through Mr. Robertson's untiring efforts, the circulation of this paper has been materially increased and is now regarded as an influential mold of public opinion and a periodical that is a credit to its editor and publisher. Himself an active, earnest Democrat, Mr. Robertson has built up his paper on the fundamental principles of that great party and it is recognized as an organ of no mean ability. It was established as early as the year 1847, and is known as one of the leading and oldest newspapers in the state. Mr. Robertson is possessed of literary ability of a high order and is a valued member of the Missouri State Editorial Association.

On October 31, 1908, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage with

Miss Fanny Gilliland, of Brunswick, and to this union there has been born one son, John B. Mr. Robertson has interested himself in fraternal work to some extent, holding the rank of worshipful master in Eureka Lodge, No. 73, A. F. & A. M., and in 1912 represented his lodge as delegate to the grand lodge of the state. During the past fifteen years he has been a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Robertson is a member of the Christian church and both have many friends in the congregations at Brunswick and in social circles of the city.

JUDGE JAMES GRAY ADAMS, a retired farmer of Holliday and president of the Monroe County Exchange Bank of Holliday, which was organized on June 10, 1901, has lived all his life within the confines of this county. He was born on May 3, 1843, near the city of Paris, Missouri, where his father, George Adams, had settled when he came to the state in 1830. The latter came from Harrison county, Kentucky, and he was born of Virginia parentage. He was one of the eight children of his parents, who were William and Margaret (Palmer) Adams. They were married in the year 1786, and the following record of the names and births of their children is copied from their family Bible, published and bought by them in the year 1789:

"James Adams, born June 28, 1787; William Adams, born February 15, 1790; John Adams, born September 18, 1793; Jennie Adams, born September 13, 1796; George Adams, born March 9, 1799; Otho Adams, born February 24, 1802; Indiana Adams, born December 15, 1804; Ovid Adams, born June 16, 1807." The first two named, James and William, fought in the War of 1812. James passed his life practically in Macon county, Missouri, and at his death left a family there; William remained in Kentucky and died there; George became the father of James Gray Adams of this review; Otho and Ovid died in Monroe county, Missouri; Jane married Joseph Smith and spent her life in Monroe county; Indiana died as the wife of Robert Caldwell, and John died in Kentucky.

George Adams came by wagon across the states of Illinois and Indiana on his journey to Missouri, and on his arrival here he entered land near Paris, where he died at the age of sixty-six years. He admitted his sympathy with the South during the war, though he was not a participant, and politically was first a Whig and then a Democrat. He and his wife were charter members of the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian church, which was organized in about 1835. His wife was Eleanor Randal, the daughter of John Randal, and she was born in January, 1808, and died in 1890. They were married on January 29, 1827, and to them were born seven children, as follows: Eliza, the eldest, born in 1828, married William Phelps, and died in Boone county, Missouri; Sarah, born in May, 1831, married William Callis and died in Monroe county in 1901; Mary Emily, born in 1833, died as the wife of James Ellis, of Monroe county, in 1898; John, born on November 3, 1835, was a farmer of this district and served in the Confederacy as a member of Colonel Porter's regiment; Samuel W., born November 17, 1837, died in 1907, near Paris, Missouri; he was a Confederate soldier in General Cockrell's brigade and served throughout the war; he was twice wounded, was twice captured and died with a minie ball embedded in his thigh; Thomas Henry, born August 9, 1840, was a member of General McCulloch's Confederate command and served for four years in the Army of the South, in the trans-Mississippi department; James Gray Adams, of this review, is the youngest of the family.

James Gray Adams was educated in the country schools and he, too, enlisted in the Confederate army in the beginning of the war, when he was yet under twenty years of age. He was with Colonel Porter's

command and took part in the Kirksville raid. He left the service when his enlistment period had expired and went to Kentucky, where he pursued civil life for two years while the remainder of the contest at arms was being fought out. When peace was established Mr. Adams returned to Monroe county, Missouri, and there engaged in farming, a vocation in which he had been reared and which he followed successfully near Holliday and Paris until he retired from active farm life and settled in Holliday. He first identified himself with that community in 1878 and there gathered together a farm of 340 acres, upon which he became a mule feeder and raiser, as well as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle. He arose from the humble position of a tenant, which he occupied during the first four years of his married life, to one of financial independence, and is known to be one of the well-to-do men of the district today. He left the farm in 1908 and came to make his home in Holliday, where he is living at the present time.

Mr. Adams has participated actively in the politics of Monroe county in the past score of years. He was elected by the Democrats in 1896 to the office of district judge of the second district, and two years later succeeded himself on the county bench. He was then elected presiding judge of the county court, in 1902, succeeding Judge Wooden to that office. He succeeded Judge Field as district judge and served his first term with Judges Dooley and Wooden, and his second term with Judges Wooden and Allen. As presiding judge he served with Judge McGee, Judge Clapper and Judge Umstead, and during all of his service, bridge work and road improvement constituted the chief features of his long participation in public affairs.

On February 8, 1866, Judge Adams married Miss Mildred Roney, daughter of Ellis Roney and the representative of a well known Kentucky family. She came to Missouri in about 1864. Mrs. Adams was one of the eight children of her parents, the others being: John; Joshua; James; Elizabeth, who married Fielden Murphy; Matilda, who became the wife of Alexander Infield; Mary, who married Walter Roney, and Emma, who died unmarried at the age of eighteen years. The children of Judge and Mrs. Adams are as follows: Mollie, born November 11, 1866, now the wife of William F. Woods, of Monroe county; she had children as follows: Nellie Gray, the eldest, who died in 1907; Anna Lee; Mildred; Elmer, who died in 1898; Iona, and Paul Adams. Tomie Ellen, born June 12, 1868, married Hugh W. Ford and died in June, 1905, leaving five children, as follows: Anna, who married Edgar G. Hinde in 1912; Charles A.; Tirey; Mildred and Hugh. Charles William, born July 8, 1872, the third and youngest child of Judge and Mrs. Adams, is married and makes his home in Denver, Colorado, where he is engaged in the hotel business.

Judge and Mrs. Adams are members of the Christian church and have reared the members of their household in that faith.

JOHN J. BOWLES. The thriving and attractive city of Hannibal, Marion county, has its full contingent of enterprising, substantial and reliable business men in different fields of activity, and of the number Mr. Bowles is a representative exponent of the clothing trade. He has a large and finely equipped establishment and his comprehensive stock offers at all times a wide range for selection from the best in the line of sartorial productions, men's furnishings, etc. He is a native son of Hannibal and a member of one of the well known and highly honored families of this city, with whose civic and business history the name has been identified for more than half a century. He is an alert and progressive business man, firmly placed in popular confidence and esteem, and as a citizen his liberality and public spirit are beyond cavil.

John J. Bowles was born in Hannibal on the 23d of May, 1865, and is a son of John Bowles and Margaret (Carbers) Bowles, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter of New Jersey, their marriage having been solemnized at Hannibal, where they passed the residue of their lives. The father came to this city when a young man, was a stone mason by trade and here built up a large and prosperous business as a contractor along this line, the while he was honored for his sterling integrity of character as well as for his business ability. He died in the year 1870 and his cherished and devoted wife survived him by more than a score of years, as she was summoned to the life eternal in 1892, secure in the affectionate regard of all who knew her. Of the children of this union one son and one daughter are living.

In the public schools of Hannibal, John J. Bowles gained his early educational discipline, and he remained with his widowed mother until the time of his marriage, at the age of twenty-two years. He early began to assume practical responsibilities, and he initiated his active career in the dignified position of cash boy in a local department store. Through ability and faithful service he won rapid advancement and rose to a position of distinctive responsibility and trust, the while he became well known as an excellent salesman, with a personal popularity of unqualified order.

In 1891 Mr. Bowles initiated his independent business career by entering into partnership with James Traynor, under the firm name of Bowles & Traynor. They engaged in the clothing and men's furnishing business and built up a large and representative trade, the partnership alliance continuing until 1902, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Since that time Mr. Bowles has conducted his business in an individual way and under his own name, and his continued success gives effective voucher for the fair and honorable policies and methods employed by him in according service to his large and appreciative patronage. He owns the building in which his attractive store is located, the same being a substantial brick structure of two stories and thirty-five by one hundred and forty feet in lateral dimensions. The success of Mr. Bowles is the more gratifying to contemplate by reason of the fact that it represents the concrete results of his own ambitious and persevering efforts. His parents were in most modest circumstances and he has been virtually dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days. His capitalist reinforcement when he entered business for himself was small, but his reputation constituted a valuable asset, both in his relations with the wholesale houses and in his dealings with the local public. In addition to his substantial business and his store building, Mr. Bowles also owns his attractive home, in one of the best residence districts of the city, and with Mrs. Bowles as its gracious chatelaine the home is a center of generous hospitality. In politics Mr. Bowles is a staunch Democrat, but he has had no predilection for public office, as he is primarily and essentially a business man, but in his civic attitude he is liberal and public-spirited. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, in which they are identified with the parish of Immaculate Conception.

In the year 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bowles to Miss Mary Traynor, who, like himself, was born and reared in Hannibal, where her father, the late James Traynor, established his home many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles have no children.

PHILIP MILLER. This well known and progressive merchant has shown the distinctive initiative power and administrative ability that typify the representative American business man, and through his own

endeavors he has gained marked precedence and large success in his chosen field of activity. He is senior member of the firm of Miller & Worley, which conducts a chain of well equipped dry-goods stores in Northeastern Missouri, and he personally has charge of the establishment of the firm in the city of Hannibal, the other stores of the concern being located at Montgomery City, Montgomery county, and Fulton, Callaway county. The firm has built up a business of large volume and is essentially one of the most prominent, popular and successful in this section of the state.

Mr. Miller claims the fine old Hoosier state as the place of his nativity, as he was born at Madison, the judicial center of Jefferson county, Indiana on the 4th of September, 1857. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Miller, who are now deceased. The major part of the active career of the father was devoted to cabinet making and the family name has been prominently identified with civic and industrial interests in Jefferson county, Indiana.

In the public schools of his native town Philip Miller gained his early educational discipline and there also he obtained his initial business experience. Endowed with ambition, self-reliance and determined purpose, he soon sought opportunities for advancement toward the goal of independence and business prosperity. He left his native county in 1884 and in 1894 he established his residence in Montgomery City, Missouri, where, with but small capital, he engaged in the dry-goods business, in which he became associated with W. W. Worley. The enterprise was originally conducted under the title of Miller & Worley, but the title was later changed to the present form, The Miller & Worley Dry Goods Company. From a modest inception the business grew to be one of substantial order, and the reputation of the concern now constitutes its best commercial asset, for the same betoken a scrupulous policy of fairness, effectiveness and honor in all dealings with the result that unqualified popular confidence and esteem has brought an appreciative and constantly increasing patronage to the firm. Finally the firm opened also a store at Fulton, the judicial center of Callaway county, and in 1901 was established the fine store in the city of Hannibal. All of these are admirably equipped with large and well selected stocks, adequate to meeting the demands of an appreciative patronage, and the aggregate business of the firm is now one of broad scope and importance. Mr. Worley has charge of the store at Montgomery City; a capable manager is employed for the one at Fulton, and from the beginning Mr. Miller has had supervision of the fine establishment at Hannibal, where he has thus maintained his home for more than a decade and where he is held in unequivocal esteem as an able and progressive business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen.

In politics, though never a seeker of the honors or emoluments of public office, Mr. Miller is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Montgomery City; with the Hannibal Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; with Hannibal Commandery of Knights Templars; and with Mullah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the city of St. Louis. He also holds membership in the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is most loyal to the state in which he has found opportunities for the achieving of marked success along normal lines of business enterprise, and he deserves much credit for the ability displayed in the improving of these opportunities. He is a member of the German Lutheran church. He is unmarried.

ALBERT R. SMITH. It has been given to Mr. Smith to attain to marked prestige and success as one of the representative members of the bar of Marion county and he is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Hannibal, the metropolis of his native county. He is a member of the well known and representative law firm of Mahan, Smith & Mahan, which controls a large and substantial business and maintains high standing at the bar of this section of the state.

Mr. Smith was born in the city of Hannibal, on the 26th of January, 1875, and is a son of Jonathan and Emma (Smith) Smith. The mother was a daughter of General Robert F. Smith. Mrs. Smith died May 25, 1901. Jonathan Smith is still living and resides with his son, Albert R. Smith, coming to Hannibal in 1858 from Ohio, and was in the dry goods business for a number of years. Albert R. Smith is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline, and he prepared himself for his profession through effective study at home and also under the able preceptorship of the law firm of Harrison & Mahan, the interested principals in which were Judge William P. Harrison and George A. Mahan. In 1897 Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar of Missouri, upon examination before the examiners appointed by the Hannibal court of common pleas, and he forthwith became associated in practice with his former preceptor, George A. Mahan, an alliance that has since been continued under most effective and pleasing relations. The third member of the firm of Mahan, Smith & Mahan is Dulany Mahan, a son of the senior member. Mr. Smith has proved a most able and versatile trial lawyer and well fortified counselor and has been identified with many important cases presented in the courts of this section of the state within the past decade and a half, the while he has observed the high code of professional ethics and has gained and retained the confidence and esteem of his confreres at the bar as well as of the community in general, his popularity in his native county setting at naught any specific application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Mr. Smith has made a specialty of corporation law and has gained marked prestige in this department of professional activity. In 1900 he was elected city attorney of Hannibal, as candidate on the Republican ticket, and he gave a most effective and satisfactory administration during his term of one year. He has been a zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party and served one year as chairman of the Republican city committee of Hannibal. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and they are popular factors in the social activities of their home city.

On the 24th of June, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Gusse L. Thomas, daughter of Rev. Allen C. Thomas, a representative citizen of Hannibal, to which city he removed from Georgia, Mrs. Smith having been born in that empire state of the south. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son, Albert William, who was born on the 21st of February, 1911.

HARRY K. LOGAN. Numbered among the popular and representative factors in the mercantile circles of Hannibal, the thriving metropolis of Marion county, is Mr. Logan, who is here engaged in the retail shoe business, with an establishment that is essentially modern and attractive in its comprehensive stock and excellent appointments. He is alert and enterprising and his unequivocal personal popularity fully indicates that he has measured up to the demands of the metewand of public confidence and esteem.

Mr. Logan was born at Palmyra, the seat of Marion county, Missouri,

and the date of his nativity was November 6, 1861. He is a son of John and Drusilla (Keller) Logan, both natives of West Virginia. The father was reared and educated in his native state and as a young man he removed from Parkersburg, West Virginia, to Missouri, for the purpose of securing broader opportunities for effective business enterprise. He settled at Palmyra, Marion county, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, in which he there continued until 1873, when he removed to Quincy, Adams county, Illinois, where the family home was maintained until 1879. He then came to Hannibal, where he continued in the shoe business for many years and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1901. He was a man of steadfast rectitude, of much circumspection and of excellent business acumen, so that he achieved a due measure of success in connection with his long years of earnest application to business affairs. He so ordered his life as to gain and retain the unqualified esteem of his fellow men, and he was one of the honored citizens of Hannibal for many years prior to his death, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to life eternal in 1910 and both having been zealous members of the Methodist church. Of their children two sons and two daughters are living.

Harry K. Logan acquired his early educational discipline in the public schools of Quincy, and he was about eighteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Hannibal. Here his father with two sons, John, Jr., and H. K. Logan, established a retail shoe business, under the firm name of J. Logan & Sons. In 1903, to meet the demands placed upon this concern by the constantly expanding trade, it was found expedient to incorporate the business, and its charter was granted under the title of the Logan Shoe Company. As secretary and treasurer of the company H. K. Logan gives careful attention to all departments of the business, and the stock of goods carried is the largest of the kind in this part of the state, the establishment being thoroughly metropolitan in equipment, service and incidental appointments. Mr. Logan is also vice-president of the Bluff City Shoe Company, which represents another of the thriving enterprises of Hannibal. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, but he has had no desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is identified with various organizations of fraternal and social order and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

In the year 1883 Mr. Logan was united in marriage to Miss Jennie L. Johnson, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1895, being survived by two children, Henry H., who is now a resident of the city of Denver; and Mary, who is the wife of James C. Lawrence, of Memphis, Tennessee. In 1899 Mr. Logan contracted a second marriage, by his union with Miss Mary Shepherd, daughter of John B. Shepherd, a representative citizen of Hannibal. No children have been born of this marriage.

A. W. KOHLER. Architect of his own fortune since the time he was twelve years of age, master of himself at all times, willing to match his own judgment against that of any and all others and with the ability to vindicate that judgment, A. W. Kohler, manager of the Mark Twain Hotel, at Hannibal, Missouri, is one of his city's most interesting personalities, and a man who is known to hotel keepers all over the Middle West. He has been connected in various capacities with some of the largest hostelries in the country and has himself been the proprietor of a successful establishment, and the vicissitudes of Fate, which robbed him of a comfortable fortune, have failed to sour his genial nature or to make him less the courteous, hospitable host. Mr. Kohler was born in

Goshen, Indiana, November 16, 1857, and as a lad moved with his parents to a little town near that city, where his father died when he was only twelve years of age. The father had not been possessed of much means, and the widow was left with little money with which to rear and educate her little brood. Young Kohler at once started helping in the family support, securing a position at two dollars per week, which he gave to his mother, and in the meantime took whatever opportunity offered itself to secure an education. At the age of fifteen he worked in different capacities. His hotel experience began when he was twenty years of age, for in 1877 he secured a position as clerk in a hotel in Elkhart, Indiana. There he remained until 1880, when he went to Chicago and for some years was employed in the Auditorium, Wellington Hotel and Clifton House, and helped to open the Kaiserhof, then known as Gore's. During the greater part of this time Mr. Kohler acted in the capacity of room clerk. In 1897 Mr. Kohler and his brother, Luke J. Kohler, leased the old Windsor Hotel, at Bloomington, Illinois, which they continued to conduct with great success until 1900, when this famous and popular house was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Kohler lost a large part of his fortune. He then engaged in managing hotels at Burlington, Iowa, and St. Joseph, Missouri, until 1910, when he came to Hannibal and associated himself with other men of means, founding the Hannibal Hotel Company, of which he is secretary.

The Mark Twain Hotel was erected by a corporation of big men in Hannibal, in 1906, the majority of the stock being owned by several persons, although there were a number of smaller stockholders. In 1910, when the Hannibal Hotel Company took charge, a lease was signed for ten years, or until 1920, and the privilege of extension. A great deal of money has been spent in improving this house, which is now better fitted to contribute to the comfort of the traveling public than ever before, being recognized as one of the best conducted houses in the section and the biggest hotel between Quincy and St. Louis. About forty-five people are regularly employed in taking care of its guests, and every modern convenience has been installed. Much of the success of this venture must be credited to Mr. Kohler's able management. A past master of his chosen vocation, with all the details of hotel management at his finger tips, he anticipates the wishes and needs of those who stay at his house and endeavors to supply them with every convenience. He has a wide circle of friends among his patrons as well as in and outside of business throughout Hannibal.

Mr. Kohler was married in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1899 to Miss Nellie Finnan, of Bloomington. They are members of the Catholic church. In 1879, when was organized the Hotel Men's Benefit Association, for the promotion of hotel keepers' interests, Mr. Kohler became a member of that mutual organization and has retained his membership to the present time. He belongs to the Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League and the Red Men, in the last named of which he was formerly very active. A typical self-made man, taking a pardonable degree of pride in what he has accomplished, Mr. Kohler continues to strive toward still better things, and that his ambition will be satisfied is the wish and belief of a large number of his fellow townsmen who have recognized and appreciated his many admirable qualities of mind and heart.

JOSEPH P. O'HERN. To be a successful modern pharmacist is to be a man of many callings, for in this profession the members are expected to bear upon their shoulders the burdens and responsibilities of many. Not only must the druggist thoroughly understand his own profession,

but he must be able to detect and rectify the occasional blunders of the medical fraternity, to give kindly advice to those unwilling or unable to call in a physician, and at all times to place his establishment at the disposal of the general public. The present course of training as established by law is long and arduous; no other line of human endeavor demands such expenditure of nervous and physical strength. Among those who have shown themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them and able to handle cheerfully and capably the demands made upon them, is Joseph P. O'Hern, familiarly known as "Joe," of Hannibal, proprietor of a successful and steadily growing pharmacy. Mr. O'Hern was born in Hannibal, and has here spent his entire career.

John G. Hock, the maternal grandfather of Joseph P. O'Hern, was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1855, following which he spent four years in Albany, New York, and then migrated to Hannibal, Missouri, in the interest of a syndicate that organized the first gas plant at this place. The financial uneasiness which accompanied the Civil war, however, caused the failure of this concern, and in 1864 its resources and holdings were sold under the hammer. Shortly after the war, however, Mr. Hock re-established the company, as a member of the firm, which was composed of several of the leading citizens of Hannibal, and put it on a firm basis. The gas industry owes its success to Mr. Hock, who died in the prime of life, in 1872, being but forty-eight years. No doubt he would have become one of the city's most prosperous men, as he had been remarkably successful in his real estate deals and had various other important business interests. His wife, also a native of Germany, survived him a long period, dying at the age of sixty-four years, in Hannibal.

James O'Hern, the father of Joseph P., lost his parents when he was a child, and was four years of age when brought from Ireland to the United States by his older sister, the two going to Dubuque, Iowa, to make their home with an aunt. After the close of the Civil war, Mr. O'Hern engaged in the plumbing business in Hannibal for several years, and then embarked on a venture in company with Michael Doyle, they purchasing a small mule-driven car line, of ancient and inefficient equipment. This they remodeled to some extent and conducted it thus for a number of years, but in 1892 decided to change to the electric cars. In the midst of this change, the financial panic of that year caught them, and for a time it seemed that the company must go down under the strain, but the partners gamely stood by their guns until the uneasiness had passed, and eventually installed electricity, extended the road, bettered the roadbed, put on more cars and in many ways added to the efficiency of the line and to the comfort of its passengers. In 1897 or 1898, Mr. O'Hern severed his connection with this company and engaged again in the plumbing business, which he built to large proportions, and at the time of his death, in 1907, he was considered one of his community's substantial citizens. He married Mary Hock, who still survives, and they had a family of eight children, several of whom reside in Hannibal, one of the sons being clerk of the court of common pleas in Hannibal, one in the cigar business, and several others engaged in working at trades, although none have attained the measure of success that has rewarded the efforts of "Joe."

Joseph P. O'Hern was born in Hannibal, February 23, 1876, and his education was secured in the public and high schools. He then attended the parochial schools for several years, but finally decided to enter upon a business career and secured employment in the drug store conducted by W. W. White & Company, where he has continued ever since. After several years, or in 1895, Mr. O'Hern, having fully decided

to remain in the same business, went to St. Louis and there entered the College of Pharmacy, receiving his diploma from the state board of examiners in 1898, after completing a two-year course. In the next year he was made a registered pharmacist and holds the degree of Ph. G. He then again entered Mr. White's establishment as clerk, but during the next year his employer died and Mr. O'Hern took charge of the estate, conducting the same with considerable success for the next eighteen months. In 1901 he purchased the business and by exercising the same conservative methods and good judgment has built up a business that continues to increase after a successful eleven years. He has a complete stock of the most modern pharmaceutical goods of all kinds, including toilet articles, candies, perfumes and cigars, and conducts his establishment in a courteous and genial manner that has won him many warm friends.

In 1900 Mr. O'Hern was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Bowles, daughter of Henry and Martha Bowles, of Ralls county, Missouri, and they have two children: Alfred Edward, born February 26, 1902; and Joseph Frank, born May 31, 1909. In political matters Mr. O'Hern is a staunch Republican and supports that party's candidates and principles. He has taken an active part in politics for some time, and it is but natural that a man of his popularity and ability should hold office. In 1908 he was made United States deputy marshal and has charge of the Hannibal court, which embraces the northern division of the eastern judicial district. He has likewise interested himself in work of a fraternal nature and holds membership in a number of local lodges.

JOSEPH BASSEN. Like thousands of other young men of the Fatherland, who could see no future ahead of them save many years of hard work with the final attainment of a position of only comparative mediocrity in their native land, Joseph Bassen, now one of the leading citizens of Hannibal, Missouri, came to the United States as a poor youth, confident that in the land of promise he could find a field where his efforts would be appreciated and his labors rewarded. In this he has not been disappointed, for his rise has been constant and steady, and at this time, as vice-president of the German-American Trust Company and secretary of the German-American Savings and Loan Association he holds a position that fully entitles him to be ranked with his community's most prominent men.

Joseph Bassen was born in Hanover, Germany, June 20, 1858, and there attended the public schools. When only fourteen years of age he secured the consent, but little money, of his parents, and with three other ambitious lads left the Fatherland and journeyed across the Atlantic to Baltimore, Maryland, whence he came directly to Hannibal, Missouri, two brothers having preceded him to this city. Here he learned the shoemaker's trade, being first employed on piece work and later on a regular salary, and subsequently spent a quarter of a century in the business, advancing from workman to small retail store owner, and then to a partnership in the large firm of Bassen Brothers, with which he was connected until 1891. In that year he sold his half interest to his brother and entered the employ of the Logan Shoe Company, and shortly thereafter assisted in the establishment of the Bluff City Shoe Company, with which he was connected until the spring of 1897. At that time Mr. Bassen entered the political field, being appointed city collector, an office in which he had served two years, and on the expiration of his term of office purchased a one-half interest in the real estate, fire insurance and loan business of the late John H. Franklin. This partnership continued

successfully until the death of Mr. Franklin, in 1902, in the fall of which year he took into partnership R. A. Spencer. They succeeded in building up a large and lucrative business, under the firm name of Bassen & Spencer, but on July 1, 1912, sold out to the German-American Trust Company, a new organization which also bought out the German-American Bank, of which Mr. Bassen had been vice-president. He continued in this capacity with the new organization and still retains that position, being manager of the insurance and real estate departments, where he has shown his real worth in building up a large business, principally in the western part of Hannibal. He is secretary of the German-American Savings & Loan Association, an enterprise which he helped to found in September, 1909, and has numerous other business interests, all of which serve to make his name widely known in real estate and financial fields.

In 1883 Mr. Bassen took an extended trip to Germany, to visit his mother and in 1885 was married to Miss Mary Schlobohm, at Quincy, Illinois, whom he had met in New York City on his return from the old country. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Mrs. Fannie Broemmer, who lives in Hannibal; Mrs. Anna Wichern, married in 1912 to Henry W. Wichern, a New York city business man; Mrs. Pearl Scheidker, of Hannibal, whose husband is representing the Travelers Life & Accident Insurance Company; Josephine, deceased; and Marie, born in 1901, who is attending school. Mr. Bassen has been active in the work of St. John's Lutheran church, of Hannibal, and is president of the congregation and has served about twelve years in that capacity. He has a wide acquaintance throughout this section and has made and retained many friends both in and outside of business.

JOHN G. CABLE. In none of the professions is more exhaustive preparation called for than in the law, and even when he has received his degree the applicant for legal honors has only begun his labors, for constant study and research are necessary to the ambitious legist who would win success during this day of constant and energetic competition. For all of these labors, however, the profession holds compensation, and extended honors await those who have mastered their vocation, in which connection it will not be inappropriate to briefly sketch the career of John G. Cable, of Hannibal, late city attorney and a lawyer who has already gained a reputation through his thorough knowledge of law and jurisprudence. Mr. Cable was born at Perry, Ralls county, Missouri, January 27, 1879, and is a son of John W. and Alberta B. Cable, both natives of Virginia. Five children were born to Mr. Cable's parents, all of whom reside in Hannibal, one of his brothers being employed in a large supply house.

John G. Cable was the second of his parents' children, and was a child of four years when brought to a farm near Hannibal. He secured his preliminary education in the country schools, following which he went to the Hannibal high school, and there graduated in 1899. Having determined upon entering the legal profession, he spent a short time in preparation and then entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, attending the academic and law departments for three years, and graduating with the degree of LL. B. in 1902. In January of the following year he came to Hannibal and engaged in the practice of his profession, a practice that has had a pleasing and steady increase to the present time. In 1906 he entered the public field as Democratic candidate for city attorney, an office which he held from that year until 1909, and during this time was influential in having changed the term of the city attorney's office from one to two years. He made an admirable execu-

tive, being fearless in his prosecution of whatever he believed unjust or unlawful, and just as courageous in his defense of those principles which he considered right. His administration called forth the highest praise and caused him to become firmly established in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. In his private practice Mr. Cable has demonstrated that he is a careful, capable and conscientious attorney, well versed in the laws of his state and country and at all times faithful in caring for his clients' interests. He has been connected with much important litigation, and his success in a number of well-known cases has made him well known to his fellow practitioners all over the state. Mr. Cable has engaged actively in fraternal work and is a popular member of the local lodges of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES PEYTON HINTON is a native of Marion county, Missouri, and a Hannibalian in every sense. Every important event of Mr. Hinton's life originated in Hannibal. He was born in Hannibal, Missouri, November 2, 1859, began his school career in Hannibal, commenced work as a bookkeeper in Hannibal, engaged in his first business enterprise in Hannibal, married in Hannibal and is recognized as one of Hannibal's progressive, public spirited citizens.

James P. Hinton is the son of William and Margaret Marsh Hinton, the former of whom was born on a farm in Scott county, Kentucky, and the latter in Miamisburg, Ohio. When the subject of this review was five years of age, his parents removed to Iowa where his father was engaged in coal mining. Two years later the family transferred their residence to Chicago and a couple of years later removed to Wyoming where his father had charge of the coal department of the Union Pacific Railroad, so that the boyhood and youth of James P. was not lacking in diversity of scene and incident. He whose name initiates this review attended the public schools in the various places in which the family resided. At the age of sixteen he returned to Hannibal where he continued his higher academic studies for three years in the Hannibal College, thence going to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he attended school for two years. After completing his course at Poughkeepsie, he returned to his native city and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the office of his uncle, James P. Hinton, Sr., in whose honor he was named and who at that time conducted the only coal and wood business in Hannibal. He remained in this position until 1884 when he was admitted into partnership and in 1888 disposed of his interest in the wood and coal business, formed a partnership with George W. Storrs and engaged in the wholesale coal and ice business under the firm name of Storrs & Hinton. The firm built three large ice houses in the northern part of the city and conducted a successful business from the beginning. Upon the death of Mr. Storrs in 1894 the business was incorporated as the Storrs-Hinton Ice & Coal Company, Mr. Hinton being its president and executive head from the date of incorporation until 1910 when he disposed of his stock and retired from the corporation. In 1898 Mr. Hinton was elected a director in the Bank of Hannibal and in 1900 was elected cashier of that institution and from the very beginning proved his efficiency as a financier in the administration of the affairs of the bank. In 1903 the Bank of Hannibal was changed to the Hannibal National Bank and at the present time this institution has the distinction of being the largest bank in Northeast Missouri, having the largest capital and surplus and largest amount of deposits of any bank in this section of the state.

The Missouri bankers recognizing Mr. Hinton's abilities as a banker,

unanimously elected him treasurer of the Missouri Bankers Association in 1908, in 1909 he was elected vice-president of the organization and in 1910 became its president. During his administration the Missouri Bankers Association had the distinction of becoming the only bank association in America with a solid membership, every bank and trust company in the state being a member of the Missouri Bankers Association.

Mr. Hinton is and has been for many years, president of the Hannibal Mutual Loan and Building Association, which is the most extensive concern of its kind in Northeast Missouri and which has the further distinction of being the oldest building association in the state. He is also vice-president of the International Life Insurance Company of Missouri, Missouri's largest life insurance company, with headquarters in St. Louis. He is also president of the board of public works, having been a member of the board since its organization and has the gratification of being one of the members of what is conceded to be the best managed municipal electric light plants in the United States, in fact, it is generally conceded by electric experts that there are but two really successfully managed municipal electric light plants in the country. Mr. Hinton is also president of Riverside Cemetery Association, and a director and treasurer of the board of control of Riverview park; treasurer of the Home for the Friendless and director and chairman of the finance committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Hannibal, and chairman of the executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Missouri.

In politics Mr. Hinton has always been Republican but has never had the desire for public office, although he has filled the office of city treasurer for two terms. He was chairman of the committee which brought about the re-organization of the Hannibal commercial club which since that time has steadily gone forward and today exerts a potent influence not alone in the upbuilding of the civic, industrial and commercial advancement of Hannibal, but its influence is felt throughout the entire state. During Mr. Hinton's administration as president, \$77,000 was raised by the commercial club for the erection of a local Y. M. C. A. building and many civic improvements inaugurated. Mr. Hinton was a director and treasurer of the Bluff City Telephone Company from the date of its organization until the plant was absorbed by the Bell Telephone Company in 1911. He assisted in organizing and incorporating the Hannibal Country Club and personally purchased the present attractive club house and grounds which he later turned over to the club. Mr. Hinton is a member of the Fifth Street Baptist church and is one of its trustees. For twenty-one years he acted as treasurer of the church, retiring from that office in January, 1912. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of the Country Club, Labinnah Club, Sni E'Carte Hunting and Fishing Club, and Broad Apron Hunting and Fishing Club. Mr. Hinton is an ardent sportsman, getting great enjoyment out of outdoor life. On several occasions he has hunted large game in the Rockies and has a number of wild animal heads as trophies.

The following editorial from the Hannibal *Courier-Post* of January 28, 1909, shows the position occupied by Mr. Hinton among the folks who know him best:

"In selecting James P. Hinton, cashier of the Hannibal National Bank of Hannibal, as president, the directors of the Hannibal Commercial Club displayed splendid judgment. There are times when conditions so shape themselves as to cluster around an individual making him pre-eminently the man for a certain position. This fact has been thoroughly demonstrated in the case of Mr. Hinton. While there were numbers of men in Hannibal eminently qualified for the position of

president of the Commercial Club, it seemed as if the members of the club, of the board of directors and the citizens, as well, had but one choice and that was James P. Hinton.

"The eyes of the citizens were turned to him to carry out the work set going by him last fall, when the 'Booster Committee' was appointed by President Robinson to devise ways and means for effecting a more active and beneficial commercial club. No doubt his successful business career, his manly traits of character, and, especially, the successful management of the board of public works, of which he is president, had much to do with focusing public attention on him as the man for the position at this particular time.

"The directors can rest assured that no better selection could possibly have been made. Mr. Hinton possesses in every way qualifications that eminently fit him for the position he has been called upon by his associate directors, backed by the voice of the members of the commercial club and of the citizens generally, to fill. He is a man of experience in the business world, correct in his methods and liberal in his judgment. He possesses that strong personality and firmness in decision that are absolutely essential in the head of any commercial club. No man is more thoroughly allied with Hannibal and Hannibal's interests than is James P. Hinton. He has always been found in the forefront, battling for the growth and development of the city. His services and his money have always been given to every worthy cause. His extensive acquaintance with business men throughout the Mississippi valley will serve as a strong factor in making him an ideal head for the Commercial Club. He is recognized as one of the ablest bankers in the state and is at present vice-president of the Missouri Bankers Association."

On August 7, 1883, Mr. Hinton was married to Miss Martha B. Hawkins, who was born and reared in Hannibal and who was a granddaughter of Moses D. Bates, the honored founder of this city. She was a daughter of Dr. Edwin J. and Martha Bates Hawkins, both of whom are now deceased, her father having been for many years one of the leading physicians and honored and influential citizens of Hannibal. Mrs. Hinton died March 14, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton had two children Martha Eleanor who on March 20, 1913, was married to Mr. John B. Powell, instructor in journalism in the state university at Columbia, and William Storrs Hinton, now a student in the University of Missouri.

WILLIAM B. JONES. One of the native sons of the fine old city of Hannibal who has here gained distinctive prestige as an enterprising and progressive business man and public-spirited citizen is Mr. Jones, who is executive head of the retail grocery firm of W. B. Jones & Company, in which the silent partner is his wife, though it is to be presumed that in other relations of life Mrs. Jones exercises a woman's natural prerogative in forfending too great "silence." Mr. Jones has worked his way from small beginning to a secure place among the representative merchants of the metropolis of Marion county, and his career has been marked by energy, ambition, self-reliance and inflexible integrity of purpose, so that he well merits the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Mr. Jones was born in Hannibal on the 7th of August, 1871, and is a son of William and Martha F. (Owen) Jones, the former of whom was born in West Virginia and the latter in Lewis county, Missouri, their marriage having been solemnized in Hannibal, where they still maintain their home and where the father has been long and successfully engaged in business as a contracting plasterer. He whose name initiates this review is indebted to the public schools of Hannibal for

his early educational discipline and he continued to reside at the parental home until he had attained to the age of twenty-six years, his marriage having taken place in the following year, 1899. Shortly after this important and gracious event in his career Mr. Jones went with his young wife to the city of St. Louis, where he assumed a clerical position in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was thus engaged for two years and then returned to Hannibal, where he was appointed station agent for the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, his advancement having come as a just recognition of ability and efficient service. After retaining this position for six years Mr. Jones went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, to assume the position of chief clerk to the auditor of the Union Pacific Coal Company, which was then one of the largest concerns of the kind in the northwest. Mr. Jones continued his residence in Wyoming until 1909, when he returned to his native city and engaged in the retail grocery business under the present firm title of W. B. Jones & Company, his devoted wife having been his coadjutor from the beginning. He has given most scrupulous attention to the upbuilding of the enterprise thus initiated and now has one of the fine grocery establishments of Hannibal. The business has expanded fully two-thirds within the past three years and is constantly increasing in scope and importance, the while it has a representative and appreciative popular support, based upon effective service and fair and honorable dealings. All lines of staple and fancy groceries are handled and an adequate corps of assistants is retained in carrying on the enterprise, all details of which are under the careful supervision of Mr. Jones. He brings to bear progressive ideas and is at all times watchful for opportunities to cater even more effectively to the demands of his trade. His establishment is located in eligible quarters at 1200 Broadway and is essentially metropolitan in its equipment and its presentation of stock in all lines.

In politics, though never an aspirant for official preferment, Mr. Jones accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are members of the First Christian church. They are popular in the social circles of their home city and it is a matter of gratification to them that they were enabled to establish their permanent residence in Hannibal.

On the 24th of October, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Helen Mounce, who was born at Paris, Monroe county, this state, and who was seven years of age at the time of the family removal to Hannibal. Her father, John W. Mounce, is vice-president of the Hannibal National Bank and secretary and treasurer of the North Missouri Lumber Company. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a winsome little daughter, Dorothy, who was born at Cheyenne, Wyoming, on the 22nd of September, 1908.

REV. JAMES S. DINGLE. As an educator of marked ability and prominence and as one of the representative members of the clergy of the Baptist church in Missouri, Mr. Dingle is widely known and held in the highest honor, and he still continues to devote more or less attention to pastoral work of a somewhat supernumerary order, his impaired health having compelled him to retire from regular service in the high calling to which he long gave himself with all of consecrated zeal and devotion. He is now associated with J. Q. A. Metcalf in the ownership and operation of the People's mills, at Palmyra, and this is one of the most extensive and prosperous concerns of the kind in Marion county. The

career of Mr. Dingle has been one of indefatigable application, and his angle of influence has been wide and benignant. He is a man of fine intellectuality and both as a teacher and a clergyman he has done much to aid and uplift his fellow men, the while his generous and kindly nature has gained and retained to him the affectionate regard of those with whom he has come in contact in the varied relations of life.

Mr. Dingle was born on a farm in Fabius township, Marion county, about three and one-half miles distant from Palmyra, the judicial center of Marion county, and the date of his nativity was November 11, 1848. He is a son of Colonel William C. and Mary A. (Shannon) Dingle, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. Colonel Dingle gained his military title as commander of Missouri militia and he was numbered among the pioneers of Marion county, Missouri, where he established his home in 1835 and where he purchased land which he reclaimed to cultivation. He was long numbered among the representative agriculturists and honored and influential citizens of Marion county, and here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 31st of August, 1889, his cherished and devoted wife being summoned to the life eternal on the 5th of July of the following year and both having been zealous and consistent members of the Baptist church. Of their children, three sons and two daughters are now living.

Rev. James S. Dingle passed his boyhood and youth on the homestead farm, which was the place of his birth, and his rudimentary education was obtained in the common schools of the locality and period. He continued his studies in the industrial school at Bethel, and in St. Paul's College at Palmyra, and La Grange College at La Grange, in which latter institution he was graduated, with the degree of bachelor of arts, as a member of the class of 1871. In 1874 this college conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts, in recognition of his effective services in the educational field. After his graduation Mr. Dingle turned his attention to the pedagogic profession and for one year he was principal of the public schools of Shelbina, Shelby county. He held the chair of mathematics in Stephens College, at Columbia, Missouri, for a year, and for an equal period was a member of the faculty of Concord College, at New Liberty, Kentucky. He gave special attention to the teaching of mathematics and gained high reputation in this department of educational work. In the meantime Mr. Dingle had determined to enter the ministry of the Baptist church and with this end in view he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Greenville, South Carolina, where he pursued philosophical and theological studies for two years, conditions being such that he was not able to complete the full course. He was ordained to the ministry at Bethel church, in Marion county, Missouri, 1872, and in the spring of 1876 he assumed pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Macon, the capital of Macon county, Missouri. About eighteen months later he accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church at Shelbina, Shelby county, and later he became pastor of the rural church at Bethel, Marion county, not far distant from his old home. He retained these two pastoral charges for seven years, within which he did much to further the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the two parishes, in each of which he gained a largely increased attendance at the church services. From 1880 to 1884 Mr. Dingle, while still continuing his ministerial labors, served as principal of Palmyra Seminary, which is now known as Centenary Academy and which is maintained under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1884 he assumed the position of principal of the Monroe Institute, at Monroe City, this state, an incumbency which he

retained for three years. He then removed to Glasgow, Howard county, where he became pastor of the First Baptist church. This charge he retained three years, at the expiration of which, and immediately after the death of his wife, he removed, in 1892, to Palmyra, where he has since maintained his home. From 1892 until 1897 the major part of his time and attention was given to service in various rural parishes in Randolph, Boone and Pike counties, including those at Curryville and Sturgeon. Impaired health then rendered it expedient to abandon his exacting labors along this line, and he purchased an interest in the People's mills, the leading flouring mills of Marion county. He has since given his attention to the supervision of this business and the same has proved most successful. He has been rewarded with financial prosperity which had not been given him during his long and effective service in the educational and ministerial fields, and he well merits this success, for he has labored long and assiduously and has made the best provision possible in educating his children and training them for lives of honor and usefulness. He is broad-minded and public-spirited in his civic attitude and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party.

In 1876, at Greenville, South Carolina, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dingle to Mrs. Kate McConnell Townsend, and she proved a devoted wife and mother. She passed to eternal rest at Glasgow, Howard county, on the 7th of January, 1892, and is survived by two children, Annie L., who is the wife of John W. Metcalf, of Palmyra, and William C., who is now a resident of the state of Washington. In 1899 Mr. Dingle contracted a second marriage, in his union with Miss Anna W. Thompson, daughter of William H. and Pauline Thompson, of Palmyra, and she proves a most gracious and popular chatelaine of their attractive home. They have one child, Pauline, who was born on the 11th of September, 1903, and who is a winsome ruler in the family circle.

JAMES A. LANIUS. There is being accorded more and more with the advancing years, the honor that is justly due to the teaching profession. For many years this noble profession was looked down upon as fit only for weaklings, for those who were not able to play a man's part in the world, but with the increase in education and the broadening of the national mind, so to speak, has come the recognition of the high place which the school master has to play in the destinies of the nation. It is the education of our children that is really the most important concern of the country today, and people have come to the realization that the man whom they select as the teacher of their children must not only be well educated and equipped for that duty in an intellectual way, but must also be a man of strong character and single-hearted purpose, who will give their children that which cannot be obtained from books. Such a man is James A. Lanius, the principal of Centenary College, at Palmyra, Missouri, who has given his whole lifetime to the instruction of youth.

James A. Lanius was born in Louisiana, Missouri, on the 12th of July, 1846. His father, Jacob Lanius, was a native of Virginia, and was a noted Methodist minister in the state of Missouri. Not a town in the state but knew him well and universal respect and esteem was accorded him everywhere. The mother of James Lanius was born in Fredericktown, Missouri, her name being Nancy Long. She met her future husband here when they were both children, for his parents moved hither from Virginia, when he was but a child. Their married life was almost a nomadic existence, for her husband was called hither and yon by the work of his ministry, and they scarcely ever

had a settled abode. Mr. Lanius died at Fayette, Missouri, in 1851, and left his widow with the care of seven children. Life was indeed a struggle after the father's death, but somehow she accomplished the feat of raising these children and educating them. Her death occurred in 1886, near Hannibal, Missouri.

On account of the death of his father when he was but a child, the early education of James Lanius was only had in snatches. He attended various public schools, and through his natural cleverness and gift for study, he acquired a very good preparatory education in spite of the obstacles in his way. He was thus ready at an early age for college and matriculated at Central College at Fayette, Missouri. After one year spent in college he immediately took up teaching. This was in 1863, and he has been continuously engaged ever since. He first taught in Ralls county and then in the state of Illinois in 1865. Upon his return to Missouri he taught in a Methodist high school, at Macon, Missouri. During the year 1868-69 he was teaching in the Macon high school. He then took his first work in a private institution, being engaged as a teacher in Pritchett Institute at Glasgow, Missouri, for a period of one year. For the next three years he was superintendent of the public schools of Plattsburg, in Clinton county, Missouri. He was next honored by the position of professor in Smith Academy, in St. Louis. He was also vice-principal of this institution which has since become Washington University. After remaining here for ten years he became principal of the Centenary high school at Palmyra, Missouri, for a period of seven years. His success as an administrator and executive officer had been so marked in these latter positions that the trustees of St. Charles College, at St. Charles, Missouri, offered him the position of president of the college. This honor he accepted and for four years he managed the affairs of this institution with great success. He then became professor of Latin and Greek at Pritchett College, Glasgow, Missouri, but preferring work that had some executive aspects to it, he resigned this post in 1898, after three years stay, to accept the principalship of Centenary Academy at Palmyra, Missouri, where he has remained up to the present day. This academy which is the successor of the Centenary high school, ranks among the best academies in the state of Missouri. Its curriculum includes all grades from those of the primary department up to and through the first year of college work. It is an accredited school to many of the large universities, and has gained a reputation for sending forth from its doors, students thoroughly prepared and equipped not only for continuing their work in higher institutions of learning, but also for their battle with the world. The school not only maintains a literary department but also a musical department, which has a deservedly wide reputation for good work. The instructors have been increased in number since Mr. Lanius took charge and their ability is unquestioned. The school has grown rapidly of recent years, the enrollment at the present day being about one hundred. It is a highly successfully institution, one of which Missouri has a right to be proud, and its high place among educational institutions is due to the untiring energy and self-sacrificing work of its principal, who has devoted himself heart and soul to this work.

Mr. Lanius was married in 1872, at Plattsburg, Missouri, to Miss Ella Bird, of Plattsburg, the daughter of Rev. Jesse Bird. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lanius, all of whom have received a good education and are living examples of the wisdom of their father's methods of handling children and young people. Annie, who married Rev. S. A. Stewart, has been a missionary to Japan, since 1898. Bond is the wife of Prof. Carl Trowbridge, who is the principal of Brevard

Institute in North Carolina. Rosella married Charles M. Hay, who is a prominent attorney in Fulton, Missouri. Carol V. is a minister of the Methodist church, a member of the Missouri Conference and stationed at Memphis, Missouri. Tudor, who was educated at Central College and at the University of Wisconsin, is now a teacher of physics and English in his father's school at Palmyra.

JOHN J. CRUIKSHANK, now living in virtual retirement in Hannibal, Missouri, has for many years been a leading and influential citizen of this place and his activity in business affairs, his co-operation in public interests and his zealous support of all objects that he believes will contribute to the material, social or moral improvement of the community, keeps him in the foremost rank of those to whom the city owes its development and present position as one of the leading metropolitan centers of Missouri. His life has been characterized by upright, honorable principles and it also exemplifies the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one." His genial, kindly manner wins him the high regard and good will of all with whom he comes in contact and he is everywhere esteemed for his sterling integrity of character and exemplary life.

The father of the subject of this review, likewise named John J. Cruikshank, was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 5, 1812, and he was a son of John and Mary Cruikshank, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. He came to America with an elder brother, George L., in 1826, and they settled in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where John J. began to work in a carpenter's shop. Later he clerked in a store and for some years prior to 1839 operated a factory at Cannonsburg, being associated in the latter enterprise with his brother. For the following two years he was on a flatboat in the Mississippi river and eventually he became the owner of a lumber yard in Galena, Illinois. In 1851 he opened a branch yard at Alton, Illinois, and operated it until 1856, which year marks his advent in Hannibal. He came hither with half a million feet of lumber and started the business now known as the Cruikshank Lumber & Coal Company. His success in Hannibal was assured from the start and with the passage of time he succeeded in building up a tremendous business. In 1864 he disposed of his lumber interests to his son, John J., whose name forms the caption of this review. Mr. Cruikshank, Sr., was summoned to the life eternal December 18, 1890, and his cherished and devoted wife, whose maiden name was Martha Ledle, passed away January 13, 1899. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshank but three are living, in 1912.

John J. Cruikshank, of this notice, was born in the city of Vincennes, Indiana. He was reared to maturity in his home place, Galena, Illinois, and in 1856 came with the family to Hannibal, where he has since resided. In 1860 he was admitted to partnership in his father's business, which then became known as the firm of J. J. Cruikshank & Son. In 1864, when his father retired from active business life, after having secured a competency, he became active head of this large lumber concern. He conducted the same until 1897, when he, in turn, was succeeded by his sons. In the early days the sale of one million feet of lumber was considered enormous for a year's work but in the nineties forty million feet was sold annually. John J. Cruikshank has long been one of Hannibal's progressive citizens, ever alive to all movements to advance its growth and general prosperity.

The Cruikshank residence, "Rock Cliffe," standing on a natural eminence and commanding a fine view of the city and river, is one of

Missouri's most pretentious and elaborate homes. It is one of the show places of Hannibal and is known as widely for its generosity and refinement as for its great beauty.

ROBERT BUCHANAN was long an honored citizen and representative business man of Hannibal, who left an indelible impress upon the civic and industrial annals of the city and upon whose record there rests no shadow or blemish. His strength was as the number of his days and not only did he accomplish much in connection with the practical affairs of life, but his nature, strong and kindly in tolerance, was everywhere a potent influence for good.

The birth of Robert Buchanan was unique in that it occurred on a flatboat on the Ohio river while the family were en route from Pittsburgh to Missouri. He was born in 1802 and was a son of Robert Buchanan, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. The Buchanans came from the same county in the old Keystone state as did President Buchanan and of the same family. The young Robert was reared in Saint Louis county, Missouri, and his educational discipline consisted of such advantages as were offered in that locality and period. In 1833, at the age of thirty years, he came to Hannibal and settled in what is now the south side of the city, there building and operating a tanning and brick yard. He was tremendously successful in his various business enterprises and in time became interested in real estate operations, laying out Buchanan's addition, which is now one of the most popular sections of the city. His home was located on Union street and there he passed the closing years of his life—a long and honored one. He was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1875 and at the time of his demise was reputed as one of the wealthiest men in Hannibal. He had extensive property holdings on Broadway and was likewise the owner of extensive plots in the residential section. In religious matters he was a leader in the Congregational church. He was twice married, his first union having been to Miss Eliza Ann Church, who died shortly after the birth of her daughter Frances, who became the wife of Alexander Velie, concerning whom further data appear in the sketch following. For his second wife Mr. Buchanan married Mrs. Rebecca M. Raymond, who reared the little Frances. Both marriages were prolific of large families but Frances was the only child to reach years of maturity.

ALEXANDER VELIE, who was a scion of a fine old Revolutionary family, was born in Schenectady, New York. His grandfather, Philip Velie, was a valiant and faithful soldier during the entire period of the War of the Revolution and he was a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families of New York. The family was originally French-Huguenot but during the days of the French revolution various representatives of the name fled to Holland, whence their descendants later came to New York. Mr. Velie, of this notice, was born in the year 1823 and was a son of Jacob and Katherine (Boyd) Velie. He was reared and educated in New York City and as a young man came west, locating in Keokuk, Iowa, where he became interested in business as a contractor. In the spring of 1858 he came to Hannibal and here continued in work as a contractor until death called him from the scene of his mortal endeavors. He and his family resided on Park avenue, in the Buchanan addition. After settling in Hannibal he responded to Lincoln's call for volunteers in the defense of the flag and served for four years as an engineer in a Missouri regiment. After the close of the war he received a government pension until death, which occurred in September, 1909, at the age of eighty-six years.

In the fall of 1858 Mr. Velie was united in marriage to Miss Frances Buchanan, who was born in Hannibal in 1837 and who still survives him. He was a devout Universalist during his lifetime while she is an active worker in behalf of all that affects the good of the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Velie became the parents of nine children, of whom seven grew to maturity, as follows: Mattie K. is the wife of Theron B. Parks, who is engaged in the livery business in Hannibal; they have three children, Frances, Clarence and Edwina. Charles, who was a contractor in Denver for a number of years, died in Missouri in 1906; he is survived by a widow and three children, Roy, Julius and Nettie. Joseph is engaged in the contracting business in Hannibal; he has two children, Edgar and Louis. Maurice lives in Hannibal; his children are Hall, Robert and Byron. Clarence is engaged in business as a builder; he has one child, Ferrin. Frank is a contractor in San Francisco, and Lena is the wife of F. G. Howard, of Hannibal; they have two sons, Grant and Theron.

JOHN B. HELM.* The life story of Judge John B. Helm is one which is inseparably connected with the history of Hannibal and interwoven with all the important events in its development. As a young man he was strong, vigorous and self-reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single-handed and alone. His intellect was keen, his personality was strong and forceful, he stood by his friends with all his might and to the last extremity. He was an infallible judge of human nature and the deserving always received help from him. He was descended from fine old Revolutionary stock, Capt. Thomas L. Helm of Faulkner county, Virginia, and was the last of four generations of judges. His demise occurred June 1, 1872, at the age of seventy-four years, seven months and three days.

A native of the fine old Bluegrass State of the Union, Judge John B. Helm was born in Marion county, Kentucky, the date of his nativity being the 28th of October, 1797. He was a son of John Helm, a noted Indian fighter in the pioneer days of Kentucky. His Revolutionary ancestor was Capt. Thomas Helm, who settled in Kentucky in 1780. The great-grandfather of Judge Helm was a judge in Fairfax county, Virginia; his grandfather was judge of Hardin county, Kentucky, and his father served as judge of Washington county, Kentucky. Judge Helm was educated in Kentucky, receiving much of his early training under Gen. Duff Green, once editor of the *Telegraph*, General Jackson's paper in Washington. Subsequently he read law under his kinsman, Hon. John Pope, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and he initiated the active practice of his profession in Alabama, where, however, he sojourned but a short time. Returning to Kentucky, he located in Elizabethtown, which place represented his home until 1833, that year marking his advent in Bowling Green, Kentucky. In 1835 he settled in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, but eventually returned to Bowling Green, where he was postmaster for a number of years and where he also served as state commissioner of internal improvements. At one time he was candidate for the office of lieutenant governor of Kentucky as a conservative Jeffersonian Democrat. He was recognized as a strong and influential attorney in Bowling Green and won the commendation of the state bar association for his erudition and great legal talent.

In 1852 Judge Helm came to Hannibal and in that year was elected

*This sketch was taken from Commonwealth of Missouri courtesy of John L. RoBards.

judge of the common pleas court. His career as a jurist was marked by stanch and conscientious devotion to duty and by decisions that were but rarely appealed or reversed. He was a director in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company and was deeply and sincerely interested in all that tended to advance the welfare of his adopted city and state. He had extensive real estate holdings in Hannibal and owned a number of slaves who were skilled carpenters. With their help he constructed many substantial business buildings and residences in the city, one of which was the present home for the friendless, which was formerly his own private residence. In 1864 he laid out the J. B. Helm addition to the city of Brookfield and there erected a number of large buildings. He was very devoted to the building business and prior to his demise had erected some eighty substantial structures. He died while superintending the erection of one of his buildings. His death, which occurred June 1, 1872, at the age of over seventy-four years, was uniformly mourned throughout Hannibal and the surrounding country. The funeral services were conducted by Excalaber Commandery, Knights Templars and his remains are interred in Mt. Olivet cemetery. At the time of his death the city council and state bar adopted and published many eulogistic tributes to his memory. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was a very consistent Christian.

His first marriage occurred in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where, in 1824, he wedded his cousin, Miss Jane Helm, who died in 1840. Two years later Judge Helm was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Pollard, nee Crump, sister of Colonels B. N. and B. C. Crump, of Glasgow, Kentucky. She died January 1, 1889. Children: John C. Helm died a bachelor; Sara C. Helm is the wife of John L. RoBards, a prominent attorney in Hannibal, and they celebrated their fiftieth anniversary April 4, 1911; Mary N. is the wife of J. F. Davidson, of Hannibal; Beverly, deceased, was the widow of M. R. Platt, who died in Kansas City in 1911; and Cyrus T. was a clothing merchant in Hannibal during the greater part of his active career. Cyrus T. Helm married Kate Park, of Kentucky, and they became the parents of two sons, namely: John C., further mention of whose career appears in a following paragraph; and Henry B., general manager Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company.

Shortly after his election to the office of president of the United States Abraham Lincoln was in Hannibal for a short period and while there called on Judge Helm to renew an old friendship. A number of friends accompanied him on this visit and while there President Lincoln turned to them and said: "This is the only man I really ever envied. As a boy my mother traded in a store in which Helm was clerk at Elizabethtown and he, seating me on a nail keg, gave me a lump of sugar. Eating it, I admired the man immensely—his tall stature and fine suit of broadcloth. I felt it the height of my ambition to grow to be such a fine man and to be able to dress in broadcloth as he did every day in the week." After a most pleasant visit the president and Judge Helm parted never to meet again.

John C. Helm, grandson of Judge John B. Helm and son of Cyrus T. and Kate (Park) Helm, was born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, in the year 1853. He was an infant of but one year of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Hannibal, where he was reared and educated. In 1872 he was graduated in Hannibal College and thereafter, until 1891, he clerked and was bookkeeper in a number of banks. In 1891 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Hannibal Milling Company, which offices he retained until 1901. Prior to that time he was likewise a director in and treasurer of the Marion County

Mutual Loan & Building Association. In 1901 he purchased the Hannibal Paper & Cigar Box factory, a large local concern, that makes a specialty of manufacturing boxes of all kinds. The plant is located on North Third street and a force of from thirty-five to forty men are constantly employed. Mr. Helm is a business man of unusual executive ability and one whose methods are of the fair and straightforward type.

In 1882 Mr. Helm married Miss Amy Metcalf, a daughter of John C. A. and Harriet (Hanly) Metcalf, of Palmyra, where Mr. Metcalf has been connected with the milling business for the past fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. Helm are the parents of two daughters, Katherine M. and Florence.

DAVID H. EBY. Among the distinctively prominent and brilliant lawyers of the state of Missouri none is more versatile, talented or well equipped for the work of his profession than Judge David H. Eby, who maintains his home and legal headquarters in the city of Hannibal, in Marion county. Throughout his career as an able attorney and well fortified judge he has, by reason of unimpeachable conduct and close observance of the unwritten code of professional ethics, gained the admiration and respect of his fellow members of the bar, in addition to which he commands a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Judge David H. Eby was born December 31, 1852, within the present city of Hannibal and he is a son of David S. Eby and Mary C. (Williams) Eby, the former of whom was summoned to the life eternal in 1891 and the latter of whom passed away in 1859. The father was born in New York, from whence his father's family moved to Canada, and from there to Rock Island county, Illinois. Subsequently the father of David H., between 1840 and 1845, located in Hannibal, Missouri, where he became one of the prominent and influential pioneers. He was an active member of Judge Wardlow's debating club in 1858 and his vocation at that time was that of a merchant. He was one of the six men who contributed fifty dollars each to the purchase of the present Arch street church and with others he promoted the cemetery enterprise. He and his wife, Mary C., became the parents of seven children, of whom but two survive, in 1912, namely: Mary Virginia, who is the widow of Warren E. Payne, and David H., to whom this sketch is dedicated.

To the public schools of Hannibal, Missouri, Judge Eby is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was later supplemented with a course of study in Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872, duly receiving his degree of bachelor of science. For one year thereafter he was engaged in teaching school in Plattsburg, Missouri, and at the expiration of that period he entered the law department of the University of Missouri, in which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1874. In 1877 he initiated the active practice of his profession in Hannibal, where, during the ensuing thirty-five years, he has won and maintained a reputation for ability that has given him just pre-eminence among his fellow attorneys. In 1881 he was elected city recorder, serving in that capacity for three terms, and in 1884 he was elected city attorney, which office he likewise filled for three consecutive terms, later serving as such again from 1892 to 1894. In 1898 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of judge of the tenth judicial circuit, to which he was re-elected in 1904. As a jurist he early evinced the highest capacity for original investigation

and interpretation of the law. His mind was early skilled in logical reasoning, which enabled him to solve a legal complexity as easily as a problem in Euclid. Judge Eby built up a brilliant reputation for himself on the bench but he prefers a private practice to judicial work.

In 1880 Judge Eby was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Eby, who is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Emily Eby, and who was born at Andalusia, Illinois. This union has been prolific of four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Jeanne G., Franklin, Notley F. and Elizabeth B.

W. J. HILL. The publisher of the Hannibal *Courier-Post* is one of the most enterprising, hustling young men in the state and has had no inconsiderable share in the building up of Hannibal's more recent interests. He was born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1877, and grew up among the scenes with which most farmers' sons are familiar, for his father was for some years a rural resident of the vicinity of Wapello, Iowa. Young Hill passed from the duties of his father's farm to employment in similar capacities for others in the community, this agricultural experience continuing until he had reached the age of twenty-two.

In 1900, leaving the activities of the country districts, Mr. Hill went to Muscatine and entered the commercial college in that place, where he pursued the practical courses of that institution for one year's time. Then he met opportunity, brilliant and inviting, and the entire current of his life was changed.

The opening—one so flattering to a young man having no previous experience of the sort—was that of private secretary to the chairman of the Republican state central committee, and the experience of filling it was full of activity, interest and development for W. J. Hill.

After two years of the experience above referred to, Mr. Hill embarked upon his life career—that of newspaper work. For a period of two years he acted as a reporter for the *Muscatine Journal*. At the end of that time he engaged in the type-writer business for a few months, after which he again accepted a position with the *Muscatine Journal*. This time he engaged as advertising manager and was soon promoted to the position of manager of the entire business of the *Journal*. This paper is a member of the Lee Newspaper Syndicate and Mr. Hill as its manager went into partnership with A. W. Lee, the founder of that body.

In 1907 Mr. Hill became the publisher of the Hannibal *Courier-Post* and took active charge at once as publisher and joint owner of the paper. Since he took charge of the paper its prosperity has increased in an almost astonishing degree. The annual income accruing to its owners has doubled twice—now being four hundred per cent of the figure representing in 1907; its circulation—an even more important consideration—had also increased to fourfold extent.

The Hannibal *Courier-Post* is the only Republican daily in the first congressional district and is the largest sheet of its policy north of the Missouri river in Missouri. Its offices provide employment for thirty people and its interests occupy three men on the road.

The other members of the company owning the Hannibal *Courier-Post* are Mr. E. P. Adler, publisher of the Davenport *Times* and president of the Lee Newspaper Syndicate, and Mr. James F. Powell, publisher of the *Courier* at Ottumwa, Iowa. At one time the owners of the paper included the famous humorist, Samuel Clemens, known to the world as Mark Twain. After his death the movement to build a memorial to that gifted writer, whose pen brought cheer to the readers of two continents, was headed by Mr. Hill.

The same vigor and vim that made successful that project has characterized every other with which this up-to-date young man has had to do. Citizens of Hannibal and the other parts of the state have not ceased to wonder at his achievement in establishing a Republican paper in a community of "natural-born Democrats of the typical Missouri breed." That he has done it, completely and effectively, they clearly see; but how he has done it, they have been heard to remark, is a question as hard to answer as the time-honored one regarding Ann.

With all his aggressive determination, he has made a fine coterie of friends, who appreciate his contagious enthusiasm and his purposive vitality, and who commend his earnest and successful efforts to aid in the development of Hannibal. As such endeavors are not necessarily confined to graybeards, the work of this young man is indeed worthy to stand beside that of many of his elders among the citizens of this place.

WILLIAM P. HARRISON. "A truly great life," says Webster, "when Heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a temporary flame, burning bright for a while and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a spark of fervent heat as well as radiant light, with power to enkindle the mass of human mind, so that when it glimmers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no night follows but it leaves the world all light, all on fire, from the potent contact of its own spirit." Judge William P. Harrison's was a noble character—one that inspired his fellow men to their best efforts. His highest ambition was to serve his city and state and patriotism and nobility of purpose characterized his every act. He was summoned to eternal rest in July, 1894.

A native of the Old Dominion commonwealth, William P. Harrison was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, June 30, 1818. As a lad, in company with a boyhood friend, Walker Williams, he went from his native place to Clarksville, Tennessee, whence he later came to Missouri, settling first in St. Louis, where he secured a position as bookkeeper with the firm of D. A. Janney & Company. In 1845 he came to Hannibal, where his brother, Samuel, had opened a general store, which he helped to run. Samuel Harrison served as mayor of Hannibal in the early days and subsequently William P. likewise filled that office with the utmost efficiency. He began to read law shortly after his advent in this city and was engaged in legal practice, with marked success, until the death of his first wife, in 1851. At that time he had six small children, four daughters and two sons. Four of his wife's sisters came to the rescue and took one each of the daughters and reared them.

In the Pierce administration Judge Harrison was made register of the land office, with headquarters at Palmyra, the county seat of Marion county. While in Palmyra he was married a second time and two years later he resigned his position in the land office and returned to Hannibal, where he again took up the practice of law. In 1864 he was elected to the state senate and during the war he served as provost marshal for Northeastern Missouri. He was always an ardent sympathizer with the Union cause although his two sons both served as Confederate soldiers. In the year 1868 he was appointed judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Missouri and he served as such with tremendous success until 1872, when he resigned on account of disturbed political conditions. He was once candidate for congress but was defeated in his run for that office by Colonel Hatch. While not filling some public office, Judge Harrison engaged in a private law practice in Hannibal, where he controlled a large and lucrative clientage. During the latter years

of his life he was associated in practice with George Mahan. His demise occurred in Hannibal, where his widow still resides.

Judge Harrison was twice married. In 1838 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Margaret Morton, a daughter of George Morton, who was a pioneer contractor and builder in St. Louis. Mrs. Harrison passed to the life eternal in 1851 and was survived by six children. The four daughters were raised by Mrs. Harrison's four sisters and the sons were reared in Hannibal by their father. Samuel, the second son, is mentioned in a separate sketch, which follows this one. George Morton, the older son was a prominent lawyer in Hannibal during his life time and he died in 1906, aged sixty-five years. He was a Confederate soldier during the Civil war and served in a Missouri Battery. For his second wife Judge Harrison chose Miss Nannie Bullock, a native of Kentucky. At the time of her marriage Miss Bullock was visiting friends and relatives in Ralls county, where Judge Harrison met her. There were ten children born to this union, five living. Mrs. Harrison survives her honored husband and maintains her home in the old family residence on Harrison avenue, in the northwest section of the city. This beautiful home is situated in the midst of spacious grounds and is one of the few remaining of the noted old ante-bellum hospitable residences. Mrs. Harrison is a woman of culture and refinement and she wields an extensive influence for good in Hannibal, where she is beloved by all with whom she has come in contact.

Judge Harrison lived a life of usefulness such as few men know. God-fearing, law abiding, progressive, his life was as truly that of a Christian gentleman's as any man's can well be. Unwaveringly, he did the right as he interpreted it. Possessed of an inflexible will, he was quietly persistent, always in command of his powers—never showing anger under any circumstances. His death was mourned throughout Hannibal and Marion county, where he won respect by reason of his exemplary life and public-spirited interest in all that affected the general welfare of his fellow citizens.

SAMUEL JORDAN HARRISON. Civilization will hail riches, prowess, honors, popularity, but it will bow humbly to sincerity in its fellows. The exponent of known sincerity, of singleness of honest purpose, has its exemplification in all bodies of men; he is found in every association and to him defer its highest honors. Such an exemplar, whose daily life and whose life work have been dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity is Samuel Jordan Harrison, present incumbent of the office of city recorder of Hannibal, Missouri.

In the city of St. Louis, Missouri, July 18, 1842, occurred the birth of Samuel Jordan Harrison, who is a son of the late Judge William P. and Margaret (Morton) Harrison. As a sketch of Mr. Harrison's father precedes this one further data concerning the family history is not here deemed essential. In 1845, as a child of three years of age, Samuel Jordan Harrison accompanied his parents to Hannibal, where he was reared to adult age and where his educational discipline consisted of such advantages as were offered in the public schools of those early days. When the cloud of Civil war darkened our national horizon, although his father was a strong Unionist, young Samuel enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate forces, becoming a member of a Missouri regiment. At the end of six months, in December, 1861, he was discharged in Springfield, Missouri, whence he went to New Orleans to get a new military outfit. He intended to return to Missouri and there re-enlist but later changed his mind and went to Richmond, Virginia, to see Jefferson Davis inaugurated as president of the Confederacy.

While in Virginia, through the influence of his uncle, Samuel Harrison, he enlisted in the Ofey Battery, in which a number of his relatives were officers. During the spring and summer of 1862 he was in West Virginia and in 1863 he joined General Lee at Gettysburg, where his battery did much effective service in routing the Federal forces. While at Gettysburg he was wounded in his right hand. He was under the command of General Lee until the latter's surrender, when the forces were disbanded and he returned to Hannibal. April 8, 1865, at Apomattox Station, in a charge made by General Sheridan's cavalry, Robert Ruffner, a mess mate of Mr. Harrison's, volunteered to distribute ammunition to his comrades. He was shot before returning to his gun. The Robert Ruffner Camp of the Confederate Veterans at Hannibal was named in his honor.

Returning to Hannibal in June, 1865, after a thrilling experience as a Confederate soldier, Samuel Jordan Harrison here engaged for a short time in the mercantile business. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming in Ralls county, where he resided for the ensuing eight years, at the expiration of which, after the death of his wife, he returned to Hannibal; where he began to read law in the office of his father and brother. He was admitted to the Missouri state bar in 1882 and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace of Hannibal and he was the popular and efficient incumbent of that office for the following fourteen years. Mr. Harrison was appointed superintendent of census for the first congressional district by President McKinley and was chairman of the Democratic congressional committee for the first congressional district, 1896 to 1900. In 1895 he was made public administrator of Marion county by Governor Stone and in 1905 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of city recorder, an office he has filled continuously for four terms, being incumbent of it at the present time, in 1912. In his political convictions he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. He takes an active interest in politics and has been a delegate to many important conventions. He was one of the organizers of the Robert Ruffner Camp, Confederate Veterans, and has been its commander for the past twenty-five years. He formerly belonged to the Hickman Hunting and Fishing Club, which for years held large annual banquets in Hannibal.

Mr. Harrison has been married three times. His first union was to Miss Alice McPike, a daughter of Capt. Abe McPike, of Ralls county, the ceremony having been performed in 1868. She died in 1870 and subsequently he married Alice Crowe, of Ralls county; she died in 1874, just two years after her marriage. For his third wife Mr. Harrison married Miss Mary Elligood Buchanan, a distant relative of President Buchanan. Four children have been born to the last union, as follows: Walker Williams, named in honor of one of Mr. Harrison's comrades while in the Civil war. Walker Williams was a son of Walker Williams, a friend of Judge William P. Harrison and the lad who accompanied him on his trip from Virginia to Clarksville, Tennessee, as noted in the preceding sketch. Walker Williams, Jr., served in the same Virginia battery as did Samuel Harrison and these two young soldiers became as fast friends as their respective fathers had been in former years. After the war Williams and Harrison both left Richmond, Virginia, for the west, the former stopping at Cincinnati and the latter returning to Hannibal. The two men did not meet again for twenty years, when they came together on a hunting trip. Shortly after the conclusion of that trip Walker Williams suddenly dropped dead at his home at

Clarksville, Tennessee. Mary Elligood is the second child in the Harrison family and Samuel J. is the youngest living child. One daughter died at the age of four years.

FREDERICK W. NEEPER, of Hannibal, whose name occupies a conspicuous place on the roll of Missouri's eminent lawyers, during some twenty years' connection with the bar of the state, has won and maintained a reputation for ability that has given him just pre-eminence among his professional brethren. In the law, as in every other walk of life, success is largely the outcome of resolute purpose and unfaltering industry—qualities which are possessed in a large degree by Mr. Neeper.

At Mogadore, Summit county, Ohio, December 28, 1863, occurred the birth of Frederick Wilson Neeper. He is a son of the late Dr. Samuel Neeper, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Neeper was reared in the old Keystone State of the Union, where he was graduated in the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1856. For ten years after graduation he was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Summit county, Ohio, and thence he removed to Missouri, locating on a farm in Clark county in the year 1866. He was greatly interested in agricultural operations but when it became known that he was a physician and surgeon of unusual skill the demands on his time in that connection became so urgent that he was obliged to abandon farming and again devote his attention to the practice of medicine. In 1877 he located in Kahoka, the county seat of Clark county, and there maintained his home until his demise, in 1890. He was a gallant soldier in the War of the Rebellion, having been captain of Company G, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service in a number of important campaigns and was seriously wounded at Missionary Ridge. His injuries forced him to retire from the army and, sad to relate, he never fully recovered his health. He retained a deep and abiding interest in his old comrades in arms and signified the same by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was chief surgeon for the state of Missouri for a number of years. He was prominent in Masonic circles and an influential advocate of Republican principles, although he was not a politician. He married Mary Ann Russell, in 1853, and they became the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Dr. Harry R. is a dentist in Hannibal; Josephine is unmarried and resides in Kahoka; Frederick W. is the immediate subject of this review; Letitia I. lives in Kahoka; Edward Rogers is an oculist in Colorado Springs, Colorado; James Lincoln was a theatrical man prior to his demise, in 1898, in Kahoka; and Hubert T. is a prominent dentist in Bombay, India, where his practice is among British officials and high-class natives. Mrs. Neeper, mother of the above children, was summoned to the life eternal in 1874.

In 1866 Frederick W. Neeper, then a child of but three years of age, accompanied his parents to Clark county, Missouri, where he grew to manhood and where he was educated. He pursued his legal studies in the law office of W. L. Berkheimer in Kahoka, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar of Clark county in 1892. In the following year he came to Hannibal, where he has since resided and where he has served with the utmost efficiency as city attorney for two terms. He controls a large legal practice, most of his attention being given to civil and commercial law, and he tries cases in all the state and federal courts. He devotes considerable attention to study along legal lines and as a conscientious and skilled attorney he controls a large and lucrative law clientage. He has done much to advance the commercial

interests of Hannibal and for the past eight years has been referee in bankruptcy, his operations as such extending over fifteen counties in Northeastern Missouri.

In the year 1903 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Neeper to Miss Leigh Allison, a daughter of Robert B. Allison, of Hastings, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Neeper have one daughter, Lucy Munger, whose birth occurred in 1907.

Mr. Neeper is a member of the time-honored Masonic order and is secretary and treasurer of the Hannibal Country Club. He is likewise affiliated with the Labinnah Club. He is a Republican in politics, warmly advocating the party principles, although he is not an active politician. He has devoted himself assiduously to his profession and has only accepted such public offices as have been thrust upon him. He is a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and is a generous contributor to all charitable matters. As a man he is thoroughly conscientious, of undoubted integrity, affable and courteous in manner, and has a host of friends and few, if any, enemies.

PROF. F. L. KELLY. The standard among educators all over the country is rapidly advancing, and modern methods of instruction are constantly replacing the old cut-and-dried system used since the days of the "three R's." Hannibal, Missouri, is not behind her sister cities in this line, being well represented by its educational institutions, prominent among which may be mentioned the Hannibal Commercial College. This institution, now nearly twenty years old, is one of the reliable business schools, averaging one hundred pupils and ably fitting its students for successful careers in the world of business, and its manager, Prof. F. L. Kelly, who is also its founder, has had a wide and varied experience in his present line of educational work.

Prof. F. L. Kelly was born in 1866, in Lexington, Kentucky, and received excellent educational advantages, preparing himself fully to follow his chosen vocation. After teaching in the University of Kentucky for several years, in the business department, he went to Paris, Kentucky, and opened a school of his own, this being incorporated, as have been most of his institutions. Subsequently, he went to Germantown, Kentucky, and later to Mount Olivet, where he remained until going to Flemingsburg, Kentucky, and there taught a business course in the high school for two years. In 1893 Mr. Kelly came to Hannibal and opened the Hannibal Commercial College, which was incorporated in 1898, under the same name, with Professor Kelly as general manager, a position he has continued to hold to the present time. Its size has been doubled since then, the average class being about one hundred pupils, while four instructors are engaged to teach shorthand and business courses, the length of a course depending upon the ability of the pupil and the nature of the subject being taught. Himself an able educator and excellent business man, Mr. Kelly is able to impart to his pupils the knowledge with which to gain a full measure of success, and the graduates of the Hannibal Commercial College are in demand by the big business firms of this part of the state.

Professor Kelly was married in Hannibal to Miss Bertha Bassen. They have one child, Laura May.

BEN. F. PAGE. In the appointment on May 22, 1909, of Ben. F. Page to the postoffice of Harris, the best possible choice of local citizenship was made for this place in the official affairs in Sullivan county. Mr. Page has spent nearly all his life in this county, is thoroughly known to the local citizenship, and is a man of integrity and business

ability, in whose hands the affairs of the local postoffice are well placed. The Harris postoffice is of the fourth class and there are four rural routes radiating from this center. Harris is a town of 420 population by the last census and is one of the best rural business centers in the state.

Ben. F. Page was born July 25, 1875, on a farm in Cass county at the village of Archie, a son of P. L. and Anna (Sweezy) Page. The mother is now deceased, and the father is a farmer living at Bronson, Kansas. The founder of the Page family in Missouri was the grandfather of H. K. Page, who was one of the first settlers of Cass county.

Ben. F. Page was reared on the farm where he was born, and while developing his muscles and learning the principles of hard work, was also taught the value of honesty and integrity in every relation. He received his early education in the local public schools, and by study at home, and subsequently by a course in a business college. On December 18, 1904, he married Miss Sudie A. Niccum, a daughter of Francis and Julia (Micheal) Niccum, pioneer settlers of Mercer county. Mrs. Page is a native of Mercer county, where she was reared and educated. They are the parents of one child, Ipha Bennadette, born March 4, 1912.

Mr. Page has been one of the wheel-horses in the local Republican party, and has a pleasing personality and ability to mingle with men, which is the quality first required in successful public life. He is one of the active members of the Christian church. Mr. Page is well informed in public questions and equally so with regard to the things which affect the local welfare of his home community, and his name and influence are readily available in the furtherance of every enterprise and undertaking for the local good.

B. L. ROBERTS. No fitter personality might be found for the place he occupies than that possessed by B. L. Roberts, superintendent of the Sullivan county infirmary, one of the well regulated and properly conditioned infirmaries of Northeast Missouri. A man of the utmost integrity and responsibility, he is one whose pleasing manner and imposing appearance go far toward maintaining a proper spirit in the institution of which he is in charge, and his opinions are respected and honored by all over whom he holds jurisdiction, whether inmates or employees. Under his régime, the institution has taken on a degree of efficiency and merit never before reached in the history of the state, and his excellent work and the results thereof are everywhere apparent in and about the infirmary.

B. L. Roberts was born on the 9th of September, 1867, in Delaware county, Ohio, and is a son of C. Roberts, also a native son of the Buckeye state. The Roberts family is one that had its origin in England, where they were noted for honor, morality and industry, qualities that have been ever apparent in those of the name throughout their identification with this country. C. Roberts, the father of Mr. Roberts, is seventy-four years of age now, and the mother is sixty-five. They had one son and one daughter, besides the subject, R. A. and Hester Roberts. B. L. Roberts was educated in a measure in the public schools, but the bulk of his education has been acquired in the school of experience, which has fostered so many of our successful men of affairs. Mr. Roberts was for some time in early life identified with the barber business, in which he was agreeably successful, and spent some time in Livingston county, Missouri, leaving that place in 1887. It was in 1906 that Mr. Roberts became identified with the Sullivan County Infirmary in his capacity as superintendent. The infirmary, which is located about a mile distant

from the public square of Milan, was built in 1895, and is one of the model county buildings. It is a two-story building with some fifty-two rooms, all with high ceilings, large windows and spacious halls. The ventilation and heating systems are of the most complete, and the sanitary conditions of the institution has been pronounced correct in every detail by the government inspector. Twenty acres of land are cultivated in connection with the property, for garden and other purposes, and the place, all things considered, is one of the best managed and cared for in the state.

When Mr. Roberts was twenty-one years of age he married Miss Rahama Kinton, a native daughter of Sullivan county, where she was reared and educated. Her father was James Kinton. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, but they have one adopted son, Frank, a school boy of thirteen years. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 731, and is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is also a member.

THOMAS A. DODGE. For more than decade Thomas A. Dodge has been identified with the city of Milan in his capacity as editor and proprietor of the *Milan Standard*, and his activities in connection with his work in that respect, as well as his interest in all the affairs of the community of a public nature, have been weighty factors in the best interests of the city at all times. The term self-made, stereotyped and shop-worn as it undeniably is, is one that at times may not be avoided. Self-made is a term that describes Thomas A. Dodge, and to apply any other term were a misnomer. His fortunes he has built up entirely without help from any outside source, and every success that has come to him in his business is the result of the application of his own native talent and energy. Luck or chance has played no part in his achievements. Only common-sense, straightforward, honorable business methods have been employed, and these, backed by his native energy and determination, have brought home to him a complete success in the business that has occupied his attention.

Born in New London, Ralls county, on Christmas Day, 1866, Thomas A. Dodge is the son of Thomas R. and Frances (Mayhall) Dodge. The father was a farmer and a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, who came to Missouri as a young man during war times, and he served in the Union army during a great portion of the period when hostilities were in order. Just prior to the war he had begun to publish the Ralls County *Record*, and when he returned home after the cessation of hostilities, he resumed the publication of the paper. He continued in New London for several years, then went to Palmyra and undertook the operation of the Palmyra *Democrat*, which he conducted for some two or three years. At the end of that time he moved to Hannibal and there issued a daily paper for a year, when he bought the *Vandalia Leader*. That paper he continued to operate for a number of years, when ill health caused him to dispose of his interests. He sold out and went to Colorado, and on September 6, 1891, he died at his home in Vandalia.

He was a Democrat, a prominent Mason, and was always a power in his community. His father was of English birth and ancestry, and with two brothers, came from England when quite young. His wife, Frances Mayhall, was a native of Missouri. Her father was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, and her mother near Richmond, Virginia. They came to Rall's county in an early day. Mrs. Dodge still lives in Vandalia, and is aged about seventy years. She is a devout and active member of the Vandalia Christian church. Of her six children five are yet

living, and of that number Thomas A. Dodge of this review is the third in order of birth.

Thomas A. Dodge continued in the vicinity of his birthplace near New London until he had passed his sixteenth birthday. At that time the family moved to Palmyra, where the father continued in the newspaper business, and the boy attended the public schools until he was seventeen. At that age he entered the print shop with his father and worked as a journeyman printer for some time. He was somewhat of an athlete and gave no little attention to baseball in his early days, for several years playing professional ball in the Texas, Kansas, Missouri and Virginia leagues. He eventually returned to the printing office and for seven years was employed in the old State Printing Company's office at Jefferson City, Missouri, then under the management of Henry W. Ewing. At the end of that time he determined to establish a business of his own, feeling himself sufficiently experienced to make the venture a success under favorable conditions, and he accordingly bought the Sweet Springs *Herald*, in Saline county, Missouri. He operated that paper for about two years, then sold out and came to Milan in 1902. Here he purchased the *Standard*, which is the only Democratic paper in the county, and which has a subscription list of over two thousand. Prosperity has attended his effort here, and today Mr. Dodge is the owner of his fine home in Milan, the newspaper plant and building, the plant being one of the best in the state. Since he came into ownership of the *Standard* Mr. Dodge has built up the equipment from the bottom, and one of the eight model 8, three-magazine linotype machines to be found in the state today finds its use in the office of the *Standard*. Everything in the way of equipment is of the best and most modern, and the plant is in every way properly equipped and provided for the carrying on of a first class printing business. The *Standard* controls a large jobbing business in Milan, by reason of its capacity to turn out clean, and up-to-the-minute work on the shortest possible notice, and as a newspaper that partakes of every quality that goes to make a clean, wholesome, family news sheet, its reputation will not be gainsaid.

Politically, Mr. Dodge is a Democrat, and he is admitted to be one of the strong political weights of the party in this section of the state. His citizenship is of the quality that calls forth the highest praise, and the welfare of his community is always a vital matter to him.

On the 16th day of August, 1896, Mr. Dodge was married to Miss Frances M. Lee, a daughter of John A. Lee, who was long a bookkeeper in the office of state treasurer under Treasurer Cowgill and Treasurer Deal. He served twelve years as bookkeeper in the state auditor's office, and is well known in official circles in the capital city. They have one daughter, Lydia Lee Dodge, now eight years old.

Mr. Dodge is one of the most popular men in Milan. He has been especially active in Democratic circles, and has served as chairman of the County Central Committee for two years. He was a delegate to the National convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1908, and has served similarly on other occasions. He was a member of the local school board for six years, and in that office, as in his every other official connection, he gave an excellent account of himself and went on record as the friend of advanced educational methods and improved systems. Fraternally he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the blue lodge and chapter, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, his affiliation in both orders being with the Milan lodges. Mrs. Dodge is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Recently Mr. Dodge was appointed to the office of postmaster of Milan, and he will enter upon the duties of his new office in April, 1913.

J. C. CUSTER. For twenty-eight years engaged in teaching, later identified with the banking business, and for six years cashier of the Mutual Bank, with later identification with the County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was secretary for some years, and now extensively engaged in the real estate business, J. C. Custer has had a varied business career, and one that has conduced to his own material prosperity, as well as to the advancement of his community along the best lines. He takes his place today among the leading citizenship of Green Castle, where he has the confidence and secure regard of the oldest and best among her people.

Born in Highland county, Ohio, near the town of Hillsboro, in 1846, J. C. Custer was a boyhood playmate of former Governor Foraker. He is the son of George C. Custer, a cousin of the immortal Custer of the Indian wars of the later years of our Indian troubles, and a general in the Civil war. The mother of the subject was Hannah Gans, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They were married in 1839, and came to Ohio in 1845. George C. Custer, the father, went to California in 1857, making the trip via Cape Horn, and in that new and wilderness country he was foully murdered. He left his widow and nine children in their country home in Ohio, and one of his four sons, John L. Custer, was a private in the Union army and now makes his home at Lawrence, Kansas.

J. C. Custer was reared in Ohio and at the age of twenty he engaged in teaching in Sullivan county, Missouri, where he went in 1866. He was successful in that work and for many years continued in it, winning position and prominence with the educators of his state, serving two terms as county superintendent of schools of Sullivan county, Missouri. In later years he promoted the Mutual Bank, and for six years he was cashier of the institution, retiring because of depleted health. He was also a promoter of the County Fire Insurance Company, and for seven years was secretary of the concern. In more recent years he has given his attention generally to the real estate and loan business, in which he has gained prominence and prosperity, as well. He has today some of the finest improved farms in Sullivan county for sale.

Mr. Custer is a man of excellent business attainments, and is one whose reputation is of the best in the places where he is best known.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Phoebe Doze, at Green Castle, and they have one son, Frank O. Custer, who is well known in business circles of Milan, Missouri. J. C. Custer's wife died in 1897 and he married Miss Rebecca Trautwein, of Carlisle, Ohio, in 1898, who died in 1903, and in 1904 he married Mrs. Louise Heidmeyer, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a special friend of boyhood days in Ohio. They now enjoy their pleasant home in Green Castle, Missouri. He lived most of the time for thirty-four years on his farm two miles from Green Castle until he sold it and moved to Green Castle, Missouri.

JAMES H. SPENCE. When the first settlers of Chariton county came to this locality, they found none of the present day developments which seem so essential a part of the landscape. All of the land was wild, some in prairie, other parts covered with timber, and a portion under water. It was a mighty task to turn the virgin sod, fell the mighty forest trees and drain the pestilent swamps which were not only useless but bred various diseases, and yet these old-time pioneers proved equal to overcoming the obstacles which lay in their paths. While all did not live to see their hopes materialized, all laid a sound foundation, upon which the present remarkable structure of civilization has been built, and to them is due the initial credit. One of the families to whom

belongs the distinction of having commenced this great work is that bearing the name of Spence, a worthy representative of which is found in James H. Spence, the owner of an excellent property situated seven miles southwest of Salisbury and three miles northwest of Shannondale, in Chariton county. Mr. Spence was born in Howard county, Missouri, five and one-half miles south of Fayette, April 7, 1849, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Hayes) Spence.

William Spence was born in North Carolina, and as a boy was taken by his parents to Madison county, Kentucky, from whence he came at the age of sixteen years to Missouri, in company with his mother and older brother Jesse. They settled among the pioneers of Howard county, two miles north of Estill, but Jesse Spence subsequently removed to old Chariton, in Chariton county, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying in middle age. After his mother had settled down in Howard county, William Spence came on to Chariton county and joined his brother, and here, in 1836, he was married to Rebecca Hayes, daughter of Robert and Priscilla (Bently) Hayes, also natives of Kentucky. The Hayes family came to Missouri about the year 1818, settling on a part of the present farm of James H. Spence, Robert Hayes becoming an extensive slave-holder and large land-owner, his holdings covering some two thousand acres. His wife passed away when thirty-six years of age, while he passed away in middle life, during the '40s, and they were the parents of the following children: Rebecca, who married Mr. Spence; Eliza, who married Moses Hurt, and became the mother of Grant Hurt, who is living on a part of his father's farm; Catherine, who married Thomas Allen, and both died on a part of the home farm; Elizabeth, who married John H. Allen, brother of Thomas Allen, and both died advanced in years; and James R., who died while a student at Danville, Kentucky.

At the time of his marriage, William Spence returned to his mother's home in Howard county, although his wife had inherited one hundred and fifty acres of her father's property. That, however, was never their home, Mr. Spence carrying on operations on a tract of four hundred and fourteen acres in Howard county, twenty-seven miles distant. He became one of his community's leading agriculturists and a large slave-holder, and was one of the most valued citizens of his community, where his death occurred June 21, 1871, when he was sixty-nine years of age. His widow survived him until July 3, 1901, when she passed away in Howard county when past eighty years of age. They had eight children to reach maturity, namely: Jesse, now living on the old homestead in Howard county; John L., on a part of the Hayes farm in Chariton county; Bedford B., on a part of his grandfather's land north of Keytesville; James H.; Franklin B., residing in the West; Robert E., who died in Chariton county at the age of seventy years; William T., who for a number of years made his home in the state of Kansas, but who died in Chariton county at the age of sixty-eight years; and Bettie B., who married Keyler Pullam, and died in Howard county in middle life.

James H. Spence received his education in the public schools of Howard county, and remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when, with his brothers, he came to Chariton county and settled on a part of the old Hayes farm, of which he secured eighty acres. To this original tract he has added from time to time, until he now owns two hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and sixty being land formerly owned by his grandfather Hayes. He has confined his attention to farming, and his land, its buildings and its improvements, give ample and emphatic evidence of the presence of able management and commendable industry. Mr. Spence's whole life has been devoted to agri-

cultural pursuits, and his section has no more skilled farmer, while he is also known as a supporter of all progressive movements for the benefit of his community and a friend of education and religion. With his son, he attends the Missionary Baptist church, which stands on a part of his farm, and of which his wife was a member. Mr. Spence is a Democrat in political matters, but has been no politician, and cares nothing for public preferment.

In 1875, Mr. Spence was united in marriage with Miss Elmira Hurt, who was born on the old Day estate, in Chariton county. Mrs. Spence, who was eighteen years old at the time of her marriage, was a second cousin of her husband, and the daughter of Robert and Phoebe (Day) Hurt, and granddaughter of Moses and Eliza (Hayes) Hurt. She died March 30, 1912, having been the mother of one son: Franklin B., who resides with his father and assists in the operation of the home farm. He married Anna Finnell, and they have one son: James H., Jr., who is fourteen years of age and a student in the public schools. Mr. Spence is a master Mason, and takes a great deal of interest in fraternal work. When he allows himself a vacation, it is invariably spent in a hunting trip through southeastern Missouri, from which he seldom returns without valuable trophies of the chase.

JAMES LEE HAMMETT. Since the pioneer settlement of Randolph county, this section of Northeast Missouri has known and been influenced by no one family to a greater extent in its business and civic development than by the Hammetts. Three generations of the name whose members have alike been distinguished for remarkable business talents, enterprise and large public spirit, have spent a portion of their lifetime in this county, and many of the larger and permanent business establishments and enterprises in this section today are influenced in an important manner by the activities of the Hammett family.

James Lee Hammett, son of Francis Marion and Susan Robertson Hammett, and whose name is usually signed Jim L. Hammett, has been for more than thirty years active in business affairs, and during most of this time has been cashier and manager of the J. M. Hammett Banking Company, at Huntsville. He was born in Randolph county, May 12, 1864. The early family history goes back to William Hammett a native of England, who crossed the Atlantic and settled in South Carolina during the colonial period of American history, and in South Carolina not only followed his regular vocation as a Methodist minister, but when the war with Great Britain came on he entered the ranks as a soldier. The descendants of this Revolutionary patriot and minister, were Elijah, Isaac and Hezekiah Hammett.

Elijah Hammett, great-grandfather of the Huntsville banker, Jim L. Hammett, had five children, namely: Joseph M., and four daughters. Joseph M. Hammett, the grandfather, was father of a family of seven sons, whose names are as follows: F. M., J. W., Elijah, Joseph E., B. F., C. H., and J. D. Hammett. These men in their days have all been prominent in financial, civic and church affairs in their communities. Frances Marion Hammett, oldest of these seven sons, was born in Randolph county, Missouri, August 19, 1831, and after a long and successful career died in March, 1907. The year of his birth in Randolph county, attests the early settlement of the family in this county, and the founder of the family name and fortunes here was the grandfather, the above-mentioned Joseph M. Hammett. Frances M. Hammett was by occupation a farmer and banker, he had only a common school education at the beginning of his career, but possessed the best essentials which followed success and influence in the community. He was in reli-

gion a Presbyterian, and a Democrat in politics, and was never occupied with public office nor with military service. He was a man of large affairs and in all the relations of life was just and enjoyed the esteem based upon a career of rectitude and one that was honest and of good report. From 1882 until the time of his death, he was president of the J. M. Hammett Banking Company. The late Frances M. Hammett married Mary Susan Robertson, a daughter of Hiram and Sidney (Wayland) Robertson. Both the Robertson and Wayland families were among the pioneer settlers of Randolph county, and came here from Virginia.

Mr. James L. Hammett, during his youth in Randolph county, received the advantages of the common school, as his father had before him. When he was but seventeen years old, his father Francis M. Hammett, sent him out to Colorado to look after his interests there, in the Hammett and Hall cattle ranch, located near Las Animas. This ranch was sold in 1883, and he consequently returned home and engaged in farming and stock raising at Darksville, Missouri, until July, 1890. At that date he came to Huntsville and entered the J. M. Hammett Banking Company, of which he has since been cashier and manager. This banking company, which ranks among the strongest in Northeast Missouri as a private combination of capital and banking facilities was established in 1874 by his grandfather, Joseph M. Hammett and his five sons. Mr. Hammett has large interests in land in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas, and has been connected with many large deals and financial operations in this part of the state. He was probably the most important factor in handling one of the largest coal deals ever consummated in Missouri, whereby the Randolph-Macon Coal Company bought forty-six thousand acres of coal land in Randolph, Howard and Macon counties. The cash consideration of this transaction was one and a half million dollars, and the purchasers made Mr. Hammett escrow during the progress of the negotiations, so that he handled and distributed this large amount of money.

An active Democrat all his career, Mr. Hammett has never sought any political honors or held any office that might properly be called political. At the same time he has given his support and interests to every movement involving the public welfare in its best aspects and has been connected with so many of the financial enterprises of the community that he is in an important sense a public man. For sixteen years he has served as a member of the Huntsville school board. Mr. Hammett is a member of the Methodist Church South, and has been president of the official board of this church at Huntsville for twenty years. Fraternally he is a member in good standing of the Masonic lodge.

In April, 1891, Miss Laura B. Proctor became his wife. Her home at the time of her marriage was at Sturgeon in Boone county. Mrs. Hammett, who was educated in public and private schools, is a daughter of James M. and Ella (White) Proctor, her father being one of the leading citizens of this section of the state. He was a merchant, farmer and banker, for two terms represented Boone county in the legislature, and was state senator one term, and during his legislative career was the acknowledged champion of the state university. Through his efforts the first appropriation was secured for the Agricultural College, and owing to his influence Lincoln Institute became recognized as a state institution. During the war he served in the Confederate army, and participated in the fight at Monroe Station, which was the first conflict on Missouri soil. The father of James M. Proctor was Dr. W. H. Proctor, one of the pioneer surgeons of north Missouri, and the grandfather was John Proctor, who emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri at

almost the beginning of pioneer history in this state. Mr. Hammett and wife are the parents of one son, Francis Harold Hammett, who was born at Huntsville, June 10, 1892. He is now a student of law at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee.

EUGENE NELSON. It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to note that an appreciable percentage of the native sons of Marion county have here found ample scope for effective endeavor in various fields of activity, and among those who have become able and representative members of the bar of their native county a place of definite precedence must be accorded to the popular attorney whose name initiates this review and who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Hannibal, the fine metropolis of Marion county.

Eugene Nelson was born on a farm near the little village of Taylor, this county, on the 21st of September, 1875. William L. Nelson, his father, was born in this county April 5, 1837, and is a son of John F. and Susan (Lourin) Nelson, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. His parents were among the early settlers of Marion county, coming to it in 1829. Mr. Nelson was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, and also at Palmyra, Canton, and La Grange and grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1858 he began teaching, in which vocation he was very successful and continued up to 1861. He then began farming and has been engaged in that pursuit almost constantly. He now owns the old homestead, which consists of three hundred and sixty acres. March 4, 1869, he married Miss Annie M. Johnston, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Singleton) Johnston. The parents came to Missouri in 1830. To this union have been born three children, Ernest, Eugene, and Bertrude. Mr. Nelson has a fine home surrounded with the comforts of life and is respected by all who know him. He is a member of the Christian church at Antioch.

To the public schools of his native county Eugene Nelson is indebted for his early educational advantages, which were supplemented by those of most liberal academic and professional order. He entered the Missouri State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Didactics. Soon after his graduation in the normal school Mr. Nelson was matriculated in the law department of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and with concomitant admission to the bar of his native state.

He was prominently identified with university activities as an undergraduate and at the time gave marked evidence of possessing the fine dialectic powers which have signally conserved his success as an advocate at the bar. He was representative of the university in the intercollegiate debating contest with the University of Wisconsin, and he has remained most loyal to his alma mater, of whose alumni association he is an active member.

On January 1, 1901, Mr. Nelson opened an office in Hannibal, where he has since continued as a representative member of his profession in Marion county. His popularity and specific eligibility soon marked him for official preferment at the suffrage of the voters of the county, and in 1908 he became the Democratic candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of the county. He was elected by a gratifying majority and the best voucher for the efficiency of his administration is that given in the fact that he was retained in this important office for four consecutive terms of two years each, his retirement from office occurring

at the close of the year 1910. In January, 1911, Mr. Nelson entered into a professional partnership with B. E. Bigger, under the title of Nelson & Bigger, and the firm has a substantial and representative general practice of constantly cumulative tendency.

Mr. Nelson is essentially loyal and progressive in his civic attitude and manifests a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and county. He is the owner of five excellent farms in Marion county, the aggregate area of his landed estate being four hundred acres, all available for effective cultivation. These properties are well improved and he leases all of his lands to desirable tenants with the exception of his fine little homestead place of twenty acres, which lies contiguous to the city limits of Hannibal, on the west. This home place is most attractive, with a large and substantial residence and beautiful trees, lawns, shrubbery, etc. A lover of nature, Mr. Nelson has found special pleasure in securing a fine collection of wild birds, for which he has provided admirable accommodations and in the care of which he finds much satisfaction, his aviary being one of most interesting order.

In politics Mr. Nelson accords unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party and he has rendered effective service in behalf of its cause. His wife holds membership in the Christian church, and he is affiliated with the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, as is he also with the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On June 5, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Nelson to Miss Ethel J. Goodrich, daughter of Edward J. Goodrich, a representative merchant of Canton, Lewis county, where he was engaged in the hardware business. Mrs. Nelson was born in Lewis county, this state, on April 19, 1882; and her gracious personality has made her a popular factor in the social activities of Hannibal. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children—Gail E., who was born on January 19, 1910; and Helen E., who was born on June 25, 1911.

CHARLES F. BASSEN. The history of a nation is nothing more than a history of the individuals comprising it, and as they are characterized by loftier or lower ideals, actuated by the spirit of ambition or indifference, so it is with a state, county or town. Success along any line of endeavor would never be properly appreciated if it came with a single effort and unaccompanied by some hardships, for it is the knocks and bruises in life that make success taste so sweet. The failures accentuate the successes, thus making recollections of the former as dear as those of the latter for having been the stepping-stones to achievement. The career of Charles F. Bassen but accentuates the fact that success is bound to come to those who join brains with ambition and are willing to work. Charles F. Bassen, one of the foremost business men of Hannibal, Missouri, launched out into the world on his own account at the age of fourteen years and at the present time, in 1912, as the result of his own well directed endeavors, he is president and general manager of the gigantic concern known as the Charles F. Bassen Wood Working Company.

A native son of Hannibal, Missouri, Charles F. Bassen was born April 25, 1871, and he is a son of John H. and Catherine M. (Meyer) Bassen, and both were born in Hanover, Germany. John H. Bassen immigrated to America as a mere boy, alone, in 1857, and immediately located in Missouri, where his first work was as a farm hand. Subsequently he applied himself with the utmost diligence to learn the trade of shoemaker, which he followed, with marked success, until his demise in 1874, at the early age of twenty-nine years. Prior to his death he

had a shop of his own in Hannibal and had a force of six or eight men in his employ. He and his wife became the parents of two children—Emma, who became the wife of John A. Schinzlein, died in 1898, aged thirty-four years; and Charles F. is the immediate subject of this review.

To the public schools of Hannibal Charles F. Bassen is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was supplemented with two years' attendance in the local night schools. At the age of fourteen years he began to work in the mill of his uncle, J. F. Meyer, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work. Four years later Mr. Bassen was made foreman in his uncle's shop and when he reached his twenty-fourth year he was admitted to the business as a partner. This mutually agreeable alliance lasted until Mr. Meyer's death, in 1909, and in April, 1910, Mr. Bassen sold out his half interest in the plant. During the last year, as a result of Mr. Meyer's sickness, he had full control of the plant, which had trebled its output during the thirteen years he was connected with it. May 1, 1911, Mr. Bassen organized the Charles F. Bassen Wood Working Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital stock of \$40,000. Its official corps is as follows: Charles F. Bassen, president and general manager; Fred C. Bassen, secretary and treasurer; and William E. Treat, vice-president. The plant is located at No. 62 Collier street in a building whose lateral dimensions are sixty-four feet by two hundred feet. Fifty men are employed and the output of the concern consists of general mill work, stair work, interior decorations, bank fixtures, church and pulpit work. The output is marketed throughout Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

In politics Mr. Bassen is an uncompromising supporter of the Republican party and he is a director in the Hannibal Commercial Club and in the Home Building and Loan Association.

In 1895 Mr. Bassen was united in marriage to Miss Annie L. Rauscher, a daughter of Charles G. Rauscher, a prominent citizen in Hannibal. There have been no children born to this union. In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Bassen are devout members of the Lutheran church and he is chairman of the parochial school board. Mr. Bassen is renowned as a man of sterling integrity of character and he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had dealings.

JAMES H. CLATTERBUCK. A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it accords consideration to those sterling citizens who have done well their part in the furtherance of civic and industrial progress, who command the respect and confidence of their fellow men and who are representatives of pioneer families of the section in which they have lived and labored to goodly ends. In Callaway county a prominent and honored citizen who well merits such recognition is James Henry Clatterbuck, who, after long years of close and effective identification with the agricultural and stock-growing industries in his native county, is now living virtually retired in the attractive little village of New Bloomfield, where, in the enjoyment of the goodly things of life and the association of friends who are tried and true, he finds that his "lines are cast in pleasant places." His has been a career of well ordered industry, and he has not been denied the just reward of temporal independence and prosperity.

James Henry Clatterbuck was born on the old family homestead, about five miles west of the village of New Bloomfield, Callaway county, on April 19, 1848, and is a son of William G. and Caroline (Leopard)

Clatterbuck, whose marriage was solemnized in this county. William Getter Clatterbuck was born and reared in Kentucky and was a young man at the time of the family removal to Missouri. His father, Reuben Clatterbuck, had served most gallantly as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and upon coming to Missouri he secured a large tract of government land in Callaway county, where he reclaimed a productive farm and where he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. William G. Clatterbuck forthwith identified himself vigorously with the activities of the pioneer community and eventually developed one of the excellent farms of this section of the state, the area of his landed estate having been nearly three hundred acres and the place having been given over to diversified agriculture and stock-growing, through the medium of which he gained definite success. He owned a number of slaves prior to the Civil war and was a man of strong individuality, marked thrift and industry and of sterling character, so that he naturally wielded no little influence in the community which long represented his home and was the stage of his well ordered endeavors. He was originally affiliated with the Whig party but finally became an ardent supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. He died in 1874, at the age of sixty-one years and his loved and devoted wife survived him by several years, the names of both meriting enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Northeastern Missouri. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living and the names of whom are here entered in respective order of birth: John L., Elizabeth, William S., Benjamin F., Walter, James H., Robert Thomas and Caroline.

James H. Clatterbuck, twin brother of Robert Thomas Clatterbuck, was reared under the sturdy discipline of the old home farm and his educational advantages in his youth were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He made his independent efforts count in the way of definite achievement and in the course of years he became the owner of a landed estate of three hundred and eighty-seven acres. He made the best of improvements on this property and was long known as one of the successful and representative farmers and stock-growers of Callaway county, where he gave special attention to the raising of high-grade short-horn cattle and registered swine. He still retains in his possession a fine farm, and in March, 1908, he removed from his rural estate to the village of New Bloomfield, where he has since lived retired from the active labors and responsibilities which so long demanded his attention. He gives a general supervision to the farm.

Mr. Clatterbuck has lived a quiet and unassuming life but has stood exponent of loyal and ideal citizenship. He has not sought public office but has ever been ready to lend his aid in support of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community, the while he has been found arrayed as a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church, as did also his first wife.

Mr. Clatterbuck was married to Miss Sarah Charlotte Blythe, who was born in Callaway county in June, 1855, and who was summoned to the life eternal on March 3, 1880. The only surviving child of this union is Fannie E., who is the wife of Felix Bryant, a representative farmer in the vicinity of New Bloomfield. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have five children—James M., Joseph Turner, Margaret, William and Robert Thomas.

On December 22, 1900, Mr. Clatterbuck wedded Miss Catherine

Blythe, a sister of his first wife. She was born May 25, 1867, and presides most graciously over the pleasant home, which is known for its cordial hospitality. She is a daughter of William and Maria (Coonce) Blythe, honored pioneers of Callaway county, where both continued to reside until their death. Mr. Blythe was born on April 26, 1825, and his wife on June 10th of the same year.

JOHN N. SOUTHERN, M. D. Although Dr. John N. Southern is a rather new comer in Monroe City, having only been in practice here for the past four years, he has become a popular and useful member of society both as a physician and as a citizen. John N. Southern is a son of the Hon. John N. Southern, a leading attorney of law in Independence, Missouri, and a prominent citizen who has had an important part in that city's public affairs for many years. There were but two children in his parents' family, and his brother, William, devoted himself throughout his life to newspaper work and dying in Independence. John N. Southern was born in Tennessee, at Cumberland Gap, in August, 1838. Early in the Civil war he enlisted in his native state in the Confederate army. During his services he was wounded in the hip and taken a prisoner. His wound proved to be one that would permanently unfit him for service and he was therefore permitted to return home to take up again the struggle for existence, now handicapped forever. His injured hip did not discourage him however, and he sought a position as a teacher, securing the post of principal in the schools of Lexington, Missouri. He remained there for several years, going at length to Lexington, Missouri, where he entered upon the practice of the profession, for which he had been studying for several years. His admission to the bar occurred in Lexington, and for fifteen years or so he united newspaper work with the law, being the editor of the Independence *Sentinel*, a Democratic weekly publication.

His law practice has given him the opportunities to prove his abilities as a counsel and advocate, for he has been the attorney in many important lawsuits. Among the most notable of these may be mentioned a case in which the Missouri Pacific Railway was a party and where a large sum of money was involved, and another case in which a suit for the possession of some church property was instituted by the Hendrickites of Independence against the other wing of the Mormon church. In both of these suits Mr. Southern won much distinction and added to his fame as a lawyer. He was special judge of the circuit court before whom Bill Ryan, a member of the "James" gang was tried. As a Democrat, Mr. Southern has always proved an invaluable aid to his party, though he has never been a candidate for office. He is an effective campaigner and is well known as a speaker in behalf of his party. He was a presidential elector for Mr. Cleveland in 1884, and he was selected by the Missouri electors to carry the result of the election to Washington, D. C., and place it in the hands of the president of the senate. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Southern married Miss Mattie Allen, who was born in Tennessee in 1840. She and her husband are the parents of six children: William N., who is the editor of the Independence *Examiner*; Ethel, an artist of Independence; John N., Jr.; Mattie, who is Mrs. John Courtner and lives in Alabama; Mable and Allen, of Independence, the latter being city attorney of that place.

Dr. John N. Southern was born in Independence, Missouri on March 11, 1871. He was educated in the schools of the city and when he went into the business world he began as a clerk in a drug store in

Odessa, where he spent two years. He then took up the study of medicine with Dr. Ewin, of Independence, also taking lectures at the University Medical College, of Kansas City, where he graduated in 1895. He first began to practice his profession in Atlanta, Missouri, and until 1908 was a resident of that city. He then removed to Monroe City, and succeeded in building up a good practice. In 1906 he took a course in the Chicago Polyclinic, not choosing to get out of touch with modern advance in his profession. He is a member of the county, state and national medical associations. That he has come to Monroe City to make it his permanent home, has been proved by his erection of a beautiful and modern home and also by his partnership in the drug business. He has other property interests in the city, and is always anxious to join in any plan for the furtherance of the city's interests.

In politics Dr. Southern is a Democrat, but he has never cared to become an active participant in the game. He is a member of the Masons, belonging to the Macon City Commandery and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The city of St. Louis was the scene of the doctor's marriage on June 16, 1896, to Miss Ada Harwood, a daughter of Dr. W. F. Harwood, of Rensselaer, Missouri, and his wife, who was a Miss Snyder. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Harwood are Mrs. Southern; Mrs. W. T. Rutledge, of Monroe City, Missouri; Irving, a mail clerk, and Iola Harwood, who is teaching in a college in Milford, Texas. Dr. and Mrs. Southern have one daughter, Helen.

WALLACE L. BOND. The material development of Monroe City owes much to the ability of Wallace L. Bond, the prominent contractor and builder. For sixteen years he has been identified with the structural interests of this metropolis of Monroe county; and for a man scarce out of his forties, he has to his credit a remarkably long list of worthy achievements in houses and public buildings. A native of Missouri, Mr. Bond comes of a family three generations of which have formed a part of the life of this state.

Thomas Bond, the grandfather of Wallace L. Bond, came as a pioneer from Scott county, Kentucky, to Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life, which closed in St. Joseph, Missouri, just before the outbreak of the Civil war. His vocation was farming. He and his wife, nee Hughes, reared two sons and one daughter. David Bond lived in Lathrop, Missouri; Kittie became Mrs. Julian Martin; and John T. Bond, the youngest born and the second son, has lived in both Missouri and in Oklahoma. His birth occurred in Callaway county in 1849; he received education in the popular schools; he participated in the Civil war with the Confederate forces under General Shelby; and after the war, still a mere youth, he learned the carpenter's occupation. He married young and located in Lathrop, Missouri, where he was a builder and hardware merchant. There he reared his family and lived until his removal in 1904 to Claremont, Oklahoma. Mrs. John T. Bond was in girlhood Miss Anna Brooking a daughter of Samuel Brooking and his wife, nee Branham, and maternally of the Long family. Mrs. Bond's progenitors were Kentucky people. Her brothers and sisters were the following: Samuel Brooking, who was a member of Hughes' Regiment of General Price's Army, and who died in Florida; John, who was killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri; James, now a resident of Grimes, Oklahoma; Asa, who died at Lathrop, Missouri; Hattie, who became Mrs. Moses Estill and a resident of King City, Missouri; Emma, who died as the

first wife of Mr. Estill; Drusilla, who is Mrs. Eli Moberly of Oklahoma City; and Vie, who became Mrs. Jeff Denny and is now deceased.

The children of John T. Bond and Anna Brooking Bond were as follows: Wallace L. Bond, the special subject of this review and of detailed account below; Miss Hattie, of Oklahoma; Moss, of the same place of residence; Lulu, Mrs. R. C. Lucas of St. Joseph, Missouri; Mary, who is Mrs. Eaton of Big Wells, Texas; and Clay, of Claremore, Oklahoma. The eldest of these, Wallace L. Bond, was born in Lathrop, Clinton county, Missouri, on June 3, 1872. He was trained in the public schools and came to the years of accountability under the influence and in the atmosphere of a carpenter. His education completed, he soon went to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where he learned the carpenter trade and became a journey workman with the Elms Hotel Company, before he left the famous resort. The far west had some allurements for him and he went to Salt Lake City, in Utah, where for a half year he applied himself to mechanics.

Leaving the mountains, Mr. Bond returned to Missouri and located in Monroe City, where he soon developed his business into that of a contractor. His first work of importance was the residence of Mrs. Finley. This home of the Doctor's widow elicited much favorable comment. Others that have followed it in establishing Mr. Bond's superior reputation as a builder are the homes of Dr. Proctor, Mr. Davenport, W. L. Reed, J. M. Johnson, Jasper Henderson and others. Minor plans and specifications have been executed by Mr. Bond and he has become somewhat noted as a church-builder for work of that character done in neighboring towns. He built two churches in Centralia; two in Shelbyna (besides a public school building in the same place); two churches in Monroe City; and one each in Vandalia, Perry and Clarence, Missouri. He has erected several business houses in Perry and Vandalia. The somewhat famous country home of Judge Gill of Perry and the splendid mansion of Jody Utterback at Madison, Missouri, represent the admirable executive power of this rising contractor. His ability has grown gradually, but surely. Having first become efficient in the handling of plans, he thus grew interested in the subject of architecture and fell to drawing plans himself. He is ever a student in his line and he pushes his business rather than follows it.

The local interests of Mr. Bond, aside from his business, include his fraternal association, which does not extend beyond his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and his church connection, which is with the Monroe organization of the Church of the Disciples, his service in this religious body being that of the honorable office of deacon.

Mr. Bond's home life began in 1895, in which year he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Baxter of Huntington, Missouri; she was a daughter of John and Minerva Baxter of this place. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bond and were named Raymond and Baxter. The family was bereft of wife and mother, when on November 1, 1900, in Monroe City, Mrs. Bond closed her eyes forever on this life. The young sons of Mr. Bond are fortunate in their inheritance of ability and bid fair to be worthy descendants of their estimable family and their successful father.

ISAAC NEWTON CARMAN is cashier of the Farmers Bank of Stouts-ville, and one of the old teachers of Monroe county. He was born in Audrain county, Missouri, on April 30, 1854, and is the son of James H. Carman, who was born in Marion county, Missouri, in 1831, spent his life in farming and died near Florida in 1908. He had been a soldier

of the Confederacy, was a Democrat and a consistent member of the Baptist church. He married Mary Shoults, a daughter of Alexander Shoults, a Ralls county farmer, originally from Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of the following children: Marcus L., a farmer of Monroe county who married Lucinda Finks; Isaac Newton, the subject of this review; Mary J., the wife of Robert P. Painter, of Monroe county; Eliza, married John W. Letch; Alma, who became the wife of Micajah Brashear, of Oklahoma; Maggie, the widow of J. T. Painter, of Monroe county; Emily, the wife of Joseph Dowell, of Macon county; Ella, the wife of George Rouse of Monroe county, and J. Edward of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.

The family situation in the young days of Isaac N. Carman did not permit him to receive more than a superficial education at the hands of his father, and he himself provided the fund which carried him to a finished business education. He reached independence by way of the teaching route, as have so many of our most successful men, and he taught his first country school in the Crutcher district in 1876, for twenty-three years thereafter being actively identified with educational work. He finished his career as an educator with the principalship of the Florida schools in 1899, and his business training was secured in the Gem City Business College, in Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated in the year 1887.

Upon giving over educational work, Mr. Carman went to the office of the circuit clerk at Paris as deputy under John F. Smock. He then farmed for a short time before engaging in banking at Florida. He was cashier of the Florida Savings Bank for two years, and while a resident there he was owner of the old "Mark Twain" home, which has since become the property of the city, through the gift of one of her sons. In 1903 he came to Stoutsville and here organized the Farmers Bank, becoming its cashier. He was associated in the movement with Judge Clapper and other gentlemen of means, and was one of those who brought into existence an institution which has won a wide public confidence. It is capitalized at \$10,000, with Judge Clapper as president and I. N. Carman, cashier.

Mr. Carman is a man who is very much alive to the affairs of Stoutsville, civically and politically speaking, and he bears his full share of the burden of communal life as a citizen. He is a member of the town board and was city attorney of the village a quarter of a century ago when he was a teacher in the public schools, and a student of law at the same time. He and his family are Methodists in their religious faith, and fraternally, Mr. Carman is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

Isaac N. Carman was first married in Paynesville, Missouri. His first wife was Miss Rebecca Grimes, a daughter of John M. Grimes, one of the old settlers of that section of Pike county. The marriage took place on September 13, 1888. Mrs. Carman died on May 12, 1908, leaving two daughters, Claudie and Gladys. In April, 1911, Mr. Carman married Mrs. Laura Girfin, a daughter of Jacob Llewellyn, of Monroe county.

J. DOUGLASS TULLY is a leading stock shipper of Monroe county and makes his home in Stoutsville, near to where he was born and reared. His father was James Tully, born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1808. He left his home and native land when he was about twenty years old, or in about 1828, and he is the one member of his father's household who identified himself with the state of Missouri. James Tully

stopped in Adams county, Illinois, for his first permanent location, became a farmer there and eventually married a daughter of a well known family of that location. It was in June, 1868, that he brought his family to Missouri and located east of Stoutsville on the John L. Thompson farm, dying there in 1900. He possessed the educational requirements necessary to intelligent, progressive citizenship, and ever manifested a strong interest in local politics as a Democrat. The father of this founder of the family in Missouri was John Tully, of County Cavan, Ireland, and his wife of the family of Carrolls of his locality, and they reared seven children. James was drawn to the New World by the signs of the times, and thus was established a new family upon American soil. James Tully married Mary Smith, in Adams county, Illinois, as has already been mentioned. He died, and his widow survived him until 1904. Their children were six in number and were named as follows: Mat, of Stoutsville, Missouri; James, of Ralls county; Thomas, who died in Adams county, Illinois; Jane, who married Thomas Finnegan and resides in Monroe county; J. Douglass, of this review; and Kate, who became the wife of Townsend Wright before her death, which took place in Florida, Missouri.

J. Douglass Tully was a boy of ten years when the family came to Missouri. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, on March 14, 1859, and his education began in the country schools of his home community and has continued steadily through long years of business experience—he being one who firmly believes that a man is “never too old to learn.” He began life in real earnest on the cattle range of New Mexico, going out to the Two-Bar ranch between Raton and Las Vegas in 1880 and serving that company and the Circle O during the year he spent in the west.

Returning home, he turned his attention to farming and continued in that occupation for a year, then yielded to his desire to return to the saddle and the “round-up,” and went to Montana. There he was employed by Patterson Brothers at Miller City for a time, and for the remainder of five years he was riding the range for Miller & Boardman in the vicinity of Fort Bend. Between the years of 1882 and 1887 he literally lived in the saddle. While he was earning a modest stipend as a cowboy, he was also gathering experience which served him well in after years when he began to devote himself to the cattle industry at home. An accurate diary of the incidents of personal interest kept during his life on the range would add zest to an article of much length, but only a passing notice of things was taken at the time, and the myriad ludicrous and other circumstances of the long drives, the stormy winters and the inspiring sights of the round-up have all disappeared with the lapse of time.

When Mr. Tully returned to Missouri a second time he gave up the excitement of the mountains for all time. He suffered for several years from a desire to return to the mountains, but the ties of kin held him to his old Missouri home, and he has passed almost a quarter of a century engaged in the stock business here. He began shipping in 1889 and has handled Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas cattle, in addition to the Missouri brand, during those years. He bought cattle in southern Kansas for a time, was located at Welch, Oklahoma, for two years, and in Texas he shipped from Dallas, Waco, Taylor and Austin. He handles cattle with Ashley C. Deaver in Monroe county as a member of the firm of Deaver & Tully, and is a heavy feeder at his barn at Stoutsville. His annual shipments are large and his is a familiar face in the markets of both Chicago and St. Louis.

On November 22, 1898, Mr. Tully married in Monroe county Miss

Alice Dixon, a daughter of George Dixon. Mrs. Tully came to Missouri from Louisville, Kentucky, where she was born in 1868. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tully are Charles, Martin and Georgie Beatrice.

F. W. STRICKLER. One of the most prosperous business concerns of Fayette, Missouri, is the Fayette Bottling Works, which also manufactures ice cream and creamery buttery and retails natural ice. The proprietor is F. W. Strickler, a young man who came there in 1907 and soon gave evidence that he understood the principles of business success and not only knew how to conduct a plant of this kind but how to develop it. He put brains into his efforts and by his ability, energy and push has taken a foremost place among the successful business men of Fayette.

Mr. Strickler was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, June 20, 1879, and is a descendant of Swiss ancestors, which latter fact leads to an inference that probably ancestral inheritance has had some bearing on his choice of occupation and on his ability in this direction, for the Swiss people are recognized as the premium butter makers of the world. He is a son of Benjamin Strickler, who died at the age of fifty-six years in the Confederate army in Jackson Cavalry, and the remainder of his career was spent as a stockman and dairyman in Virginia. His mother was Susan Cline as a maiden, and she also died at the age of fifty-six years. To the union of these parents were born seven children, all sons.

F. W. Strickler was reared on the farm and grew up familiar with the part which work takes in successful industrial or business activity. After completing his education at West Central Academy in Virginia he came to Howard county, Missouri, where he became proprietor of the Fayette Bottling Works at Fayette. That was in 1907, and in the five intervening years since then he has built up a business that is the leading one of its kind in Howard county and by the excellence of its manufactured products has become known all over Missouri. Recognizing that quality and cleanliness are two of the absolutely essential points in making his products desired by trade, he has concentrated his efforts in those directions and has been well rewarded, for his business, already of large proportions, is rapidly increasing and thus far he has been unable to keep pace with the demand for his products. His plant occupies a room 24 by 120 feet, which is kept spotlessly clean and in the most sanitary condition, and he pays a higher price for cream than does any other like firm in Missouri. His success has been the premium of merit and he well deserves the high esteem in which he is held at Fayette both as a business man of efficiency and a citizen of worth. He has established that record for integrity which makes his word as good as his bond with all who know him.

On November 9, 1909, Mr. Strickler was happily united in marriage to Miss Claudie Robinson, whose home was near Glasgow, this county, and who is from one of the well known families of this community. Her father is deceased but her mother is yet living and continues at the old home. Mr. Strickler is a member of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Strickler is a member of the Christian church.

JOHN LEGENDRE. Among the foreign-born residents of Northeastern Missouri who have contributed materially to the agricultural importance of their adopted communities, natives of France are fully represented, and in this connection may be mentioned John Legendre, of Chariton county, whose residence here covers a period of nearly thirty

years and who at all times has demonstrated his loyalty and good citizenship. Mr. Legendre, now the owner of a productive and well-cultivated tract of land lying three miles northwest of Salisbury, was born in Lothringen, France, in the village of Lauterfauger, not far from the German border and from the French city of Metz, August 18, 1856. As a youth he was educated in both the German and French languages, grew up on a farm, and as a youth often saw companies of German soldiers, and at the time of the battle of Gravelotte was living about ten miles from that point, and about twenty-four miles from Metz. At the age of twenty-one years he enlisted as a private in the German army, and was sent with his command to the Province of Magdeburg, Saxony, where he acted as interpreter, and won his promotion to the rank of corporal, but on the expiration of his term of enlistment, in 1880, returned to his father's farm, and there remained until emigrating to the United States, in 1884. Four of his father's brothers and sisters had lived in America for some years, being engaged in farming in Illinois, and all had done well here and sent back enthusiastic reports as to the opportunities to be found in this country for ambitious youths, and Mr. Legendre eventually decided to try his fortunes here. For two years after his arrival he was engaged in working as a farm laborer in Illinois, and in 1886 he came to Chariton county, Missouri, which has since been his home.

In 1887 Mr. Legendre was married to Mrs. Katie Jensen, widow of Lucien Jensen, who had come two years before and whose husband had died eighteen months after marriage. She was born in Illinois, and came to Randolph county, Missouri, when four years of age, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Schuennemann, the former of whom died in Randolph county, while the latter still survives. After his marriage, Mr. Legendre purchased eighty acres of his present land, located on the Chariton river, second bottom lands, and to this he has since added forty acres. He has made numerous extensive improvements, and has made his farm one of the most productive of its size in the county, has erected modern, substantial buildings and stocked it with good cattle and hogs. He is known as an intelligent, industrious citizen and able agriculturalist, and the interest he has displayed in the matters of a public nature stamps him as a progressive, public-spirited citizen.

While crossing the ocean Mr. Legendre became convinced that the principles and policies of the Republican party were best suited to his ideas, and he has been a hearty supporter of these convictions to the present time. During the forty-third and forty-fifth assemblies he served as sergeant-at-arms in the legislature, held the same position in two state conventions, had been a delegate to several state conventions, and in 1912 was alternate to the national convention held at Chicago. For two years he has served as justice of the peace, and for the past eight years has been president of the township board, which has just completed the building of \$4,000 worth of corrugated iron bridges and \$2,000 worth of concrete bridges in the township. He is especially enthusiastic in his support of good roads movements, has attended a number of conventions of good roads bodies, and his advice is sought frequently on matters of this nature. Known as one of his party's wheel-horses in Chariton county, he is chairman of the county, congressional, judiciary and senatorial Republican committees. With Mrs. Legendre he attends St. Joseph's Catholic church at Salisbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Legendre have had eight children: Charles, who is engaged in farming near Salisbury; Victor, who is married and resides on the home farm; Goldie, wife of William Wiedey; Anna, Minnie and

Edrie, all at home; and two died in infancy. The present home of Mr. and Mrs. Legendre is at Salisbury.

JAMES O. BARROW. Having worked against tremendous odds to gain an education sufficient to equip him for his life's work, James O. Barrow has come to be one of the most successful lawyers, not only of Vandalia, but of Northeast Missouri as well. Mr. Barrow was born at Ashley, Pike county, Missouri, on July 20, 1871, the son of Francis M. and Elizabeth A. Barrow.

Francis M. Barrow was born in Virginia, and as a young child moved with his parents to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he lived until he reached early manhood. While in his young manhood he removed to Missouri, where he met his wife, then Elizabeth A. O'Bannon, in Pike county. She, like her husband, was a native of Virginia, having moved to Missouri in girlhood days with her parents. Her father, Joseph O'Bannon, was a wealthy farmer and stockman of Pike county, and was the owner of several slaves. Although he was not a man who ever sought publicity, or was desirous of appearing in the public eye in any manner, taking no part in the official life of the county, yet he was well known throughout his district, especially in Pike county, which represented his home for many years.

Francis M. Barrow still lives at Ashley. Like his father and mother who were blessed with unusual longevity, he and his brothers have enjoyed long and useful lives.

Of the four children of Francis M. and Elizabeth Barrow, James O. Barrow was the third born. He received the major part of his early education at the public schools and was later a student at Watson Seminary, in Ashley, in that place studying under Prof. J. P. Blanton, who was later president of the Kirksville normal school. Among his schoolmates in the old seminary, was Elliott W. Major, the present governor of Missouri, who presented Mr. Barrow's application, and stood sponsor for him when he was admitted to the bar. When he had finished school, it was the wish of the elder Barrow that James continue in the pursuit of agriculture and for a time he did acquiesce in the plan of his father. The life was not to his taste or suited to his general make-up, and a short time was all sufficient to convince himself and his parent of the futility of trying to "fit a round peg into a square hole," as the saying goes. However, the young man experienced numerous disappointments before his dream of a higher education sufficient for the realization of his ambition became a possibility. There were no funds forthcoming from the family exchequer for any additional education and as he had decided to become a lawyer, the young man found that further education he must have. Nothing daunted by the difficulties that beset his path at every hand, like Abraham Lincoln, he borrowed law books and read in his leisure moments. The excellent foundation he had received at Watson Seminary stood him in excellent stead, and he succeeded so well in his study of the law that in the year 1897 he was admitted to the bar before Circuit Judge Roy, who is now one of the judges of the supreme court of Missouri.

In beginning his struggles in the profession Mr. Barrow was not entirely without influential friends. He had been known to Champ Clark from boyhood, and the man who later became speaker of the house and is yet a power in national politics showed him many favors in the early days of his career. When he was admitted to the bar, Clark & Dempsey were recognized as the leading law firm of Bowling Green. Mr. Barrow was given a key to the offices and permitted to make such use of their books as he would.

Mr. Barrow remained in the office of his friends for two years. He practiced in Bowling Green until 1902, and in that year moved to Vandalia, where he has remained ever since, absorbed in his practice which has included many important cases, both civil and criminal. In one case, that of Metts vs. Wright, involving land titles, Mr. Barrow was instrumental in establishing a precedent. And this case, which he won for his clients, has perhaps done more towards doing away with some of the technicalities of law pertaining to land titles than any other one decision of the higher courts of Missouri.

Among other important cases which Mr. Barrow fought may be mentioned the criminal cases of the state vs. Anderson, in which Mr. Barrow, as special counsel for the state, secured conviction, and a life sentence for the guilty person, after a long fight to establish justice in the case. A will case in which the decision depended on the construction of the testator's language, was decided in his favor after a hard-fought battle. In many other cases Mr. Barrow has taken an active part, and his practice has been of a wide and varied nature which has enabled him to take a front rank among the leading attorneys of Northeast Missouri. He is a man thoroughly devoted to his profession and has no ambitions beyond those which will aid him in his professional advance.

Mr. Barrow has won and retained an excellent reputation in and about Vandalia and throughout the county, as the following excerpts from an article which appeared in a local Vandalia paper will amply attest: "Among the prominent members of the Audrain county bar is James O. Barrow of Vandalia. Mr. Barrow came from a position of comparative obscurity, started in life without money or aid. But he had in him the primary elements of success—ambition, industry and a determination to succeed in his chosen profession. He is a man actuated by the highest principles and it is a pleasure to meet a man who has the ideas of life and its duties entertained by Mr. Barrow. When one comes to know the kindness of his feelings and actions towards others and the honesty of the motives that prompt them, one no longer wonders why James O. Barrow is so popular, why he has so many friends and why his law practice extends over the greater portion of Northeast Missouri."

On May 17, 1899, Mr. Barrow was united in marriage with Miss Emilie Lewis Martin, of Frankford, a daughter of one of Pike county's most prominent families, as well as one of the oldest in that district. Her grandfather was familiarly known as Judge "Jimmy" Martin, and was one of the judges of the first county court of Pike county. He was a descendant of the ancient and wealthy Hume family of Ireland and England. Her father, James L. Martin, was one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Pike county, where every man was his friend.

Mrs. Barrow previous to her marriage was engaged as a teacher in the Pike county schools. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, Reginald Martin Barrow, whose great ambition in life is to become a lawyer, and to take his place in the office with his father. The Barrow home is one of the new modern residences recently erected in Vandalia, and it is there where the genuine old fashioned hospitality still reigns supreme.

SAMUEL H. K. McMASTER. As the years relentlessly mark the milestones on the pathway of time, the older generation slowly gives way to the new and gradually there passes from our midst the men who made our country what it is and who built up this western empire for the men of now. In every generation and in every community some few men

leave an indelible imprint upon the history of that community and upon the memories of those who have known them by their ability to fight and win even against great odds, and by that kind of character which wins lasting friends because of that innate quality which people know as loyalty. Samuel H. K. McMaster, who passed to the life eternal June 10, 1861, was one of those. A pioneer farmer in Missouri, he did much in the way of introducing improvements in his home locality, near Hannibal, where he owned seven hundred acres of most arable land and where he was a man of mark in all the relations of life.

In Accomac county, Virginia, September 10, 1810, occurred the birth of Samuel H. K. McMaster, a son of Dr. James and Charlotte (Henderson) McMaster. In the agnatic line Mr. McMaster traced his lineage to stanch Scotch extraction, his grandfather, Samuel McMaster, having immigrated to Virginia from Scotland in the early colonial era of our national history. History records that Samuel McMaster answered the first call of Lewes (Delaware) Presbytery for religious labors.

Samuel H. K. McMaster lost his father at an early age and as a young boy assumed the responsibility of his own existence. After reaching manhood he was engaged in the mercantile business in his native state for a few years before coming west. In the meantime his mother and step-father, Dr. Ezekiel James, had settled in Marion county, Missouri. In 1842, after the death of Dr. James, Mr. McMaster removed from Iowa, where he had settled about 1836, to Missouri, to care for his mother. On the 16th of September, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Eliza Garrard, who was born near Paris, Kentucky, November 16, 1825, and who accompanied her parents to Missouri in April, 1833, at the age of eight years. She was a daughter of Massena and Elizabeth (Fry) Garrard, the former of whom was a son of General James Garrard, of the War of 1812, and a grandson of Gen. James Garrard, of Revolutionary fame. The grandfather Garrard was second governor of Kentucky and it was in his honor that Garrard county, Kentucky, was named. Gen. James Garrard, Jr., served with the utmost valor in the War of 1812 and during the course of hostilities was captured and taken a prisoner from Lake Erie to Canada, whence he eventually escaped and returned to the states over the ice.

Massena Garrard came to Missouri in 1833, as already noted, and he located in Marion county, where he purchased one thousand acres of wild land, just west of Hannibal. He erected the present McMaster residence about 1840, the same being constructed of timber, which was cut with a whip saw run by an ox. He brought with him a large number of slaves from Kentucky, all of whom were under the command of Uncle Jim Clay, an old slave, who died only a few years ago. Massena Garrard was one of the first elders in the Presbyterian church at Hannibal and it was largely the result of his influence and energy that the first church was erected here. He died in 1850, aged fifty years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1838. They were the parents of five children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Ann Eliza became the wife of Samuel H. K. McMaster, as previously stated; Maria married David Stevenson, of Maryland; Edward was a farmer in Marion county for a number of years but eventually removed to Nevada, Missouri, where he died; James J. attained prominence as a merchant in St. Louis, whence he removed to Ocean Springs, Mississippi, where his demise occurred; and William P. died in Nevada, Missouri.

After his father-in-law's death, Mr. McMaster purchased a portion of the old Garrard estate near Hannibal, and with the passage of time became one of the most prominent and influential farmers in Marion

county. His mother resided in his home until her death, in 1858. Mr. McMaster was a leader in all matters projected for progress and improvement and was the first farmer in his section of the state to have a McCormick mower and reaper. His landed estate amounted to seven hundred acres of land, a large portion of which was under cultivation. He was a man of the utmost generosity and kept open house, constantly entertaining guests from various parts of the state and old friends from Kentucky. His latch string was always out. He was active in the interest of good roads in Missouri and was a staunch advocate of higher education, giving his hearty support to Miss Elizabeth Horr, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, in her efforts to maintain a private school in Hannibal. In his political convictions he was aligned as a stalwart Whig, and while he never sought political preferment of any sort he was ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. His soul was summoned to eternal rest June 10, 1861, and his death was uniformly mourned throughout Marion county and the surrounding country. He was a man of great philanthropy but there was a modesty and lack of all ostentation in his work as a benefactor. In this day, when disinterested citizenship is all too rare a jewel, it is helpful to reflect upon a course of high-minded patriotism such as that of Mr. McMaster. His deep sympathy and innate kindness of spirit make his memory an enduring monument more ineffaceable than polished marble or burnished bronze. "To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die."

For years after her husband's demise Mrs. McMaster assumed the responsibility of the tremendous landed estate accumulated by him and conducted the same with unusual success. She passed away August 26, 1879, at the age of fifty-four years. She was a woman of most gracious personality and was deeply beloved by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McMaster, as follows: Charlotte Elizabeth, born in the house in which she now lives, December 12, 1846, is the wife of J. E. Fisher, a member of the Standard Printing Company of Hannibal; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have two sons, Charles Samuel and Phineas McMaster; James Massena McMaster was a bachelor and he spent practically his entire life on the old homestead farm in Marion county, where he died in 1902, aged fifty-three years; Charles Edward died at the age of seventeen years in Vicksburg, Mississippi; Joseph H. died at the old home in 1893, aged forty years; William and Virginia both died in infancy; and Edwin Garrard is a bachelor and maintains his home on the old farm with his sister and brother-in-law, the Fishers.

WILLIAM J. M. TATLOW. Among the progressive, highly-esteemed agriculturists of Monroe county, who have devoted their entire attention to the tilling of the soil, William J. Morris Tatlow occupies a foremost place. He is a son of Prof. Joseph D. Tatlow, a man of superior intellectual attainments and of classical learning and with great powers as an educator, who settled in the forefront of the last century in Monroe county, where he made local history in both the professional and agricultural fields. He came into Missouri from a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, schoolroom, and resumed his calling as a teacher in the country schools of this state. The addition of such a capable man to the teaching profession of Missouri at that time was a most fortunate circumstance for the schools. His own education was collegiate in character and he was able to give instruction in the classics as well as in higher mathematics, a standard by which teachers of that early day were nearly always measured. His long and efficient connection with school

work over Marion, Ralls, Monroe, Boone and other counties of Northeastern Missouri indicates strongly his peculiar fitness and adaptability for his chosen field, and boys who were students under him half a century ago are among the leading and influential men of many communities today.

Prof. Joseph D. Tatlow was born at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1814, his father being of French stock. He came out to Missouri in company with a brother, Thomas Tatlow, and a negro slave, and first settled near West Ely, in Marion county, where his brother spent the remainder of a successful life in farming and stock raising, among his children being the late Rev. Thomas Tatlow. Although of rather diminutive stature, being but five feet two inches in height, and weighing not much over one hundred pounds, Professor Tatlow was athletic and was fond of various out-door sports. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, but was not of strong religious temperament, was a Democrat in his political views, and, being himself a slave owner, was in sympathy with the south in its efforts to maintain the Confederacy. He was married in Ralls county to Miss Mary J. Underwood, a daughter of James Underwood, a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri by way of Kentucky and married a Miss Burbridge. The Underwoods came to Missouri about 1829, crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the old ox-wagon was their means of transportation. The other Underwood children were: Judge James H., who was widely known in Ralls county; and Julia, who married Alvin Powell, and is now deceased. Joseph D. and Mary J. Tatlow had the following children: George M., who was accidentally killed in Los Angeles, California, in 1909, and left no family; Lydia, who died single; Miss Elizabeth, who resides on the farm in Monroe county; Miss Minnie, of Perry, Missouri; Miss Emily, of the Monroe county farm; William J. Morris, of this article; and J. Underwood, a farmer and owner of the old homestead in Monroe county, the only one of the family to marry, whose wife was Julia Stuart, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Powell) Stuart. Professor Tatlow died in June, 1893, and his widow followed him to the grave in 1902.

William J. Morris Tatlow was born at the family residence on the farm in Monroe county, Missouri, September 6, 1860, and all the years of his minority were passed there. His education was of the public school order, and his tendencies all toward the auxiliaries of the farm. There seemed no disposition among the second generation toward the professional work of the father, and William J. M. took to farming as a vocation and has continued it adjacent to his birthplace. Like other farmers of the locality, he entered the stock business, has carried on an era of trading and feeding upon a portion of the old Joseph Stuart farm, which he owns, and his ventures have proven uniformly successful. His life has been devoid of political connection, but he votes the Democratic ticket and takes a good citizen's interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his township. Mr. Tatlow has remained single.

HON. WILLIAM W. RUCKER. Judge Rucker, who has been representative of his congressional district of Missouri in the United States congress since 1898 and who has there rendered distinguished service to his home state and the nation, has long been numbered among the leading legists and jurists of Missouri, and he maintains his home in Keytesville, the judicial center of Chariton county. He has served as prosecuting attorney of this county and presided on the bench of the twelfth judicial circuit of the state for six consecutive years. He has been one of the prominent figures in public affairs in the state of his adoption, and his course, ever guided and governed by the highest prin-

ciples, has been so ordered as to gain and to retain to him impregnable place in popular confidence and esteem.

Judge William Waller Rucker was born near Covington, Alleghany county, Virginia, on the 1st of February, 1855, and is a scion of old and patrician families of that historic commonwealth. He is a son of Major William Parks Rucker, M. D., and Margaret Ann (Scott) Rucker, both of whom were born in Virginia in the year 1832 and both of whom were reared to maturity at Lynchburg, that state. Major Rucker was a man of strong individuality and fine intellectual attainments. He was graduated in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and later in celebrated old Jefferson Medical College, in the city of Philadelphia, from which institution he received his degree of doctor of medicine. He was engaged in active practice as a physician and surgeon in his native state until the inception of the Civil war, when he promptly tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Union. He served as major of a Virginia regiment, took part in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict between the north and south, and made a gallant record as a soldier. After the war he engaged in the practice of law, in which he became a leading representative of the bar of the western part of Virginia. He was engaged in practice for some time at Covington, in his native county, and later at Lynchburg, Campbell county, where he continued in the active work of the legal profession until his death, in 1895. His widow now maintains her home in Virginia, and is venerable in years. Of their four sons, Judge Rucker, of this review, is the eldest, the others being Hedley Scott, James T., deceased, and Edgar P.

Under the able direction of his honored father, Judge William W. Rucker gained his early educational discipline, which was of most symmetrical order and which was supplemented by collegiate work in his native state. In 1872, when seventeen years of age, he came to Chariton county, Missouri, where he was employed about two years as a teacher in the district schools. He began the study of law under effective preceptorship in Huston, his preceptor later becoming a member of the state senate, and he was admitted to the bar in 1876, upon examination before the presiding judge of the twelfth judicial circuit, on the bench of which he himself was destined to serve with signal ability and distinction. After his admission to the bar Judge Rucker formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Huston, under the firm name of Huston & Rucker, and for some time they maintained offices both at Keytesville and in Brookfield, Linn county, building up a large and representative professional business. In 1886 Judge Rucker was elected prosecuting attorney of Chariton county and he held his office for three successive terms of two years each. His service in this capacity gave him added prestige as a specially versatile and successful trial lawyer and was of such effective order as to mark him as eligible for higher official honors. Soon after his retirement from the position of prosecuting attorney he was elected to the bench of the twelfth judicial circuit, and upon the same he presided with dignity, discrimination and ability. His broad and exact knowledge of law and precedent combined with his naturally judicial mind made him an ideal jurist, and his rulings were signally fair and impartial, so that few of his decisions met with reversal by the courts of higher jurisdiction.

In 1898 Judge Rucker was made the nominee of his party for representative in congress, and in the autumn of that year he was elected by a most gratifying majority. By successive re-elections he has since continued the incumbent of this important office, and admirably has he represented the interests of his constituents, the while he has been a

strong factor in the furthering of legislation for the general good of the nation. He has been active and influential on the floor and in the committee room, and has introduced and championed enactment a number of important measures. He is author of the bill for insuring publicity in the matter of financial contributions for political campaign purposes and also the bill providing for direct popular election of United States senators. He is at the present time chairman of the committee on election of president, vice-president and representatives in congress and is one of the ranking members of the all important judicial committee of the house.

While serving on the circuit bench Judge Rucker presided at the trial of the Taylor brothers, charged with murder, and this was one of the most bitterly contested murder trials in the history of the state, the same being reported in Volume 134 of the judicial reports of the state. The judge has ever been a staunch and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and is one of its acknowledged leaders in the lower house of the national legislature. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he has served as steward of the church of this denomination in his home town of Keytesville.

In the year 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Rucker to Miss Fannie Applegate, who was in Chariton county, Missouri, on the 15th of December, 1862, and who is a daughter of the late Lewis M. Applegate, a representative citizen of this county. Judge and Mrs. Rucker have no children, but in their home they have reared with marked solicitude their nephew, Roy W. Rucker, a son of James T. Rucker, deceased brother of the judge. Concerning this nephew individual mention is made on another page of this work. Mrs. Rucker is a woman of most gracious personality and is a popular factor not only in the social activities of her home community but also in those of the national capital.

ROY W. RUCKER. Reared in the home of his uncle, Hon. William W. Rucker, a present representative in congress from Missouri, Mr. Rucker is recognized as one of the able and representative younger members of the bar of Northeastern Missouri and is now serving as prosecuting attorney of Chariton county, his residence and field of professional endeavor having been continuously at Keytesville, the judicial center of the county mentioned. A review of the career of Hon. William W. Rucker appears on other pages of this volume and to the same reference may be made for data concerning the family history.

Roy Waller Rucker was born on the 12th of May, 1884, near Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and is a son of James T. Rucker. Mr. Rucker was taken into the home of his uncle, Judge William W. Rucker, who has established his residence in Keytesville, Chariton county, Missouri, and here the nephew was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools. When his uncle was elected to congress Mr. Rucker accompanied him to the national capital, and there he completed the curriculum of the high school, after which he continued his academic studies in the University of West Virginia. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he then entered the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905 and from which he received his degree of bachelor of laws. In 1907 he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, and he then engaged in the practice of his profession at Keytesville, where his recognized ability and personal popularity soon gained him an appreciable clientage of representative order. His

success marked him as eligible for official preferment along the line of his profession, and in 1910 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Chariton county. He made a most effective record as a resourceful and successful public prosecutor, and the popular estimate placed upon his services was significantly shown in his re-election in the autumn of 1912, for a second term of two years. In politics Mr. Rucker is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Keytesville, in which he is now serving as steward. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 20th of October, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rucker to Miss Elizabeth G. Estle, who was born in November, 1884, and who is a daughter of Edward E. and Lulu M. (Gilbert) Estle. The marriage ceremony of Mr. and Mrs. Rucker was performed in Chicago, by the distinguished clergyman and educator, Dr. Frank Gunsalus. Mr. and Mrs. Rucker have a winsome little daughter, Elizabeth Jane, who was born on the 23d of September, 1911.

FRED LAMB. Presiding on the bench of the circuit court of the twelfth judicial circuit of the state, Judge Lamb has gained prestige as one of the representative lawyers and jurists of Northeastern Missouri, and prior to his elevation to the bench he gave his undivided attention to the work of his profession, with residence at Salisbury, Chariton county, where he was associated with his younger brother, Gilbert, as a member of the law firm of Lamb & Lamb, until his election to his present important office, the duties of which he is discharging with marked ability and with special discrimination in keeping the calendar of the court well in hand. The judge is a member of one of the old and honored families of this section of the state, where he is a scion of the third generation of the name.

James Lamb, grandfather of the judge, was a native of Kentucky, as was also his wife, and about the year 1842 they drove through with a horse and buggy from the old Blue Grass State to Missouri. They established their home on a tract of land on Brush creek, in Randolph county, and Mr. Lamb devoted virtually his entire active life to agricultural pursuits, though for a comparatively brief period he conducted a general store in the vicinity of Macon, the judicial center of the county of the same name. He returned to Randolph county and there gave his attention to diversified farming and stock growing during the residue of his worthy and useful life. He was born in 1823 and his death occurred in 1885, his wife surviving him by several years. Prior to the Civil war he had been an adherent of the Whig party, but at that climactic period in the nation's history he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he ever afterward continued a staunch supporter. Both he and his wife were zealous and consistent members of the Christian church, and the lives of both were marked by integrity, kindness and well ordered endeavor. They reared four children, of whom Hugh Franklin was the eldest; Susan is the wife of J. T. Carlyle, of Randolph county; John T. and Evan Harvey, both now deceased, formerly resided in Randolph county.

Hugh Franklin Lamb was born on the old homestead farm in Randolph county, this state, on the 22d of December, 1845, and in that county he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in September, 13, 1912. He gained his early educational training in the common schools of the locality and period and through later association with men and affairs he became a man of broad views and mature judgment. Through energy and indefatigable industry he attained to secure prestige as one of the substantial and representative farmers and stock growers of

Northeastern Missouri, and he gained specially high reputation in connection with his extensive operations in raising the best grades of live stock, including registered horses of standard and draft breeding. He had the distinction of being the first or second to bring a herd of Hereford cattle into Randolph county. He was a successful exhibitor of fine cattle and horses at various county fairs, as well as state fairs. His finely improved farm, comprising two hundred acres, is located three miles north of Cairo, Randolph county, and by him was given the name of Ashland Park Stock Farm. He was a man of progressive ideas and marked public spirit, and he was at all times ready to give his influence and co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Jacksonville Fair Association and was influential in making the same an unqualified success in its operations. He was also one of the organizers and first stockholders of the bank at Cairo, with which he continued to be identified until his death. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and he was a sincere and zealous member of the Christian church, as is also his widow, who still resides on the old homestead.

As a young man Hugh F. Lamb was united in marriage to Miss Margaret S. Halliburton, who was born in Randolph county, in 1847, and who is a daughter of Simeon and Eliza (Council) Halliburton, honored pioneers of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living except one, and the names are here entered in respective order of birth: Charles, Fred, Hugh, Porter, Mary, Richard C., Gilbert, and Addie. Richard C. died on the 12th of April, 1908, at the age of twenty-six years.

Judge Fred Lamb, second of the eight children of Hugh F. and Margaret S. (Halliburton) Lamb, was born on the homestead farm in Randolph county, on the 11th of January, 1872. After availing himself of the advantages of the district schools he attended Salisbury Academy for one year, and thereafter he was engaged in teaching in the district schools of his native county for two years. He then began reading law under the preceptorship of Martin M. Terrill, of Moberly, one of the leading members of the bar of Randolph county, and he made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, so that he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar in July, 1896, when twenty-four years of age. In April of the following year Judge Lamb established his residence at Salisbury, Chariton county, where he entered into a professional partnership with W. S. Stockwell, with whom he continued to be thus associated until 1902, when the alliance was dissolved by mutual consent. In the meanwhile he had effectually shown his powers as a well fortified advocate and counselor, and had appeared in much important litigation in the various courts of his judicial circuit. He continued in individual practice until 1909, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Gilbert, with whom he continued to be associated in active and successful practice at Salisbury until his elevation to the bench of the twelfth judicial circuit, on the 1st of January, 1911. Through his zealous and efficient labors he has given dignity and distinction to the office of which he is the popular incumbent, and his decisions, marked by fairness and judicial acumen, have met with few reversals in courts of higher jurisdiction.

Judge Lamb still maintains his home at Salisbury, and he is the owner of a fine farm of 280 acres, three and one-half miles southeast of this town, besides which he has two other farms, of less area. Judge Lamb personally supervises his farming operations, having one of the best improved and equipped stock and grain farms in the county and at all times carries to its full capacity the best grades of live stock. On

the bench, passing on the merits of mules, cattle, horses or hogs or discussing the questions incident to agriculture or stock dealings the judge is equally at home.

In politics the judge has ever accorded unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been an influential factor in its councils in this section of the state. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 11th of June, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Lamb to Miss Catherine Hood, who was born in Saline county, this state, on the 20th of January, 1875, and who is a daughter of J. T. P. and Ann S. (Geysiner) Hood, sterling citizens of that county. The one child of this union is a winsome little daughter, Louise.

GILBERT LAMB, who was formerly associated with his brother in practice, is recognized as one of the representative younger members of the bar of Chariton county and is still engaged in active and successful professional work, at Salisbury, one of the thriving little cities of this favored section of the state. He was born on his father's farm, ten miles north of Moberly, Randolph county, on the 4th of July, 1883, and under its sturdy discipline he passed his boyhood days, in the meanwhile gaining his rudimentary education in the district schools. He continued his higher studies for one year at Prairie Hill, Chariton county, and passed one year as a student in Pritchett College, of Glasgow, Howard county. He then began reading law in the office of his brother, Judge Fred Lamb, at Salisbury, and he was admitted to the bar in January, 1907. He has since continued in active general practice at Salisbury, has well appointed offices in rooms over the People's Bank, and has served two terms as city attorney. He has an excellent practice and subordinates all other interests to the work of his profession, in which he has won definite precedence and success. As previously noted, he was associated in practice with his brother until the latter assumed the office of circuit judge. The Democratic party finds in him a stalwart supporter, and he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Lamb still remains on the roster of eligible bachelors, and he is a popular factor in the business and social circles of his home city.

JOSEPHUS MCCALLISTER. A history of Northeast Missouri would be incomplete and must fail of its purpose if mention were omitted concerning the career of Josephus McCallister, who is essentially one of the foremost and more prominent men of Milan. Many of the best and most telling enterprises of the county and city have felt the guiding hand of Mr. McCallister, and his influence has been an undeniable factor in the shaping of much of the industry of Milan and vicinity. As cashier of the Milan Bank, he is conspicuously identified with the financial activities of the city, and he is known for a man of unusual ability and keen business judgment in fiscal circles in the county.

The McCallister family is one that was for a number of generations identified with Virginia and Kentucky. Garrett McCallister, the great-grandfather of Josephus McCallister of this review, and the first of the men of whom there is authentic record, was born on the present site of Lexington, Kentucky, and as a young man married Miss Caroline Craig. They moved to Mason county, Virginia, where twin sons, William and James, were born. There Mrs. McCallister died, after which the bereaved husband returned to Lexington, Kentucky. Here he sold the old homestead where he had been born and which comprises the site of the present city of Lexington, receiving in exchange as part payment

for the 160 acres a buckskin hunting shirt and leggins. Of Garrett McCallister little is known by the family today beyond the meager facts here given and it is impossible to give the date either of his birth or death. His son, William, was born in Virginia in 1788 and in his young manhood served in the War of 1812. He married Bellena Frazer, a woman of Virginia birth and ancestry and reared in the same county in which he had passed his young days, and to them was born, on May 21, 1825, in Mason county, Virginia, Thomas McCallister, who became the father of the Milan bank cashier.

Judge Thomas McCallister was born in Mason county, Virginia, and in 1836, when he was eleven years old, went to Madison county, Indiana. When he was twenty-four years old he married Mary, the daughter of Josephus and Sidney (Conner) Poindexter. The name of Poindexter has been associated with the history of the country from the earliest territorial days in Virginia. The first Poindexter to land on these shores bought land in Virginia and there meeting with success in his farming and tobacco raising, sent for his fiancée, who had remained behind in England, while he demonstrated his ability as a home-maker in the new world. She made the voyage in the same vessel that carried John Rolfe, who later married Pocahontas. Tradition says this first settler was George Poindexter, who went to England from France with his father and fell in love with a girl of lower rank. To separate them the father supplied him with sufficient money and sent him to America, which was in fact, the wish of the son, who settled in what is now known as Hanover county. On page 37, volume III, *Historical Magazine of Virginia*, may be found the following: "George Poindexter in 1667 bought a large piece of land from Edward Wyatt, known as the Middle Plantation." In *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*, page 42, volume II, appeals: "Amongst the papers found (later than 1742) in the English Church Vestry was the Oath of Allegiance in the time of King George II, and of the twelve prominent men of Virginia who signed the oath was John Poindexter, son of George Poindexter, of 'Middle Plantation.'" In *Hennings Statutes at Large*, pp. 1600 to 1800, volume V, chapter XXIX, mention is made of a piece of land originally owned by the Poindexter family in Hanover county, and known as Poindexter's Neck, which was sold by William Meriweather to other parties. In *William and Mary Quarterly* page 206, volume II, is found mention of George Poindexter, born in 1739, in Louisa county, grandson of George Poindexter of the "Middle Plantation." George Poindexter, the son of George of Louisa county, was governor of Mississippi from 1819 to 1821, as may be seen by a perusal of the *Historical Magazine of Virginia*, page 81, volume XI. In *Johnston's Memoirs of Virginia* clerks, mention is made of James Poindexter, also son of George Poindexter of Louisa county, who was clerk of Powhattan from 1802 to 1816. He was known as the brother of Park Poindexter, the old clerk of Chesterfield county, the beau ideal of an old Virginia gentleman in character, bearing and personal appearance. Josephus Poindexter, the father of Mrs. McCallister, was a son of James Poindexter, and settled near Charleston, in Mason county. In 1837 he moved to Madison county, Indiana, and there reared his family.

Eight children were born to Judge Thomas and Mary (Poindexter) McCallister, named as follows: Josephus, the Milan bank cashier; Madlum Milledge; Lois Taylor, of Lane county, Oregon; Sidney A. Reger, of Harris, Missouri; William, who died in Chautauqua county, Kansas, leaving a widow; Thomas O., who also died, in Long Valley, Idaho, leaving a widow and five children; and Garrett and Charles, both of whom died when young. Judge Thomas W. McCallister died on November 9, 1898, esteemed and held in the kindest regard by all who

knew him. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served three full years as a member of Company A, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, with Captain Dunlap in charge of his company, and serving under Colonels Tindle and Robinson. Judge McCallister enlisted as a private in July, 1861, and was an active participant at Shiloh and Atlanta and in many other engagements. He was taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing, and confined for months at Montgomery, Alabama, and Macon, Georgia. He was shot in the shoulder at Atlanta and was in hospital for some time afterward, but returned to his regiment as soon as he was able to enter active service, and finished his three-year enlistment period. He was honorably discharged from the service in September, 1864, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic from the time it was organized until death called him. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an appreciative and interested one to the last. The wife and mother died on the plantation home in Sullivan county, on May 10, 1882.

Josephus, or "Joe" McCallister, as he is familiarly called, was born in Madison county, Indiana, near the town of Pendleton, on August 7, 1855, and one year later his parents moved from Indiana and located on a farm near where the town of Harris now stands, in Sullivan county. Here Joe McCallister spent the early years of his life. He attended the public and select schools of the country, and he was still young in years when he began teaching the local schools in the winter months, his summers being given to the work of the homestead farm. Of the ten successive terms he taught, eight of them were in his own district. It was with the beginning of his teaching that he began to assume a leading place in the business activities of his county. In 1894 his first public service was inaugurated when he was elected to the office of county recorder, serving two terms in that office in the most efficient and creditable manner. In October, 1903, he assisted in the organization of The Milan Bank, L. L. Orear becoming president; Dr. J. C. Kessenger, vice-president; Mr. McCallister, cashier, and L. E. Harris, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$35,000, with a surplus of \$10,000 and takes its place among the leading fiscal institutions of the county. No greater accommodations or courtesies are extended at any bank in Northeast Missouri than are dispensed at The Milan Bank, of Milan, and the executive ability of Mr. McCallister in his position as cashier has been a potent factor in the progress and prosperity of the institution.

Other interests claim a share in the thoughts of Mr. McCallister, and he has done worthy duty as a trustee of the Missouri Wesleyan College of Cameron, Missouri, for some years, and in 1898 was a delegate to the general conference at Baltimore, Maryland, the Methodist Episcopal church being the one with which he affiliates and in which he is a member of the official board. As a farming man he is known throughout the county for the quality of the stock that flourishes upon his fine farm of 440 acres in the vicinity of Harris. The finest breeds of cattle, horses and hogs are there found, and the farm is undeniably one of the best equipped and conducted in the county. Mr. McCallister resides in Milan and his home, located on a seventeen-acre plot, is one of the finest in the city.

Ever a man of the most solid worth in the character of his citizenship, it is safe to say that no enterprise or movement has ever found place in Milan, worthy of the support or encouragement of the best people of the county that has not found in Mr. McCallister a hearty second and an able advocate, whether those enterprises were of a civic, social or religious nature. It was sufficient for him to know that they had for their object the betterment of the community, in order to win his support and allegiance.

In July, 1884, Mr. McCallister married Miss Sarah A. Higgins, a woman of the most estimable character, and one who has been a devoted wife and mother. She was a daughter of A. J. Higgins and his wife, Louise B. Barbee. The father died in January, 1912, but the mother still survives. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCallister, concerning whom brief mention is made as follows: Mark, the eldest, married Ramah June Halliburton, and they have one daughter, Amber Dean. Mr. McCallister is now connected with the firm of Reeves & McCallister, who make real estate and loans their business. Mary L. McCallister, who was assistant principal of the Milan schools for three years, and was a graduate of the Missouri Wesleyan College at Cameron, Missouri, is now deputy county recorder. Claire Dean was assistant cashier of the Milan bank and was educated at Kirksville Normal and the State University of Missouri. She is now at home. Verne D., like her elder sisters, was graduated from the Milan high school and she attended the Christian College, at Columbia for a year. She is now assistant cashier of the Milan Bank.

Mr. McCallister is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the A. F. & A. M., while his family have membership in the Order of the Eastern Star. The family is one that has long occupied a secure place in popular esteem and takes a leading part in the best social activities of the community.

WILLIAM PARSONS, M. D., has been identified with Green Castle, Missouri, in the practice of his profession, since 1890. In addition to a wide general practice in medicine and surgery, Dr. Parsons is the proprietor of one of the finest drug stores to be found in Sullivan county, the same being a splendid source of revenue to him, and one of the most popular places in the city.

Doctor Parsons is a native of Indiana, born in a log cabin in the vicinity of Elrod, Indiana, on August 2, 1862. He is a son of Ephraim Parsons and his wife, Eleanor (Sutton) Parsons, both of whom are yet living, at the respective ages of seventy-eight and seventy years. They came to Missouri in 1866 from their native state, Indiana, and located near Green Castle, where the father took up the vocation of a stockman and general farmer. He was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war and was wounded in action at Chickamagua. He is a progressive Democrat and one of the well known men of his community, where he enjoys the esteem and respect of a wide circle of friends who have shared in his neighborly qualities for many years. His good wife has an equally agreeable following in her community, and the family as a whole has always enjoyed the good will of the best people of their respective communities. Five children were born to these parents, of whom four are now living, David, Elizabeth, Josiah and William.

William Parsons was reared on the home farm, and early conceived an ambition to enter the medical profession. He was seconded in his wishes by his parents, who saw to it that he received educational advantages suited to his ideas, and after finishing with the high school course in the schools of Kirksville, he entered the American Medical College in St. Louis and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1890, with a high standing securing his degree of M. D. at that time. Dr. Parsons almost immediately engaged in practice in Green Castle, where he has since continued, and where he has won a high place in the esteem and regard of an ever increasing circle of people who have known him in his professional capacity, as well as socially. As has been already mentioned, the doctor has established himself in the drug business in Green Castle, doing so in order to supply the want for a thoroughly modern and up-to-date drug store in the city, and here a complete line of drugs and druggists sundries are to be found at all times.

The prominence of the doctor is due as much to his interest in everything that pertains to the upbuilding and advancement of the city as it is to his professional attainments, however great they may be, and he is regarded as a citizen of the most commendable type. The education, religious and social development of the community have long held his deepest interest and he has done much to promote their growth and appreciation in Green Castle. He and his family are prominent socially, and the doctor himself is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Milan, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Green Castle, and of the A. F. & A. M., Green City, Missouri. He is a man of pleasing manner and appearance, and finds friends wherever he turns.

On April 24, 1884, Dr. Parsons was married to Miss Angeline Shepley, and they have four children. Bertha, who is the oldest, is the wife of Ray Steele; Francis married W. R. Crump; Everett is a druggist, and Clyde the youngest, is engaged in the automobile business.

CLARENCE W. GARHART. The growth and development of Chariton county, Missouri, has been rapid and sure and the present general prosperity of this section is due to the efforts of citizens who have been steadfast and earnest in promoting the county's welfare. One who has made his home in this locality all of his life, and whose activities have served materially to advance the march of progress in matters agricultural, is Clarence W. Garhart, the owner of a finely-cultivated tract of land situated three and one-half miles west of Salisbury. Mr. Garhart was born in Chariton county, eight miles north of Salisbury, September 21, 1877, and is a son of John and Sarah A. (Aumiller) Garhart, natives of Ohio.

After their marriage in Ohio, in 1872 the parents of Mr. Garhart emigrated to Missouri, settling first on a new farm, entered from the government. In 1878 they made removal to an improved farm located on Long Branch, four miles north of Salisbury, and in 1900 retired from active life and settled in Salisbury. In 1902, while assisting in a barn raising on the farm of his son, Clarence W., John Garhart was injured by a falling timber, and death resulted from his injuries three days later, when he was fifty-seven years of age. His widow still survives him and makes her home with a daughter at Collinsville, Illinois. John Garhart came to Missouri a poor man, with little capital and no influential friends. From this humble position he fought his way to the front rank of Chariton county agriculturists, and at the time of his death was the owner of five hundred and sixty acres in Missouri, all highly improved land, one hundred and sixty acres of partly cultivated soil in South Dakota, and also seven hundred and twenty acres of land in Kansas. In politics he was a Democrat, but his business affairs demanded all of his attention, and he never found time to actively enter public life. He took a great deal of interest in the work of the Holiness church, which he supports liberally and attended consistently. From the time of its organization, he was a director in the Peoples Bank of Salisbury. He and his wife were the parents of three children, as follows: Cora A., who is the wife of J. H. Jaco, a lumberman of Salisbury; Clarence W.; and Grace J., who is the wife of Aubrey Fellows, assistant superintendent of the St. Louis Smelter and Refining Works, at Collinsville, Madison county, Illinois.

Clarence W. Garhart was educated in the common schools of Chariton county, and in 1899 started farming on his own account. He came to his present property in 1902, this being a tract of two hundred and sixty acres, on which may be found the finest improvements of every kind. General farming has occupied his time and he has been very suc-

cessful along this line, as also in raising thoroughbred cattle, sheep and hogs. Like his father, Mr. Garhart has interested himself in matters of a financial nature, being president of the Peoples Bank of Salisbury, and a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Prairie Hill since its organization. His fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he has numerous friends in the local lodge, as he has, indeed, in every walk of life.

On December 21, 1898, Mr. Garhart was united in marriage with Miss Anna Pearl Mofett, of Sangamon county, Illinois, and they have had five children: Brummall, Mabel, John, Clarence W., Jr., and Julia Jane. The children are being given good educational advantages and fitted for whatever position in life they may be called to fill, Mr. and Mrs. Garhart being earnest supporters of education, religion and good citizenship.

JAMES A. WILLIAMS is a member of the mercantile firm of Williams and Hanna, of Perry, and has been a resident of this city since 1880. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1858, and grew up in Scranton, being educated in the schools of that city. As a boy he had some experience as a clerk, but subsequently learned the moulder's trade and worked in stove foundries at various points after he became a journeyman. He acquired his trade in Spring City, Pennsylvania, and did service as a stove-moulder in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Keokuk, Iowa, before he came to Perry and was induced to abandon his trade for a commercial life. The presence in Perry of a maternal uncle caused Mr. Williams to seek this point and this relative, Marcus Payne LaFrance, was in a position to offer inducements to the young mechanic which were attractive to him. At first he was given an opportunity to demonstrate his prowess as a clerk, and when his uncle was ready to retire from the firm and leave it to the younger heads, Mr. Williams was able to meet the requirements and he became a partner in the concern. It was in 1884 that Mr. Williams became financially interested in business in Perry. His adaptability and the standing of the firm to which he attached himself both conspired to develop a business house second to none in Ralls county and the firm of Williams and Hanna maintains the reputation of its predecessor and forms one of the gems in the commercial setting of Perry.

Mr. Williams' father, John Williams, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1834, learned the trade of stove, brass and machine moulder, and has the distinction of having done, in Scranton, the first moulding for the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He followed his trade until death, save for the time he was a volunteer soldier of the Union army. His education was of the common order, but he possessed an inquiring mind and a strong fascination for books and periodicals. His reading covered the field of history, politics and the current news and conversation with him uncovered a fund of general information rarely found in a man of his trade. He enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was a unit of the Army of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Cold Harbor, and was wounded in the foot by a shrapnell. He served in General Meade's corps, likewise General Hooker's, and contracted rheumatism in the service, from which he suffered long and finally died. He was a man with little assumption of knowledge or personal worth, always had a good citizen's interest in politics and was a Republican. He married Mary J. LaFrance, a sister of Marcus P. LaFrance, mentioned on another page of this work. John Williams died in 1897, and his widow passed away in 1911. Their

children were: William T., of Spring City, Pennsylvania; James A., of Perry; John, of Spring City; Ida, who passed away unmarried; Blanche, who resides in Spring City, Pennsylvania, and is the wife of Harry Beckhart; Olivia, deceased, who was the wife of George Diehl; Mae, who lives at the old home in Spring City, Pennsylvania, and James A. The Williams family is of English origin and was founded in Pennsylvania by Thomas Williams, the father of John. The old forerunner was born on the Wales-England line and married a Welsh lady. They settled in Danville, Pennsylvania, and died there, and their children were: Thomas; George; Sarah, who married Chas. Small; Mary, who married Thomas Fry and removed to Rock Island, Illinois; Elmira, who married a Mr. Vincent and resides in Denver, Colorado; Emma, the wife of Mr. Shawver, of Kirksville, Iowa; and John.

In 1884, in Perry, Missouri, James A. Williams was married to Miss Fannie Ward, daughter of Joshua and Mary E. (Hawker) Ward. Mrs. Williams' parents came to Missouri from Illinois, and she is the only child of their union. Mr. Ward was once a merchant of Perry, subsequently a farmer and stockman of Pike county, and died at Bowling Green. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are: Aaron Ward, of Perry, who married Bess Hendrix, of Fort Worth, Texas; and Blanche, who married Evert H. Dooley, of Stoutsville, Missouri, and has one son, John Williams Dooley. Although reared under patriotic and Republican influence, Mr. Williams cast his lot upon coming to Missouri with the Democrats. His inclinations are averse to political activity, and his household is identified with the Christian church.

JOSEPH F. GANTNER & SON. Among the successfully conducted industrial plants of Howard county special mention should be made of the Brick and Tile Works owned and operated, in Fayette, by the enterprising firm of J. F. Gantner & Son, men of great activity and ability.

J. F. Gantner was born March 7, 1864, in Boonville, Missouri, and was there reared and educated. After leaving school he began learning the trade of brick maker with Dengalesky Brothers. Becoming proficient in his trade, he followed it for thirty-six years, and is now devoting his attention entirely to the management of his large brick and tile works in Fayette, a plant which he erected in 1908. His business has rapidly increased, and owing to its demands he and his son keep ten or more men constantly employed during the busy season in order to fill their contracts, the products of their factory being shipped to different places in this part of the state, within one hundred miles radius, besides which the firm has a large and lucrative home trade. The J. F. Gantner & Son brick and tile plant is up-to-date in every respect, being equipped with the most modern approved machinery, including Waist heat dryers and so forth.

Mr. Gantner married in Boonville, in 1888, Miss Lena Hoffman, of Boonville, Missouri, and to them six children have been born, namely: Henry L., who is engaged in business with his father, being junior member of the firm of J. F. Gantner & Son; Sylvester J., Philip J., Anna C., Andrew J., Rosa M.

PROFESSOR ERNEST H. HAMILTON. Under the modern conditions of American society, there is no more important factor than the teacher, the head or the instructor in the great public school system. The public school has been an institution of American society almost from the beginning of government, but never until within the present era has its scope of importance and usefulness reached out so far and broad as in the present generation. One of the able young educators of Sulli-

van county, who has begun his career in time to reap to the full the best advantages of the new stock and ideas of the profession, is Prof. Ernest H. Hamilton, superintendent of the public schools of Humphreys in Sullivan county. Mr. Hamilton's assistant is Charlotte E. Hill, and the school has four large rooms and its enrollment is ninety pupils. It has become, under Professor Hamilton's management, one of the best schools in the county, and its pupils are every day learning those lessons which will give them efficiency in the next generation of citizenship and business industry.

Ernest H. Hamilton represents one of the old families in Sullivan county, and he was born on a farm in this county March 5, 1891. His father, Ralph H. Hamilton, one of the prominent citizens and farmers of this section, was born in Ohio, and his family is of Scotch descent. The mother is a native of Missouri and the settlement of their respective families in this state was made during the early years, when much of the country was in its condition of wilderness.

Professor Hamilton grew up on the home farm, and after the local district school attended high school one year at Seymour, Iowa. He next entered the Kirksville Normal College, where he was thoroughly prepared for his profession as a teacher. Since taking up the active work of school management he has shown himself to be one of the ablest and most progressive in the ranks of local educators. He is well trained in knowledge of books, is thoroughly fitted for the important task of disciplinarian and as counselor among his pupils and is exceedingly popular among his young charges, and with the members of the community who support the schools. He is one of the active members of the Southern Methodist church and a worker in the Epworth League. In 1912 he was delegate of the Kirksville Y. M. C. A. organization to the convention held at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. He is one of the ablest and most enthusiastic workers for the cause of his order, and a believer in religion, education and morality, he gives all the force and energy of his character to the promotion of the best ideals in these important departments of life.

B. D. FLAGG. Since his appointment in 1897, B. D. Flagg has continued in an unbroken period of service in the office of postmaster of New Town, and his has been a service of the highest order, marked by the greatest efficiency and the most painstaking attention to detail. His is a fourth class office, with four rural carriers, and other clerks employed in the conduct of its affairs.

Born in Paulding county, Ohio, on September 21, 1864, B. D. Flagg is the son of a farmer, Gershom James Flagg, and the grandson of James G. Flagg. The father of the subject was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1808, and the family is one of the oldest in that state, of English ancestry. The Flaggs settled in the Massachusetts colony when it was but a small settlement, being among the first inhabitants, and members of the family were gallant soldiers in the Revolutionary war, serving both as officers and in the ranks. One of the next generation, Col. James Flagg, was prominent in the War of 1812, and won distinction for his services in that war. Gershom James Flagg, the father of the subject, died in 1885, and his mother was killed in a cyclone in Missouri in 1899. She was born February 19, 1825, and when she died she left three children to mourn her loss.

B. D. Flagg was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools of his home community. He learned the trade of a carpenter in his boyhood, and followed that for some years, until he was appointed to his present office.

In 1885 Mr. Flagg was married to Hattie Lichty, the daughter of

William Lichty, a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Ella Breece, born in Ohio. The father, who was a soldier in the Civil war, died at the age of forty-four, and the mother is now a resident of Pasadena, California. Mrs. Flagg is one of their seven children.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flagg—Ford Dix and Cecile M.

Mr. Flagg is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican and is something of a leader in his party in this county. He stands high in citizenship and enjoys the hearty good will of all who know him, and his family is one that merits and is accorded a popular place in New Town and vicinity.

Dr. W. J. MAIRS, retired physician and surgeon, and later identified with the banking interests of New Town, Missouri, from which he is also now retired, has for a number of years maintained a prominent place in the more telling activities of the place, which has seen much of its growth and prosperity as a direct result of his operations in the community. He is one of the best known men in Sullivan county, and bears a high reputation and is esteemed of all who share in his acquaintance. Born in Jackson county, Virginia, on July 22, 1855, Dr. Mairs is the son of an old pioneer family of that state, his father being Mark B. Mairs, well known in farming and stock circles in Virginia and at one time judge of Sullivan county, Missouri.

Mark B. Mairs was a son of Joseph Mairs, who was born in London, England, and was a noted physician and surgeon in his day. He was educated in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and lived a highly useful life in the practice of his profession. He was related to the great Scottish chief, Sir William Wallace, and the family today carries a pure strain of Scotch blood in its veins. Mark B. Mairs married Levine Fowler, a Virginian, and the daughter of John B. Fowler. He and his good wife are yet living, each at the age of eighty-four, and they have three sons and one daughter. John B. is located at Rogers, Arkansas, where he is engaged in the real estate business; Dr. H. T. is a leading physician of Marshalltown, Iowa; W. J. is the subject of this review; and the daughter is the wife of Wade H. Jones, of Sullivan county, Missouri. All have come to fill high places in their various communities and their lives have distinctly honored their aged parents, who gave of their best in preparing them for the activities of life.

W. J. Mairs was raised on his father's farm in Virginia and attended the public schools in his native community, later attending the nearby academies and still later entering Lexington Medical College, from which he was duly graduated. He is also a graduate of the state university at Columbia, Missouri, and of the Louisville (Ky.) University, having finished his studies in the year 1880, and his college career being one that reflected high honor upon himself and the schools with which he was identified. For thirty years thereafter Dr. Mairs practiced medicine with all success and has but recently retired from that field of activity. He gained a worthy name in the medical profession and earned the high regard of his brothers in the fraternity, as well as that of the laity. Some years ago he became identified with the banking interests of New Town and for years was president of the New Town Bank. Real estate also has claimed a share of his attention, and he has bought and sold farms in Sullivan county for years past, his activities in that regard being a source of both pleasure and profit to him. He is the owner of a model farm where he conducts a general farming business,

being interested in the breeding of thoroughbred stock to some extent, and his operations in this line have placed him among the most successful farming men in the community.

Dr. Mairs has lived a life of the most upright and praiseworthy order in New Town, and is in every way deserving of the high regard in which he is held. He has long been a member of the Christian church and an elder in its body, and has been prominent and popular in all departments of its works.

On December 24, 1880, Dr. Mairs married Miss Minerva Johnson, a daughter of Mayer Johnson, and one of the leading young women of her community. They have two children: Dr. Edgar Joseph, of Loreda, is a graduate of the University of St. Louis of the class of 1904; Raymond M. is a prominent farmer and stockman of Putnam county, Missouri.

Dr. Mairs is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite body, and his politics are those of the Democratic party.

F. W. BUSH, M. D. In the settlement and development of the country about Hannibal and in Marion county, the Bush family was an active factor practically at the beginning of things civilized. Several generations of the name have been identified with this vicinity; there have been men and women of the name with distinction of character and of activities, and local history would be defective without some mention of their lives and careers.

The founder of the Bush name and fortunes in the valley of the Mississippi had first become identified with the west as a soldier of the American Revolution. It is a grandson of this American patriot whose name introduces this article. One of the most familiar chapters in the story of the Revolution is that dealing with the conquest of the Ohio valley by George Rogers Clark and his Virginia troops. But for the daring adventures and enterprise of that leader in this region, the dominion of the American colonies, at the close of the war, would have been bounded on the west by the Allegheny mountains instead of the Mississippi river, and the American possession of the great middle west, including Missouri, would probably have been delayed many years. Hence, for the posterity that now enjoys the vast domain drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, the followers of Clark in his western expeditions rendered a service that should never be lightly valued. With these facts in mind it is better possible to appreciate the career of that old pioneer, John Bush, of Marion county.

Of Irish descent, Grandfather William Bush was probably a Virginian during the Revolutionary period, as he enlisted from that colony. The date of his enlistment in Capt. John Baley's company for services in the second of George Rogers Clark's expeditions to the west was May 10, 1779. He was with Clark in battling for the western frontier against the combined forces of the British and Indians and spent considerable time in the stockade and camps along the Ohio river and Kentucky border. After his first term of service, which continued three years, until his discharge on March 4, 1783, he at once re-enlisted, this time under Lieut. Richard Clark. His name is the last borne on the muster roll of a company which came into southern Illinois to garrison the frontier posts at Cahokia, Vincennes and Kaskaskia. His second enlistment had occurred in the American post at Cincinnati. Among the incidents of his eventful service, he was one of eight men who were captured by the Indians near Detroit. All were bound to trees and were to be killed on the following day. During the night the guards went to sleep, the prisoners managed to burn their bonds and make their stealthy escape from the camp, subsisting for several days on fish from the streams.

It is shown by the records of the adjutant general's office at Washington, D. C., that one William Bush served in the Revolutionary war as a private in Capt. John Baley's company, Col. George Rogers Clark's Illinois regiment, Virginia state troops; that he enlisted May 10, 1779, to serve three years, or during the war; that he was discharged March 4, 1783, and that he re-enlisted on the same date to serve during the war. His name is last borne on muster roll of Lieut. Richard Clark's company, same regiment, covering the period from November 1 to December 31, 1783, which shows him "absent with General Clark." The entry, except remark on this roll, is cancelled.

The present state of Kentucky was included in the state of Virginia at the time of the Revolutionary war.

This is signed by F. C. Ainsworth, Adjutant General. Per H.

With the close of the hostilities that marked the Revolutionary period in the west, William Bush took his reward for his military service in a tract of land south of Cincinnati, in Kentucky, where he was granted a survey of about three hundred acres. There he spent the rest of his life, and became the father of a large family.

It was on that soldier's homestead where John Bush, the father of Doctor Bush, was born on October 8, 1799, and where he spent the first twenty years of his life. In 1819, the year of the Missouri Compromise, he went to St. Louis, where he spent a couple of years, and then came up the river to Hannibal. That now flourishing city then was marked by only one house. Soon after his settlement in this vicinity he married a Miss Margaret Garner, who became the mother of fourteen children. She died in 1847, and for his second wife he married Mahala Worthington, November 1, 1848, then the widow of a Mr. Davis, and she was the mother of one daughter by her first husband. Her parents were also of Revolutionary stock, and her father a native of North Carolina, born 1788, came to Kentucky with his father in 1798. Mahala Bush was a granddaughter of Joshua Wayland, who was raised in Virginia. He served eight years in the Revolutionary war as a musician under General Washington. His father, it is presumed, was born in Germany. His wife's name was Otts or Utts or Uttz. She came from Holland. John and Mahala Bush were married at Alexandria near Keokuk, where she was living at the time, and they became the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. Of these Dr. F. W. Bush is the only survivor, and of all the eighteen children of his father he and a half-sister, Mrs. S. H. Baynum, of Monroe City, are the only living representatives. After their marriage the parents located on the farm now occupied by Doctor Bush, and which has been in the possession of the Bush family now for more than ninety years. The father moved to Palmyra in 1873, and died there in 1877, while his widow, who had lived awhile in Palmyra, and later with a daughter in Ralls county, passed away in 1889. The father was an energetic and public-spirited citizen and one of the most prosperous men in this part of the state, having accumulated through his industry and good management an estate of over fourteen hundred acres.

Dr. F. W. Bush, whose home is located half way between Hannibal and Palmyra, in Marion county, was born in the house he still occupies as his residence. While most of his career has been spent in the quiet scenes of this old country estate, he has been a useful and busy man and for nearly forty years has been a member of the medical profession.

During his boyhood he attended the district school and then the Christian University at Canton, Missouri. While at the latter place he began the study of medicine with a local physician and altogether did four years of reading. His preparation for professional life was then

interrupted, first by three years' work on his father's farm and then for a year as clerk in a Palmyra drug store. In 1874 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan for his final courses, and in 1875 attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, now the medical department of Washington University. In 1876, having graduated a doctor of medicine, he returned to his home neighborhood to take up the active work of the profession.

A physician of skill and broad experience, Doctor Bush has made the unpretentious but none the less valuable record of service which is characteristic of the successful doctor. Besides the duties of attending to a large practice during the course of more than thirty-five years, he has also been one of the prominent men of the county medical society. Most of his professional residence has been at his country home, but in 1882 he located in Palmyra for two years, and then was in Hannibal two years, but the conditions of town practice have never satisfied him so well as in the country. In the division of his father's large estate he received as his share a farm of 240 acres, and in the care and management of this he finds a pleasant recreation from his professional responsibilities. He is also owner of stock in the local telephone company.

Doctor Bush was married in 1881 at Palmyra to Miss Harriet V. Ealy, whose father was a well known physician of that town. Mrs. Bush was born in Iowa City and came to Palmyra about 1870. Doctor Bush and wife are the parents of four children, namely: Marie R.; Worth W., assistant city engineer of Hannibal; Mabel E., who is a student of elocution and reading at the Valparaiso University in Indiana; and Hubert L., who also has manifested considerable talent and was a student of cartooning and art work at Valparaiso, 1911-12, and is now, 1912 and '13, a student of the Cleveland Art School, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAM H. HATCH. The patent of nobility that rested its honors and distinctions in the person of Col. William Henry Hatch came from high authority since it was based upon exalted character and distinguished ability. Looking into the clear perspective of his career there may be seen definite courage, persistent determination and self-confidence which, as coupled with integrity of purpose, are the factors that conserve success and make it consistent. A gallant soldier and officer in the Civil war, although he was aligned with the Confederate forces, he served the cause he believed in to the best of his ability. In later life he was able to do much for his home state of Missouri as an illustrious congressman. He passed to eternal rest December 27, 1896, aged sixty-three years.

Col. William H. Hatch was born in Scott county, Kentucky, the date of his nativity being the 11th of September, 1833. He received his educational training in Lexington schools and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in September, 1854, just after he had reached his legal majority. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, whence he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, in 1855. Here he immediately turned his attention to building up a law practice and prior to the outbreak of the Civil war he was well known as a legist of unusual ability throughout Marion county. In October, 1858, he was elected circuit attorney for the sixteenth judicial circuit of Missouri, and he was re-elected to that office in 1860. In December, 1862, he was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general in the Confederate army. In March, 1863, he was assigned as assistant commissioner of exchange under Col. Robert Ould, and he served as such until the close of the war. He received his honorable discharge from the Confederate forces after the surrender of General Lee, at which time he was sta-

tioned in Richmond, Virginia. His duty as assistant commissioner of exchange was to effect the exchange of prisoners and in that connection he often visited City Point and Fortress Monroe. Many appeals were made to him to effect exchanges and thus alleviate suffering, and never were those appeals in vain.

In 1878 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to congress to represent the first Missouri district. He subsequently sat in the forty-seventh, the forty-eighth, the forty-ninth, the fiftieth, the fifty-first, the fifty-second and the fifty-third congress, to which he was elected as a Democrat. While in congress he effected a great deal of good legislation for Missouri and he devoted special attention to agriculture and the farmers' interests. During all his spare time from his legal and congressional work he resided on his finely improved farm of 150 acres, eligibly located just outside the city limits of Hannibal. He owned that estate for some forty years and was deeply interested in the breeding of Jersey cattle and trotting horses.

Colonel Hatch was twice married, his first union having been with Miss Jennie L. Smith, a native of Scott county, Kentucky. Of this marriage there were two children born. The elder, a son, Llewellyn L. Hatch, lives in New Orleans. The other, a daughter, died in infancy. The mother died April 15, 1858, and three years later Col. Hatch was united in marriage to Miss Thetis Clay Hawkins, a daughter of Jameson Fielding Hawkins, a sketch of whose career appears on other pages of this work. Of the second marriage one daughter survives and she lives with her mother on the farm.

Colonel Hatch exercised a commanding influence over men, not as the result of a conscious ambition or a studied purpose, but rather from an instinctive homage the world awards men of exalted character and incorruptible principles. His convictions were as solid as adamant and neither fear nor favor could shake them from him, yet he tried to estimate human conduct in the light of that charity which "hopeth all things, which beareth all things, which is not easily provoked, which thinketh no evil." He was ever considerate to younger men, giving an encouraging word and a helping hand when possible, always desirous that credit should be given where credit was due.

PROF. J. B. W. JACKSON. Forty years in the teaching profession is the record of Prof. J. B. W. Jackson, superintendent of the public schools of Regger, Missouri, of which he assumed charge on September 1, 1912. Beginning the work at the age of sixteen, he has continued in the educational field with unbroken zeal, and among the youth who have received their early training in his schools are to be found many of the prominent, popular and successful men of the state today, among which are representatives of all the professions and of every line of commercial and industrial activity. Professor Jackson is a man who has ever held a high opinion of his field of work, being ever alive to the responsibilities of his position, and the results of his noble attitude toward his profession is everywhere evidenced in the lives of his students.

Born on June 8, 1856, in Sullivan county, Missouri, he is the son of farming people, Branson Jackson being his father, and that worthy gentleman, who spent the latter years of his life in Trinidad, Colorado, died at the fine old age of ninety-three years. The mother of Professor Jackson was Elizabeth Yardley, who was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, and who died at the age of sixty-eight years. Branson Jackson is a veteran of the Civil war, having served throughout that long struggle in the Union army. The mother was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the finest women of her day

and place. They were the parents of nine children—three sons and six daughters.

J. B. W. Jackson was reared on his father's farm and he early learned lessons of honor, integrity and helpfulness that have been of inestimable value to him in all his subsequent life. His training in the schools of his native community was supplemented by a course of study in the Kirksville Normal, and he was but sixteen years of age when he embarked on his career as an educator, a career that has continued through forty years of the most decided usefulness to the state. The greater part of this time he has been occupied within the confines of Sullivan county, and he has been directly instrumental in raising the educational standard in this, his native county, in the most praiseworthy manner. Putnam county, too, has shared in his efforts, and he is recognized in both these counties for one of the most efficient, conscientious and successful educators to be found in the state.

With him, his work has ever been his first and last consideration. No sacrifice has been too much for him to make in the interests of the advancement of the cause of education in his schools, and he is loved and respected by all who come within his influence in the exercise of his duty. Patience of the highest order, combined with a quiet determination, has been a potent force in the carrying out of plans inaugurated by him for the growth of his work, and results of no mean order have characterized his activities in every community with whose schools he has been connected. Always a student, he has kept pace with the most approved methods in public school education, and his schools have always been models of system and advanced idea.

In 1879 Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Ada Baldridge, a young woman of the finest character, who has proven her fitness to be the helpmate of such a man as her husband. She was a daughter of J. N. Baldridge, of Milan, Missouri, and was born and reared in Sullivan county. Two sons and two daughters have been born to Professor and Mrs. Jackson, all of whom have received the benefits of excellent educations, supervised and directed by their father, and all of whom are prepared to fill useful places in the world's work. The Kirksville Normal College afforded them their higher education, their earlier training being in the common and high schools of their community.

Professor Jackson is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist church, with others of his family. His political affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is popular and prominent in social and other circles wherever he is known. A man of the most pleasing personality, genial manner and kindly ways, prompted by the many gentle qualities of heart and mind that characterize the man, he finds friends wherever he turns, and his success as an educator has been greatly enhanced by his understanding knowledge of young people and their needs. He has ever identified himself with all movements calculated to advance the best interests of his fellows, and has taken a leading place in the best citizenship of his community.

R. E. WILSON, M. D. As an able and worthy representative of the medical profession of Northeastern Missouri, mention must be made of Dr. R. E. Wilson as one of the progressive young men who contribute to the advancement of the commonwealth through great activity in their respective fields of endeavor. He occupies a distinguished position in the professional life of LaBelle, having contributed largely to the development of his section through well-directed individual effort. Dr. Wilson was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, August 29, 1875, and is a son of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Glenn) Wilson, who both

died when he was a small child, and he was reared in the home of his grandparents, George and Mary Wheaton, of St. Louis.

Doctor Wilson received his preliminary education in the St. Louis public schools, following which he took up the study of medicine in the Missouri Homeopathic College of St. Louis, graduating in 1897, after three years of study and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For three years he served as assistant physician in the St. Louis city dispensary, and in 1901 located in LaBelle, where he has since been engaged in practice, having a large and representative professional business in this city and the vicinity. In 1905 he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polytechnic Medical College, and has since kept abreast of the various discoveries and inventions of the profession by attendance at lectures and subscription to the leading medical journals. From 1905 until 1912 he served most capably and acceptably as county physician of Lewis county. He is recognized as a physician of great skill and capacity, thoroughly scientific in his theoretical knowledge and eminently practical in its application. The work of the organizations which have for their object the advancement of medical science has found in him an attentive spectator and active participant, and he is a valued member of the Lewis County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The doctor has found time to interest himself in fraternal work and is a popular member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge at LaBelle, the chapter at Edina, the commandery at Canton and the Mystic Shrine at St. Louis, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows. He attends the Christian church, while Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Episcopal faith and is well known in church and social circles.

Doctor Wilson was married in January, 1897, to Miss Catherine H. Negus, of St. Louis, and they have one son, Roy Edward, Jr., who was born July 14, 1898, and is now attending school.

DAVID P. DYER. If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in Judge D. P. Dyer that has won him such distinctive prestige as legist and jurist in Missouri, where he is incumbent of the important position of United States district judge, his headquarters being in the city of St. Louis.

Judge Dyer was born in Henry county, Virginia, the date of his nativity being the 12th of February, 1838. He is a son of David and Nancy (Salmon) Dyer, the former of whom was a soldier in the War of 1812. The father was born in the Old Dominion state and there resided until 1841, when he removed, with his family, to Lincoln county, Missouri, where his death occurred some three years later. His wife long survived him and passed away in 1890, aged ninety-five years. The original progenitor of the Dyer family in America came hither from England and settled in Virginia in the early colonial epoch of our national history. George Dyer, grandfather of the judge, was a gallant and faithful soldier in the Continental line of the War of the Revolution.

The youngest in order of birth in a family of twelve children, Judge

D. P. Dyer was a child of but three years of age at the time of his parents' immigration from Virginia to Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1841. He was reared to the invigorating influences of the old homestead farm in Lincoln county and as a young man was matriculated as a student in St. Charles College, which he attended for two years. Later he was engaged in teaching school for one year in Lincoln and Warren counties, Missouri, and at the expiration of that period he began to read law in the office of James O. Broadhead, at Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri, under whose able preceptorship he made such rapid progress that he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1859. In the following year he was elected circuit attorney for the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery and Callaway. In 1862 he became associated with Gen. John B. Henderson in the practice of law at Louisiana, Missouri, and this mutually agreeable alliance was continued for two years. In 1862 he was likewise elected to the state legislature to represent Pike county and two years later he succeeded himself in that office. A warm Unionist from the time of the inception of the war he was unusually influential in keeping Missouri in the Union. He recruited the Forty-ninth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, in which many conservative men, who had known Colonel Dyer as a Douglas Democrat, enlisted. As colonel of the above regiment, Judge Dyer participated in the more important military movements in Missouri, the same including a vigorous pursuit of General Price and his forces. Subsequently he was sent to the Department of the Gulf, his regiment taking part in the battles about Mobile. Together with his regiment he was mustered out of service in August, 1865.

After the close of hostilities and when peace had again been established, Judge Dyer resumed the active practice of law and soon gained recognition as a man of affairs in Missouri, where he became a leader in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1868 he was elected to congress for one term and in 1875 President Grant appointed him district attorney for the eastern district of Missouri. It was at this time that his prosecution of the notorious "whiskey fraud" cases won him the commendation not only of the government but of all lovers of good government. In 1880 he was candidate, on the Republican ticket, for the office of governor of Missouri, but as there was but a handful of acknowledged Republicans in the entire state at that time he met with defeat.

In 1875 Judge Dyer became a citizen of St. Louis, where he has since resided and where he has gained precedence as a lawyer and jurist of unusual repute. Since 1907 he has been judge of the United States district court for the eastern judicial district of Missouri and as such his work has been characterized by the utmost diligence and marked devotion to duty. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which have been added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession, and with a deep knowledge of human conduct, with great sagacity and extraordinary tact, he stands today almost without a peer at the Missouri bar, honoring the state which has so honored him. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Loyal Legion and in both organizations is a man of prominence and influence. As a jurist he never hesitates to administer severely the law to all old offenders and born criminals but to those who have been temporarily misled he gives a kindly word of encouragement that has frequently resulted in replacing the man of evil associations on the right road to prosperity and happiness.

In Pike county, Missouri, in the year 1860, Judge Dyer was united in marriage to Lizzie Chambers Hunt, a daughter of Judge Ezra Hunt

and granddaughter of Judge Rufus Pettibone, one of the first supreme judges of Missouri. There was born to Judge and Mrs. Dyer six children, to wit: Ezra Hunt; Emma Grace, now Mrs. E. W. Hunting; David P., Jr.; Elizabeth Logan; Horace L., and Louise M., the latter being the wife of Amos F. Fay, Jr. There are seven grandchildren.

Judge Dyer is a man of broad human sympathy and great benevolence. Charity in its widest and best sense is practiced by him and his kindness of heart has made smooth the rough way of many a weary traveler on life's journey. In his private life he is distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman. His is a noble character—one that subordinates personal ambition to public good and seeks rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self.

WIGHT FAMILY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY. Among the notable Northeast Missouri families none has been more conspicuous in the dignity and social service of the members in the three generation resident in Randolph county since 1840 than the Wight family, now represented in this county by James William Wight, one of the oldest native sons of Randolph county, and his son James Winter Wight, a prominent attorney and farmer of the county.

The founder of the family in America and head of the first generation to be described in this article was James Wight who was born at Ormiston, near Edinburgh in Scotland, February 24, 1789. In 1794 he came to America with his parents, James and Jane (McConachee) Wight, and settled near Richmond, Virginia. He subsequently removed to Fleming county, Kentucky, and then to Frankfort in the same state, where he was married on November 15, 1815, to Sarah Rateliff, concerning whose family further mention is given in the following paragraph. To these parents were born eight children. While residing in Frankfort James Wight was a cabinet workman and contractor and built the state house or capital. In 1836 he took his family to Shelby county, Kentucky, and ever after lived as a farmer until his death at the home of one of his daughters in Normal, Illinois, April 22, 1871. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His early education was attained in the common schools of the country district. He was in religion a Southern Methodist, and took much interest in church affairs, giving liberally of his means to the support of church and benevolence.

Sarah (Rateliff) Wight, wife of James Wight, was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 10, 1790. She was the daughter of Francis Rateliff, who was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in 1755, and the maiden name of her mother was Rebecca Bridges, who was born in 1758. Francis Rateliff was a corporal in Capt. William Pierce's company in the First Artillery Regiment of Continental Troops commanded by Col. Charles Harrison during the Revolutionary war. This regiment was assigned to the state of Virginia. The records of the land office at Richmond, Virginia, show that Francis Rateliff was allowed the portion of land allotted the corporal of the Continental line for three years' service. Sarah Rateliff received her education also in the common schools, and was a members of the Southern Methodist church.

James Francis Rateliff Wight, son of James and Sarah Wight, and founder of the family in Randolph county, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, May 26, 1819, and died October 26, 1905. He married Frances Ann Burton in Oldham county, Kentucky, June 6, 1839. She died September 3, 1843, leaving one child, James William Wight. His second marriage December 8, 1846, was to Harriet Amanda Head. He had no children by this marriage. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, taking much interest in fine horses and cattle, and was a promoter of agricul-

tural fairs. He owned about one thousand acres of land in Randolph county, upon which he had resided for more than sixty years, and to which he had moved in the fall of 1840 from Shelby county, Kentucky. In religion he was a Methodist, and in politics a Whig. As a Whig he was elected about the year 1854 to the state legislature from Randolph county, a county in which the division between the Whigs and the Democrats had always been very close. After the dissolution of the Whig party, he allied himself with the Democrats and again represented his county in the state legislature at Jefferson City in 1876, defeating after a spirited contest one of the most popular men of the county. During the Civil war he was a strong Southern sympathizer, and while he did not enlist as a soldier he rendered the cause much help by his counsel and means. Concerning this interesting phase of his life, the reader is referred to the following paragraph:

"The late Mr. Wight was a man of strict integrity, a close observer of men and affairs, a good judge of human nature, wise in council, and his advice was often sought in matters financial and judicial. He was very charitable, having reared six orphan children."

Frances Ann (Burton) Wight, wife of James F. R. Wight, and mother of James William Wight, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, January 21, 1820, and was the daughter of William and Ann Burton. She came with her widowed mother and husband to Randolph county in 1840. They made the trip in wagons, there being eight white souls and thirty negro slaves in the company. In coming through Illinois a negro girl was kidnapped by abolitionists which detained them several days. The mother of the girl was frantic with grief because of the kidnapping and wild with joy at the rescue.

As incidents in the life of the late James Francis Rateliff Wight, the following paragraphs are added to this sketch in the belief that no more interesting contributions concerning the war times in this section of Missouri will be read on other pages of this history than the following memoirs which are part of the history of this state.

One bleak cold day during the late Civil war, a wagon accompanied by two strangers was observed making its way slowly along the muddy highway known as the state road, leading from Huntsville to Hannibal, and as it came near the little village of Milton, in the eastern part of Randolph county, and near where Mr. Wight lived, the wagon broke down. As it contained only a few trunks and other light articles and seemed to be lightly loaded, the event started some comment as to what the trunks contained that they should cause the wagon to break down. Upon inquiry it was found that they contained gold and silver coin. One of the men, who rode in a buggy in front of the wagon, acting as pilot, was Adam Hendrix of Fayette, Howard county, the father of E. R. Hendrix, who was afterwards and is now a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. Hendrix stated that the money belonged to various persons who had deposited it in the bank at Fayette, and as times were very squally by reason of the war and marauding bands all over the country, the directors of the bank felt that it was not safe in the vaults, therefore Mr. Hendrix, as president, was aiming to get the deposits into Illinois for safe keeping.

Colonel Poindexter, a Southern chieftain, who lived in the neighborhood before the war, and who at this time was in the vicinity recruiting for the Southern army, was notified of the discovery, and he seized the money thinking it might be contraband of war, belonging to the United States government. Mr. Hendrix knew Mr. Wight, and asked if he did not live near, and so going to his home sought his aid in the premises, relating to him the same facts as above stated. Mr. Wight believed the

story, knowing Mr. Hendrix to be a man of honor and integrity. He went to Colonel Poindexter and asked that the money be returned to Mr. Hendrix, at the same time saying that while he was a Southern man in principle and sympathy, he thought it would harm the cause very much if he did not. Colonel Poindexter at the instance of Mr. Wight returned the money, and the parties went on, reaching their destination in safety. In addition Mr. Wight furnished a conveyance to help them on their journey. For this kindness Mr. Hendrix was so grateful that he said to Mr. Wight, if at any time he or any of the directors of the bank could serve him in any way to command them. Well, the time came later.

The war continued with rigor and bloodshed, the Southern soldiers being crowded out and moving further south. The state was overrun with Federal soldiers from other states. Among them was one Colonel Merrill of Merrill's Horse, from Iowa. He was stationed for a time at Huntsville, the county seat of Randolph county. During his stay he became acquainted with Mr. Wight and learned something of his Southern proclivities, and although Mr. Wight remained in the peaceful pursuit of his vocation, that of a farmer at his home, the colonel longed for an opportunity to lay his hands upon him, but was unable to do so. After a stay of some months, he and his command were moved to Columbia in Boone county. Not long after this Mr. Wight received a communication from Colonel Merrill to report to him, stating the time, about a week off, and further saying "if he had any business affairs to arrange to do so, as it might be necessary to protract his stay in Columbia." Mr. Wight construed that to mean that he was to be thrown into prison or maybe his life forfeited, for he knew how lightly the lives of men were held in those trying days.

At this juncture Mr. Wight bethought himself as to what he had best do to thwart the plans of the officious Colonel Merrill. So he determined to appeal his case to his friend of other years, Col. James O. Broadhead of St. Louis, who was a loyal man and at that time was provost marshal general, and as such was in charge of the military forces of the state. However, before going to St. Louis, he determined to call for aid from some of the bank officials of Fayette, to whom he had given such efficient help in the earlier years of the war. So he went to Fayette, secured the friendly services of Robert Prewett, a lawyer, director in the bank and a staunch Union man to vouch for him, in that while he was a Southern sympathizer, he had remained at home and had never taken up arms against the government. Thus armed and panoplied, he laid his case before Colonel Broadhead, who unhesitatingly gave him immunity from the designs and machinations of Colonel Merrill. In addition to this, at the request of Mr. Wight, he gave him written authority to bear side-arms for his own personal safety, thus demonstrating his confidence in the integrity and honor of Mr. Wight. However, he told him to report at the time ordered by Colonel Merrill, and that he would notify him not in any way to detain, harass or molest him. On his arrival in Columbia, he reported to Colonel Merrill at headquarters, who seemed much put out and told Mr. Wight "that by reason of a combination of circumstances over which he had no control, he had no further use for him." Thus he slipped through his clutches and escaped from what seemed at first, and really was, a very serious matter to Mr. Wight. Thus we see exemplified again how dependent we are upon our friends and how closely are we linked together and how we may be of mutual benefit as we journey to our home beyond.

Here we turn again to Colonel Poindexter, of whom we spoke a moment ago. After his release of the money belonging to the Fayette bank he turned his steps southward, and after a time of the varied and

changing fortunes of war, or rather, may we not say, misfortunes to him, he was captured, put into military prison at Macon City, where he was court-martialed and condemned to be shot. He determined at all hazards to make his escape, if possible. His wife was permitted to see him occasionally while in prison, and while on one of her visits secretly conveyed to him a quantity of cayenne pepper which served him most effectually later. He was very closely watched, and every avenue of escape seemed closed. However, the evening of the day before he was to be executed, he prevailed upon his guard to take him out for a walk that he might once more behold the blue sky and have his brow fanned by the breezes of heaven before he should die. He was taken out about sunset, walking between two guards. He simultaneously with each hand dashed the pepper into the eyes of his guards and made a run for liberty. Thus he made his escape. The alarm was given, and soon the whole post turned out to hunt for him. Here heaven seemed to favor him for the sky was almost immediately overcast with clouds, it began to rain, and darkness settled over the face of nature. He made his way to a clump of timber as a hiding place, crouching under bushes or whatever could afford him shelter from his pursuers, who scoured the thickets with torches and lanterns; at one time some of them were so near him he could have touched them from under the bush where he was hiding. His pursuers caught a glimpse of him, revealed to them by a flash of lightning, and he received a gunshot flesh wound in his thigh. After a fruitless endeavor his would-be captors gave up the chase for the time being.

Notwithstanding his wound, he made his way to friendlier surroundings about twenty miles away and took shelter in a heavily timbered region known as the Rock House Hills, where for a time he was ministered to by friendly hands, in secret, of course, for the whole country around about was occupied by Federal soldiers. After a short stay here he sent for Mr. Wight to advise with him as to what he ought to do. Mr. Wight, after some difficulty, located him, and seeing his condition, wounded as he was, and knowing the proximity of the soldiers from Macon City, felt that he would surely be captured before he could get off south, hence he advised him to surrender to Colonel Denny, who was in command of the military post at Huntsville. This he was very loath to do, for he was afraid his life would pay the forfeit. However, after a time he consented for Mr. Wight to go to Huntsville and see what terms he could make; then to report to him. Mr. Wight rode to Huntsville, some fifteen miles distant, and made his mission known. After a long parley Colonel Denny gave his word that if he would surrender, his life should be spared; and he should never be turned over to the military authorities at Macon City, of whom he was much afraid.

Mr. Wight returned to Poindexter, told him the result of his conference with Colonel Denny, and Poindexter agreed to make the venture. After some time consumed in trying to get a horse, such was the state of affairs that southern men were afraid to do anything that might be construed as disloyal, Mr. Wight found a friend, Israel White, who would lend him a horse, but not Poindexter, so he mounted the colonel on his own horse, which he had ridden since very early in the morning. They started, and while it would be out of the way, Mr. Wight thought best to go by his home and secure a fresh horse. While this arrangement for the surrender of Poindexter was being made, a detachment of soldiers from the post at Macon City, under the command of Colonel Gilstrap, came down in the vicinity of Colonel Poindexter's old home looking for him: and, as was the custom in those days, the citizens in the neighborhood where they stopped were compelled to feed them and their horses. Some of these soldiers had taken supper at the home of

Mr. Wight and his wife had told them that her husband was from home and she was looking for him in that night and if he should encounter them she hoped they would let him through their lines. While Mr. Wight, with his charge, was hurrying along in the night, which was clear but with no moon, there suddenly rung out a peremptory command to halt! At the same moment was heard the click, click of the hammer of a musket; and a challenge came immediately "Who comes there?" To which Mr. Wight responded, "Friends." The guard said, "If friends, advance and give the countersign, to which Mr. Wight replied, "I can advance, but I cannot give the countersign." He then said advance one at a time. Mr. Wight rode up, leaving the colonel in the rear. He told the guard who he was and that he lived at the next farm house and was trying to get home. "Who is this with you?" asked the guard. A friend was the reply. The corporal of the guard was called and it so happened that one or both of them had taken supper at the home of Mr. Wight that evening, and the tale that he told so corroborated what his wife had told them at supper that the two men after parleying a little while allowed them to pass on. Poindexter, as you may imagine, was very nervous, for he was the very object of their quest. After passing the guards, wounded as he was, he took to the woods that skirted the road on either side to wait until Mr. Wight could reconnoiter, not knowing but that there might be soldiers at his home, so it was understood that if the coast was clear he would signal Poindexter to come in. Mr. Wight went home, but before going into the house he took the precaution to turn out both of the horses, that in case soldiers should be there and seeing two horses and only one man it would arouse suspicion. Upon investigation no soldiers were found. The signal was given and Poindexter came up. It was necessary to catch the horses, which was done by Mr. Wight without help from any one, the colonel being disabled by his wound. The task was accomplished and hurriedly they again started on their journey. Mr. Wight told his wife he intended to make a wide detour, so as to avoid any possible trouble from the soldiers, and that he would go through farms, not taking time to put up fences he would open, and for her to send some one the next day to put them up. He reached Huntsville before the dawn, delivered his charge to Colonel Denny, who kept him a while and then he was sent to St. Louis, where he was kept in Gratiot Street prison until the close of the war. He was then liberated, returning to his old neighborhood, where he lived for a few years and died. His body rests in the country church-yard near by.

We come to the closing scene. The war was over and the people were returning to their peaceful pursuits. Mr. Wight had occasion to go to Quincy, Illinois, and in doing so must pass through Macon City. While waiting for his train, which was to carry him to his destination, whom should he meet but Colonel Gilstrap. The colonel seemed glad to see Mr. Wight and was quite cordial. After passing the civilities of the day they stepped into a business house and after again renewing pledges of friendship Mr. Wight made ready to go to his train. As he stood in the threshold of the door opening into the street he received a blow from behind and on turning around saw Colonel Gilstrap with clinched fist, who made at him, saying "You are the G. D. old rebel that took Poindexter through my lines." He was accompanied by several men who seemed ready to do his bidding. In the scuffle that followed they both fell to the ground. While peace had been declared there still remained some soldiers on duty in the town. One of these, carrying a musket, placed Mr. Wight under arrest, marched him off out of sight, and then said to him, "You can go. I only took this method to get you out of their clutches, and my advice is for you to get out of town, for a

man by the name of Brown was killed here yesterday under like circumstances." Mr. Wight was so outraged by such an attack that he said, "No, I have done nothing to warrant such treatment, I was simply doing what the whole Federal army was trying to do, to bring these offenders to terms." And so he waited for his train and then went on to Quincy. Thus ended one of the many incidents with which Mr. Wight was connected during the Civil war.

JAMES WILLIAM WIGHT, son of the pioneer Randolph county citizen whose career is sketched above, was born in Randolph county, June 13, 1842, and has spent practically all his life in his native county. He attained more than ordinary educational advantages. He attended Mount Pleasant College in Randolph county, graduating with the highest honors of the class and being chosen by the president of the school from among the entire list to deliver the valedictory address. Subsequently he was again chosen to deliver an address about two years later, at which time he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Wight's career as an active business man was largely devoted to the beautiful old country estate of Wightland in Randolph county.

An influential Democrat, he was elected and served for eight years as clerk of the Randolph county court. Mr. Wight is one of the prominent laymen of the Southern Methodist church of the county, having served as recording steward, church treasurer, steward, district steward, Sunday school superintendent, member of the board of trustees of church property, chairman of said board in the church at Moberly. He holds the office of chairman of the board of trustees at the present time. His only fraternal or social relation is with the Order of Good Templars.

On May 12, 1868, Mr. Wight was married in Shelby county, Kentucky, to Aurelia Tevis Fullinwider. She was educated at Science Hill in Shelbyville, Kentucky. Her parents were Henry Winter and Jane Amanda (Shipman) Fullinwider. Her grandfather, Jacob Fullinwider, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1767, moved with his father to Kentucky in 1783, and on the frontier of Kentucky became noted as one of the great Indian fighters. Later he served in the last campaign of Mad Anthony Wayne against the Indians of the Northwest. Rev. Peter Fullinwider, father of Jacob and great-grandfather of Mrs. Wight, settled at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1852. He was a Reformed Presbyterian minister, and one of the great desires of his life was to preach the gospel to the Indians. It was on this mission that he sought the border countries in the same year that peace was declared between Great Britain and the colonies and only a short time after George Rogers Clarke and his Virginia soldiers had conquered the Ohio valley and made it a permanent part of the colonial possessions. Reverend Peter Fullinwider was a great power for good during his generation, and one of the most noted of the early ministers of the gospel in the western countries.

He died in Shelby county in 1799, and was buried under the house, safe from Indian scalp-hunters.

The old Bible, which is now in possession of one of the great-granddaughters, was brought from Switzerland in 1752, and was carried by him in all his wanderings, wrapped in a buckskin, taking part in many picturesque incidents in his remarkable career. To him it was the cherished treasure of his heart. Although it weighed thirty pounds, it was carried on horseback all over the country, and from its pages the little congregations, of whites, at Rice's and many of the other forts were taught the gospel. Many were the Indians that listened to his translations from this book, for he tried to study their language as far as possible. In old age it was for years his custom to sit at the table

and read from this cherished volume, and daily he could be seen, his silvery locks falling over his shoulders, stooping over the book, enjoying its promises and enraptured with its beauties. One morning when his little grandsons were tiny boys playing about the room with their little sisters and cousins, the venerable grandfather was found to be dead with his face in the old Bible. "God hath taken him thus," it was said.

There are two children of Mr. Wight and wife, the son, James Winter Wight, being mentioned below, and the daughter being Frances Amanda Wight. She was born at Wightland, in Randolph county, October 7, 1876. She received her education at Central Female College in Lexington, and was married October 14, 1896, to John B. Jennings. Her husband is a banker, and although a young man, is one of the oldest bankers in the state, having entered the Mechanics Savings Bank, Moberly, Missouri, as an employe after graduating from the high school, and now owning a half interest and being vice-president of the institution. Mr. Jennings is also vice-president of the State Bankers Association of Missouri. They are the parents of two children, whose names are Howard Wight Jennings and Frances Aurelia Jennings.

JAMES WINTER WIGHT, representing the present generation of this noted family in Randolph county, was born at Wightland, in Randolph county, July 1, 1869. He was educated at Central College in Fayette and at Washington University in St. Louis, and was graduated in law at the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he was awarded the Stephens medal for oratory. By profession a lawyer, he has always enjoyed special distinction at the bar, and has been prominent in public affairs. He served three terms as city attorney of Moberly, and was appointed county attorney by Governor Folk to fill out the unexpired term of the late Harry LaMotte. The electorate of the county subsequently elected him for two full terms in this office. Aside from his law practice, Mr. Wight looks after splendid farm estate of five hundred acres called Wightland, this being the old homestead about which so many associations and memories of the Wight family center. James Winter Wight was married December 1, 1892, to Mary Elma Smith, daughter of John A. and Ellen (Gardner) Smith, of Palmyra, Missouri. Their three children are named Florence Loraine, James Augustine, and Frances Mildred.

JOHN D. TAYLOR. One of the ambitious and representative younger members of the bar of Chariton county is he whose name initiates this paragraph, and he is engaged in the practice of his profession at Keytesville, the judicial center of his native county. The name which he bears has been identified with the history of Chariton county for nearly sixty years, and has been specially prominent in connection with the development of the agricultural resources of this section of the state.

Samuel Taylor, grandfather of John D., came from Tullahoma, Coffee county, Tennessee, to Missouri about the year 1854 and he first located near Glasgow, Howard county, where he was engaged in farming about one year. Prior to his removal to Missouri he had been the owner of a plantation in Coffee county, Tennessee, and the present town of Tullahoma, that county, is located on a portion of his old homestead. From Howard county he removed to Chariton county and secured a tract of land in the southern part of the county, in the Gillis Chapel neighborhood, about eight miles distant from Glasgow. He became the owner of several hundred acres of land and developed a productive farm. He was a man of energy and good judgment, was somewhat eccentric in personality, but was inflexible in his integrity and commanded esteem

and confidence of no equivocal order. He continued to reside on his old homestead until his death, at a venerable age, and he left an appreciable landed estate besides much personal property. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and he was ever ready to defend his opinions concerning matters of public import. In his native state was celebrated his marriage to Miss Agnes Genevieve Williams, who survived him by several years, and their children were: Mary, James Francis, William A. and Tennessee. Mary, deceased, was the wife of Robert Metcalf, of Chariton county; William A., resides in Keytesville; Tennessee, deceased, was the wife of Andrew J. Cuddy, of Kingman, Kansas.

James Francis Taylor, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born at Tullahoma, Tennessee, on the 10th of May, 1851, and was thus a boy at the time of the family removal to Missouri. He was reared to manhood in Chariton county, where he received the advantages of the common schools, and here he has been actively and successfully identified with agricultural pursuits and stock-growing during the long intervening years, which have been marked by earnest and effective industry on his part. He has given special attention to the raising of thoroughbred Holstein cattle and fine horses, and his present homestead farm is situated about two and one-half miles southwest of Keytesville. His political allegiance has ever been given to the Democratic party and he has shown lively interest in all that has tended to advance the general welfare of the community, though he has manifested no desire for public office. He was one of the organizers of the Christian church at Keytesville and served zealously as an official in the same. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

James F. Taylor has been thrice wedded. He first married Miss Huldah Cazzell, and they became the parents of four children,—Alexander F. and Samuel, who died in infancy; Franklin T., who is a resident of Brunswick, Missouri, and James F., who resides in Butte, Montana. After the death of his first wife Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Missouri Alice Beckett, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Collins) Beckett, the former of whom was at the time of his death the oldest native-born citizen of Howard county. Mrs. Missouri Alice Taylor was born in Howard county, in September, 1871, and her death occurred on the 14th of February, 1901. She is survived by five children,—Morris W., Roy J., John D., Walter S., and Agnes Genevieve. The last wife of James F. Taylor bore the maiden name of Maude Baker, who lived but a few months after marriage, dying in the early part of 1903.

John Dewey Taylor, third in order of birth of the five children of James F. and Missouri Alice (Beckett) Taylor, was born on the old homestead farm two and one-half miles south of Keytesville, on the 16th of December, 1883. He gained his early education in the public schools and after his graduation in the Keytesville high school he pursued special course of study in Central College, at Fayette and other schools. He began the study of law in a private way and finally continued his reading under effective preceptorship, with the result that he gained an excellent knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, as shown by the fact that he was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1908. Since that time he has been engaged in active general practice at Keytesville, and he has so proved his powers as a resourceful advocate and well fortified counselor that he has gained a substantial clientage. His practice is constantly expanding in scope and importance and cumulative success is assured by his close application and recognized ability.

In the meanwhile Mr. Taylor has gained excellent repute and prestige as a representative of the pedagogic profession. He began teaching in

the district schools when but sixteen years of age, and he continued to be engaged in educational work until December, 1907. He taught two years in the district schools of Chariton county, was principal of the public schools of Dewitt, Carroll county, for two years, and thereafter served two years in a similar capacity at Hale, that county. Mr. Taylor is an uncompromising and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause. He began making campaign speeches for his party several years before attaining to his legal majority and he has continued active in service in the party ranks. In November, 1908, he was elected representative of his native county in the lower house of the state legislature, and he has proved a most faithful and valued member, his first term expiring in January, 1911. In the Forty-sixth general assembly he was chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence and also a member of the committee on elections. Mr. Taylor has been a member of the Christian church since he was thirteen years of age, and his wife likewise is a zealous member of this denomination. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a popular member of Warren Lodge, No. 74, Free & Accepted Masons, in his home city of Keytesville.

On the 12th of August, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Taylor to Miss Jessie F. Turner, who was born and reared in Carroll county, this state, and who is a daughter of the late John F. Turner, a representative member of the bar of that county, where her mother, Mrs. Sarah (Baldwin) Turner, still maintains her home. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have no children.

HUGH BALDRIDGE. The cattle business has added much of the wealth of the present day to the northeast part of the state of Missouri, and rightly takes a prominent place among the considerable industries of the state. Particularly in Sullivan county has this industry played an important part, and built up the fortunes of innumerable energetic and capable men who have seen the opportunities the business has held out to them, and who have taken advantage of the timely tips of fortune. Among the cattle men who have gained prominence, popularity and prosperity in this work, the name of Hugh Baldrige stands forth pre-eminent among the leaders of the industry in the county, and as president of the Short Horn Stock Association, his prominence is of a greater order than it might perhaps otherwise be. This does not represent his only activity, for he has long been a leader as a breeder of thoroughbred registered short-horn cattle, and is an auctioneer of note throughout Northeast Missouri. Further, as proprietor of the Blue Grass Stock farm, his prominence would be assured, had he no more extended interests in the business.

Hugh Baldrige was born in Sullivan county on August 15, 1877, his birthplace being located some twelve miles distant from the town of Milan, and his father being Lindey M. Baldrige, who was a son of Willson Baldrige, the first county surveyor of Sullivan county, and who laid out the town of Milan in his official capacity as county surveyor. His son, Lindey M., later joined him in the work, and the two served in that office for a period extending across thirty years. The father of Hugh Baldrige passed his life in Sullivan county.

Hugh Baldrige was reared on a farm in Sullivan county and received the best part of his actual schooling in the rural schools of his native community. He was but twenty-two years of age when he married Miss Bessie Molkins, the daughter of W. J. Molkins, who was treasurer of Sullivan county for four years, and is one of the estimable men of the county. Mr. Baldrige early turned to the stock-raising business, and

so successful did he find himself that he gradually widened his field of operations until he is now the leading stockman in the county. As an auctioneer he has no rivals, and is an excellent judge of men, as well as of cattle,—a characteristic that is of vital importance to one in his business. In recent years Mr. Baldrige associated himself with one Mr. Dunlap, and they conduct their business under the name of Baldrige & Dunlap. In addition to his many activities of a private nature, Mr. Baldrige is president of the Short Horn Stock Association, one of the leading stock concerns in the state. He has a fine place, known as Blue Grass Stock Farm, and here many handsome and valuable specimens of thoroughbred short horn cattle are produced annually, his place being known for one of the finest and best conducted in this section of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldrige have five sons and one daughter, named as follows: Mary, Noel, Henry, Herbert Hadley, Fred and Hugh, Jr. The family enjoys the friendship of many of the best people of the city and county, where they have been known throughout their lives, and their home is a popular one, and noted for the splendid cordiality and hospitality that is to be found within its doors. Mr. Baldrige has no fraternal associations beyond his membership in the Masonic order.

W. H. CHILDERS. A man who has filled a prominent place in Sullivan county as one of her most prominent attorneys, a public official for many years and a citizen of the highest order, W. H. Childers holds his present place in the community which has long represented his home by virtue of his attainments and character. No other element enters into the secret of his popularity and prominence, and it is wholly in keeping with the spirit and sentiment of this publication that some space be accorded to a recital of the more salient facts of his career thus far in life.

Born in Monroe county, Iowa, on June 7, 1857, Mr. Childers is the son of Isaac and Hulda (Thorp) Childers. Isaac Childers was the son of William, and the family is believed to be one of Welsh origin. Virginia was long the home of the Childers family, and in that state Isaac was reared, coming to Iowa in 1851. He wedded Hulda Thorp in West Virginia prior to that time, and of her it may be said that she was a daughter of Hezekiah Thorp, a man of Irish ancestry, and a family that had for some time been established in West Virginia. In 1861 Isaac Childers came to Sullivan county, bringing his family hither, and they located in Jackson township. Both parents are now deceased, the mother having passed away in 1887 and the father in 1892, when he was seventy-three years of age. He was a farmer and stock man and gained some prominence in that business during his lifetime.

A Democrat, he was active and popular in the ranks of that party and with his wife was a stanch member of the Methodist Church, South, though at one time identified with the Church of the United Brethren.

W. H. Childers was one of a large family of fifteen children born to his parents, nine sons and six daughters making up that number. Of that goodly family six sons and three daughters are now living, one of the latter being Mrs. R. S. Jackson of Page township, Jackson county. As a youth at home W. H. Childers, who was the fifth son of his parents, grew up on the home farm and in addition to the work of the farm, attended the nearby schools. His school period was limited, but his education was derived from sources outside his actual schooling, and close observation, combined with a considerable home study fortified him admirably against the business of life. He was still very young when he engaged in teaching, and for seven years he was successfully engaged

in education work in Sullivan county in his capacity as a teacher, several terms being taught in his home district. Unwilling to give his life to teaching in the rural districts, the young man, ambitious and energetic, gave his spare time to the study of law, later entering upon a course of study under the tutelage of Judge J. R. Butler, and so well did he prosecute his studies that in April, 1891, the young student was admitted to the bar. From then his career has been a successful one, and he has occupied a leading place in the legal activities of this city. In 1909 Mr. Childers was elected justice of the peace at Milan and still retains that office. He was at one time assistant in the regular session of the legislature as ruling clerk of the session, and in the session of 1909 served as judiciary clerk of the legislature. For sixteen consecutive years he has done duty as a notary public, and in many ways has been active and prominent in the legal fraternity of this section of the state. A brother, J. W. Childers, is county attorney for Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and has been called upon to conduct some very important affairs in litigation in his private capacity as attorney.

On February 27, 1887, Mr. Childers was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Smith, a young woman of many excellent qualities and of good family. She was born in Kentucky, the daughter of J. P. Smith, now a resident of St. John, Kansas. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Childers, Everella. Mrs. Childers died when but twenty-eight years of age, her death occurring on February 28, 1888. She was a conscientious and consistent member of the Christian church, and was a most worthy and estimable young woman, who was loved by all who knew her, and mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Childers has never remarried.

JONAS VILES, A. M., Ph. D. Professor of American History at the University of Missouri, Professor Viles has a high standing among Missouri educators, and has done much practical and original research work in history and made important contributions to the knowledge of our American nation. Professor Viles has been connected with the history department in the State University since 1902.

Jonas Viles was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, May 3, 1875. The founder of the family in America was John Viles, or Viels. This ancestor was an orphan, his stock being unknown but probably English or colonial. The family first comes into notice at Waltham, Massachusetts, soon after 1700. John Viles, just mentioned, was a farmer, a member of the Congregational church, and as a soldier took part in the siege of Boston in 1775. The wife of this pioneer Viles was named Susanna Bemis, who was also of New England and of Puritan ancestry. Beginning with this original John Viles the ancestry down to Professor Viles runs through the following names as heads of generations—John Viles, Jonas Viles, Jonas Viles, Jonas Viles, Charles Lowell Viles and Prof. Jonas Viles. All these earlier forefathers were farmers on the old homestead in Massachusetts, all were Congregationalists and several of them deacons in the church, and some of them held the minor town offices.

Charles Lowell Viles, the father, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, May 21, 1847, was educated in the local high school, followed the occupation of farmer, belonged to the Congregational church and in politics was a Republican. He married Almyra Hubbard, who was born in Berwick, Maine, in 1841, a daughter of Moses Hubbard, whose wife was a Hayes. The Hubbard family was founded by Philip Hubart, as the name was then spelled, who came from the Isle of Jersey about 1680.

Professor Jonas Viles was educated in the high school at Waltham, Massachusetts, and received all the liberal advantages which the representatives of the best New England families are properly supposed to enjoy as a matter of course. He entered Harvard University and was graduated A. B. and A. M. in 1896, and then won his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1901. He has served as instructor, assistant professor and professor of American history at the University of Missouri from 1902 to 1913.

Professor Viles has membership in the American Historical Association, and is a member of the Archives Commission of that association; in the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, and is first vice-president of the State Historical Society of Missouri. He is secretary-treasurer of the Missouri Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa. In politics his course on the whole has been with the Republican party, but with strong leanings towards Progressivism. His church is the Episcopal.

Professor Viles, at Providence, Rhode Island, on June 10, 1903, married Ruth Bennett Hayes, a daughter of Dr. Charles and Abby Maria (Bennett) Hayes. Her father served as surgeon in the United States Army during the Civil war. Mrs. Viles was educated in the Providence schools, and spent one year in Brown University. The children of the marriage are named as follows: Jonas, born at Columbia, October 15, 1904; Charles Lowell, born at Columbia, August 8, 1906; Philip Hubbard, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, May 20, 1910; and Peter Hayes, born at Columbia, January 28, 1912.

SAMUEL L. TUCKER. In any community, the men who win the greatest respect from their fellow citizens are those who have achieved success from small beginnings, by virtue of their determination, continued effort and rigid commercial honesty. Such a man is Samuel L. Tucker, the leading merchant of Whiteside, Missouri. Not only is he held in good repute as a business man throughout his community, but his soft voice and pleasant manner have inspired in his fellow townsmen a genuine affection for him that will cause him to be remembered even should the monument of success which he has reared for himself be forgotten.

Three generations of the Tucker family have resided in Northeastern Missouri. The father of the first generation, Lemuel Tucker, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in the year 1815, but left there in 1838, to make his home in Missouri. Here he became one of the leading citizens of Lincoln county, working untiringly for the establishment of a peaceable and prosperous community. Gifted as few men are with the power of expressing his thoughts effectively in words, he used that power to promote the interests of his fellow citizens, and as an active Democrat, was one of the men who took the initiative in matters affecting his locality. The confidence his contemporaries had in him is shown by the fact that although he never sought office, he served for some years under protest, as justice of the peace, in which capacity his sagacious advice and counsel did much to insure the reign of law and order in Lincoln county. His worthy helpmate, who was a Miss Hopkins, of Kentucky, assisted in his career until she died, having been the mother of seven children. Her husband survived her by a number of years dying in 1904. Their children were as follows: James M., of Troy, Missouri; Scott, of Oklahoma; Zachary T., a farmer of Lincoln county, and Lemuel, Albert, Marvin and Henry Clay, who all lived and reared their families in the vicinity of Whiteside.

Henry Clay Tucker, the father of Samuel L., was born in 1843, one-half mile south of Whiteside, on the old Tucker farm, where he lived until

his death on January 13, 1912. By occupation he was a farmer, and although, since he was one of a large family of children, his education was necessarily limited, he possessed an active and inquiring mind, so that he was never at a loss for information concerning the events and incidents of his time, and was regarded in his community as possessing a keen intelligence. He was a man of sound principles and upright morality, even in politics, where many men, otherwise honest, see fit to adopt different standards from those which they use in business, and in private life. For many years Mr. Tucker paid allegiance to the Democratic party, but his convictions caused him to pledge his faith to the Prohibitionists before he died. He was an earnest worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

He married Miss Sarah Long, whose father was William Long, who died in 1848, shortly after his daughter Sarah's birth, and his widow, who married David Liles, died near Whiteside in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Tucker were the happy parents of five children: the late Rev. William S., who was educated at William Jewell College, was married to Miss Maggie Bibb, and died at Bowling Green in 1894, having devoted his life to the ministry of the Baptist church; Addie, now Mrs. E. M. Ogden, of Hannibal, Missouri; Owen W., who died in Stockton, California, in 1889, without having married; Samuel L., the subject of this sketch; and Henry C., who was married to Miss Ida Gibson, and now resides on his farm near Whiteside. Mrs. Tucker is still living.

Samuel L. Tucker was born September 23, 1871, on the old farm. Like his brothers and sisters, he was provided with a good education, graduating from Missouri Valley College, at Marshall, Missouri, when he was twenty-two years of age. For six years, he taught country school in Lincoln and Pike Counties, and during that time he managed to save four hundred dollars out of his meagre salary. That four hundred dollars formed the nucleus of the prosperous business which is his today, for he used it to open up a small store in Whiteside. Since the starting of that first enterprise, he has always kept step with the progress of the community, so as conditions have changed, he has found it necessary to enlarge his sphere of activity. He built a new business house some years ago, which now houses a stock valued at ten thousand dollars. Later, he established a hardware shop in partnership with Louis Downing, the village postmaster. He has also built a fine residence for himself and his family.

Step by step, he has advanced to the position of one of the foremost men of the locality. Not only is he notable financially (for besides the interests mentioned above, he is a stockholder in the Farmer's Bank, of Eolia, an auditor of that institution, and is financially interested in the Mid-Continent Life Insurance Company, but he is also a conscientious, public-spirited citizen, and an ardent Democrat, who never forgets his duty as a voter. He does his part in the spiritual and social life of his community, being a deacon in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and a master Mason of Silex Lodge. He also is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen.

On December 27, 1897, when Mr. Tucker was still the obscure school-teacher, Miss Ida Belle Holcombrink gave him her hand in marriage. Mrs. Tucker was a daughter of Benjamin F. Holcombrink, who was born near Whiteside, of German extraction. Mrs. Tucker's mother was Nannie Magruder. Mr. and Mrs. Holcombrink had only two children, Ida Belle, and another daughter, who is the wife of P. H. Bougadine, of St. Louis, Missouri. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker has been blessed with two children, Nita and Roland.

MRS. LUELLA WILCOX ST. CLAIR-MOSS was born in Virden, Macoupin county, Illinois, June 25, 1865. Her father, Seymour Borden Wilcox, came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his forbears settling in the state of New York and later migrating to the then new state of Illinois. Her mother, Julia McLinn, was of pure Scotch descent, the family first coming from Scotland to Virginia, and later following the tide of emigration westward, locating in Indiana.

Seymour Borden Wilcox was one of the strong, pioneer settlers of the Middle West helping to develop the business and educational beginnings of the county and town in which he had located. Mr. Wilcox was a man of strong mental and moral qualities. He served Macoupin county as sheriff and tax collector, taking office at a time of great political strife following malfeasance in office of both the sheriff and treasurer. His election was irrespective of party lines, being for that time (1872) a most unusual occurrence. He was also a hero in two cholera epidemics in Central Illinois, nursing the sick and helping to bury the dead when panic had seized many of the bravest citizens. Mr. Wilcox also served several terms as president of the board of education in his home town of Virden, Illinois, rendering valuable service in the development of the schools of that place.

Luella H. Wilcox was educated in the Virden public school and high school, graduating in 1883 with the first honors of her class. In 1885 she was graduated from Hamilton College, Lexington, Kentucky, again with the first honors of the class. The following year she spent in further study in Lexington, Kentucky, and was managing editor of a monthly college magazine. In September, 1886, she was united in marriage with Prof. F. P. St. Clair of Lexington, Kentucky, and resided with her husband in that city for one year, where Professor St. Clair was engaged in teaching. On account of ill-health, Professor St. Clair resigned from his teaching engagement and in December, 1888, removed with his wife and infant daughter to the state of Colorado. Here they remained for five years, Mrs. St. Clair teaching in the schools of Montrose, Colorado, for three years.

In the spring of 1893 Professor and Mrs. St. Clair came to Columbia, Missouri, where the former had been elected president of Christian College, the first college for women chartered by the state legislature. Professor St. Clair died in November, six months after taking office. Mrs. St. Clair was unanimously elected to succeed her husband, being the first woman head of Christian College, then in its forty-second year. In March, 1897, following a serious illness, Mrs. St. Clair resigned from the presidency of Christian College and spent the next two years in European travel, and in study in Chicago, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, and at the University of Missouri.

In June, 1899, Mrs. St. Clair returned to Christian College and entered into a co-principalship, one of the chief ends of this association being the carrying into effect of some large building plans. This having been accomplished in June, 1903, Mrs. St. Clair obtained leave of absence to go to Lexington, Kentucky, and take charge of Hamilton College, which was at that time at a crisis in its history. She remained at the head of this institution for six years, resigning from the presidency in 1909, to return to Christian College at Columbia, Missouri, to resume her former office of president.

On November 22, 1911, Mrs. St. Clair was married to Dr. Woodson Moss of Columbia, Missouri, professor of medicine in the medical school, University of Missouri, and university physician. Marriage did not change the plans of the subject of this sketch, but as President St. Clair-Moss she is keeping faith with the trustees to work out certain large

plans for Christian College, and is "president for life, or during ability to serve" the best interests of the college.

Mrs. St. Clair-Moss is in religious faith a member of the Christian (Disciples) church; has been identified for twenty years with the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, being a member of the Kentucky state board of this organization while a resident of that state. She has also given service in the Y. W. C. A., being state chairman for Kentucky, 1906-'09. She was a trustee of the Christian Orphan school (Midway, Kentucky), 1906-'09. Other organizations with which she has been identified are as follows: Director Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, 1899-1902; president School Improvement League, Fayette county (Kentucky), 1907-'09; member American Lyceum National Club (New York); member Tuesday Club (Columbia); member Fortnightly Club (Columbia); chairman legislative committee Woman's Civic League (Columbia); vice-president Columbia Equal Suffrage Association.

I. B. DODSON, county treasurer of Sullivan county, Missouri, is now rounding out the fourth year of his term of office, he having been elected in the fall of 1908, and having assumed the duties of the office on April 1, 1909.

Mr. Dodson is a native of Unionville, Putnam county, Missouri, and a son of Francis M. and Eliza J. (Williams) Dodson. The Dodson family was established in this country in early colonial days, the date of their settlement here being in 1655. They were represented in the Revolutionary war and helped to gain independence for the states. Francis M. Dodson, Mr. Dodson's father, was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, son of John Dodson, also a Kentuckian; and Frank Williams, Mr. Dodson's maternal grandfather, was a Kentuckian, too, who was among the early settlers of Monroe county, Missouri, where his daughter, Eliza J., was born. Francis M. Dodson has been a farmer all his life, and is now a resident of Kirksville. His wife died at the age of fifty-six years. In their family were nine children, five sons and four daughters. Three of this number have been successful teachers and two of the sons have won success as physicians, both being graduates of Dr. Still Medical College. Dr. John Dodson is engaged in the practice of his profession at St. Louis, and Dr. J. P. Dodson at Maysville. During the Civil war Francis M. Dodson served for a time as a member of the Missouri Home Guard. Politically, he has always given support to the Republican party.

On his father's farm, I. B. Dodson passed his boyhood days, attending public school and doing his share of the farm work. Here he developed a fine physique. On leaving the farm, he turned his attention to saw-milling, and for nine years was engaged in this business. Afterward, with his brothers, he came interested in the Milan Flour Mills. He served two years as mayor of Milan, and for four years he was captain of the Fourth Regiment, National Home Guards.

Mr. Dodson was married in 1896, and he and his wife are the parents of three children, Georgia, Dorothy and Helen. Mrs. Dodson, formerly Miss Pet Shaw, is a daughter of Benjamin Shaw, a prominent farmer of Putnam county, Missouri.

Personally, Mr. Dodson is a man about six feet in height, has a military appearance, and is frank and genial in his manner. He has always had reputation for being an industrious, honorable, upright man, and he believes in giving every one a square deal. He has membership in both the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

JUDGE STERLING P. SPALDING. As a member of one of the oldest and most honored families in Ralls county, Sterling Price Spalding has

throughout his career upheld the reputation of the family for upright conduct and stability of character. He has not only been a successful business man, but he has rendered valuable service to the public in his position as county judge.

Judge Spalding is the son of the venerable and well-known pioneer of Ralls county, Robert M. Spalding, and he was born on a hill-top overlooking Spalding Springs on the 1st of January, 1862. He began his education in the schools of the country district wherein he lived, later attending the Normal School at Kirksville. When he had completed his education and reached maturity, he settled down on the old farm to devote himself to the care and management of the large domain that his father had gathered up, and he has continued in this work throughout his life. The old farm which he operates will soon be locally at least, famous as the home of "Uncle Bob" Spalding. Here he has built up a fine stock industry, and as a feeder of cattle and breeder of horses he has become well known in this section.

The competent manner in which he conducted his own affairs and the systematic way in which the large farm was managed, led his friends and acquaintances to propose his name as a member of the county board. He was elected county judge for the eastern district in 1900, as the successor of Judge Holloway, serving with Judges Priest and Colvert. This court made the first levy for paying off the principal and interest of the bonded debt that had been incurred in aid of the Short Line Railroad, and it also inaugurated the plan to build bridges by direct taxation instead of raising one-half of the money required for the erection of a bridge in the community which would be directly benefitted by the structure. Both of these enterprises were of no small benefit to the community as a whole.

Judge Spalding has always been a Democrat from the first vote he cast, and has been an active worker for his party, being a representative from his county in the convention in 1904 and 1908, and worked hard for ex-Governor Folk in the former convention. He is one of the men who originally advocated the candidacy of the Hon. Champ Clark for the presidency, and he has been a member of the conventions that named him for representative to congress from the Ninth district.

Outside of his agricultural and political interests, the judge has numerous others. He is a director of the Ralls County Fair Association and gives considerable time to the practical management of this enterprise. He is also a director of the Ralls County Bank at New London. Always an enthusiastic fisherman, he is president of the Ohaha Fishing Club, an organization which uses the beautiful old Indian name for the river which the concrete-minded American has designated the Salt river.

On the 23rd of February, 1888, Judge Spalding married Miss Lulu Whaley, a daughter of William and Willi Ann Whaley, of Marion county. Her mother was Miss Nichols before her marriage and she is one of five children—Frank E., Mrs. Spalding, Allen, Charles W. and William H. The Judge and Mrs. Spalding are the parents of two children, James Aaron and Mary Nell. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason, and he is also a member of the Hannibal Lodge of Elks.

JAMESON F. HAWKINS. On the 21st of July, 1885, was summoned to the life eternal the soul of a man whose sterling integrity and most exemplary Christian character have left an indelible impress upon the hearts of his fellow men. At the time when he was called from the scene of his mortal endeavors he was in his sixty-sixth year, and it may be said concerning him that "his strength was as the number of his

days." The prestige which he gained as a fair and honorable man was the result of his own well directed endeavors and his success in life was on a parity with his ability and well applied energy. Jameson Fielding Hawkins was a man of tremendous influence in Hannibal during his lifetime and there his business interests were of an extensive and varied nature.

In Georgetown, Kentucky, February 11, 1819, occurred the birth of Jameson Fielding Hawkins, who was a son of Elijah and Sophia (Bradford) Hawkins, both of whom were Kentuckians by birth. James F., of this review, was named after the old Jameson family, of Scotch ancestry. He was reared to maturity in Georgetown, Kentucky, and there was afforded such advantages as were offered in the schools of the locality and period. In 1839, at the age of twenty years, he accompanied his parents to Missouri, settling in Hannibal, where the father opened up a general store. Subsequently Elijah Hawkins removed to a farm in Marion county and the young Jameson conducted the store until the former's death. Jameson F. Hawkins purchased a flouring mill and also conducted a ferry boat. This ferry was known as the "Ibex" and was owned by David Glascock, J. F. Hawkins and J. W. Hyde. It was finally sunk. In later life he secured a farm just outside the city limits of Hannibal and this estate represented his home until death called him. He was interested in various railroad enterprises and was one of the promoters in the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railroad. He was very active in canvassing Pike county, Illinois, and Monroe county, Missouri, for subscriptions for the Hannibal bridge, which was completed in 1871.

In Georgetown, Kentucky, March 28, 1841, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hawkins to Miss Sarah Ann Smith, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Asa Smith, whose death occurred in Hannibal, Missouri, during the Civil war. Mrs. Hawkins was a sister of Maj. John R. Smith, who fought in some of the Mexican wars and who, in 1847, brought to Hannibal a solid mahogany chair, part of the loot of the castle in the City of Mexico. Mrs. Hawkins was likewise a sister of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, a prominent soldier and officer in the Confederate army during the War of the Rebellion; he died in Hannibal August 25, 1884. Mrs. Hawkins survived her honored husband for a number of years and passed away September 8, 1894. They were the parents of twelve children, all but one of whom are living, in 1912. The eldest son, Elijah Hawkins, served in the Confederate army as aide to Gen. G. W. Smith, author of Confederate War Papers. During the latter years of the war Elijah Hawkins served as a captain of a company under General Price. At the close of his service to the Confederacy, Captain Hawkins received part of his pay in silver half and quarter dollars, which he gave to his mother. In a recent examination of them by his sister a quarter and a half dollar stamped with the year 1853 were discovered. These pieces are highly valued by numismatists. She sent them with the rest of the coins to Captain Hawkins, who is now a resident of Riverside, California. Thetis Clay, a daughter of J. F. Hawkins, is the widow of Hon. William H. Hatch, formerly of Hannibal, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work.

Jameson F. Hawkins was a stalwart Democrat in his political convictions. He never aspired to public office of any description, but was a valiant worker in behalf of all matters forwarded for progress and improvement. He was a man of remarkable religious character. In 1849 he walked from Hannibal to California, but during the entire trip refused to travel on Sunday, which he regarded as the Lord's day of rest.

R. H. McCLANAHAN. As editor of the *Green City Press*, one of the leading papers of the county, Robert H. McClanahan fills no small place in the public mind and eye. He is prominent, not alone in newspaper circles, but among the business men and politicians of note all through Northeast Missouri, and especially is he well known in the ranks of the Democratic party, whose stanch adherent he has long been. His father before him, though not himself a native of the state, filled a prominent place in the public and official life of Sullivan county for many years, and the name McClanahan has long been known among the worthy names of the state.

A native son of Sullivan county, born in Milan, on October 29, 1856, Robert H. McClanahan came of Virginia and Kentucky parentage. His father, Hedgman T. McClanahan, was born in Virginia on the 18th of September, 1828, and was the son of an old Virginia family, William S. McClanahan being his parent. The family is originally one of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the first American representative of the name having come from the north of Ireland in the early settlement of the United States.

In 1846 Hedgman T. McClanahan married his cousin, Miss Mary Holloway, who was born in Paris, Kentucky, and who was a daughter of Robert and Benedictine Holloway. They located in Milan, and there Mr. McClanahan engaged in the mercantile business and afterwards filled the office of circuit clerk and recorder for a number of years. He and his good wife became the parents of nine children: Charles, William, Helen, Susan, Samuel W., Robert H., John T., Hedgman T., Jr., and Mary Elizabeth. The father died at the age of sixty-eight and the mother died at the age of seventy-one years. The father was one of the eight children of his parents, the others being: John, Thomas, William, Amelia, Mary, Susan and Lizzie. The family is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Mary Brinkley of Kansas City, Missouri, who is rounding out her eighty-second year.

Robert H. McClanahan was reared in Milan and in that town received such education as the public schools of his day afforded. Much of his real education, however, came as the result of practical experience, and newspaper work as many a successful man of the business world can tell. Mr. McClanahan has long been a leader in Democratic politics in Sullivan county, and has done good work for the party through the instrumentality of his various publications, in the years that he has been identified with newspaper work. In 1886, as a reward for his party loyalty, he was appointed under Grover Cleveland as chief clerk of the postoffice inspector's office of the district of St. Louis, and he served therein until 1889. In 1892 he saw an opportunity for advancement and for good work in his profession, and the result was he took Horace Greeley's advice and went west, locating in Moscow, Idaho, where he engaged in the newspaper business again, and there he continued for four years. In 1897, 1899 and 1900 he was clerk of the session of the legislature for those years, and in March, 1901, he again invaded the journalistic field, this time taking charge of the *Green City Press*. Mr. McClanahan was reading clerk of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh state general assemblies of Missouri in the years 1911 and 1913, and in 1912 he was elected a reading clerk of the Democratic national convention in Baltimore, and he was the only reading clerk who addressed that vast assemblage without the aid of the megaphone, his strong and resonant bass voice carrying to the remotest corners of the immense building that sheltered the convention at that time.

Mr. McClanahan is one of the prominent and popular men of Green City and is, in fact, more than ordinarily prominent throughout the

county and the state, where he has long been known to a wide circle of people. His pleasing personality makes him a fit person to represent the public on the many occasions when he has served thus, and the paper of which he is the leading spirit is the Democratic headquarters of Sullivan county and of Northeast Missouri, as well. It is one of the clean, wholesome and dependable sheets that find publication in the county, and voices the sentiments and character of its editor and manager.

On March 15, 1883, Mr. McClanahan was married at Carrollton, Missouri, to Miss Ella B. Dunkle, who was reared and educated in that town. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. McClanahan—Mary Julia, the wife of Dr. J. D. Bohrer, of Green City. The family enjoy the sincerest regard and genuine friendship of a large circle of the best people in the city and county, who know them for their many excellent traits of heart and mind.

ROBERT DEATON WORRELL is one of the prominent men in Mexico, Missouri, taking an active part in both the commercial and civic affairs of the town. As the owner of the largest jewelry store in the place, he holds a prominent rank among the merchants, and during his residence in Mexico, he has more than once taken a part in political matters and has held various public offices. His success has been due to his industry and his keen business ability and his popularity is sufficient proof that no one begrudges him this success for it has been fairly won.

Robert Deaton Worrell was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 28th of September, 1866, the son of Richard Bradshaw Worrell. The latter was a son of Robert Peacock Worrell, who was born in Virginia and spent his entire life in the state of his birth. He was a prominent citizen of his community and made a reputation for himself as a member of the Virginia legislature. Although he thought that secession was unwise, yet when he saw the break had come he took the part of the South, partly because the influence of his friends was all for secession. Richard B. Worrell was born in Danville, Virginia, and grew up in that state. With the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of the Guilford Grays of the Twenty-seventh North Carolina Regiment. He came to Missouri after the war, in 1866, locating in Monroe county where he engaged in the stock-raising business. He found that he could get prices for his stock that warranted his buying stock for sale purposes, and became quite a well-known trader of this section. He later located in Paris where he went into the hotel and grocery business, and in 1886 he came to Mexico, where he became proprietor of the Windsor hotel. He was engaged in the hotel business for about twenty years, and was widely known throughout this part of the state, for he was a man of genial and kindly disposition who made friends easily and kept them. He married Jane Deaton, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Robert and Keziah (Woods) Deaton. They came to Illinois in the early days from across the Ohio river in Kentucky. She died when her only child, Robert Deaton Worrell, was but ten weeks old, and he was reared by his grandmother, Mrs. Deaton, at Granville, Missouri.

Robert Deaton Worrell received his education in the Paris schools and at the age of fifteen he entered a jewelry store in Paris to learn the trade of a jeweler. For four years he continued in this store and then he went to El Dorado, Kansas, where he entered the employ of a jeweler, and for two years worked in his store. He then went to Louisiana where he spent one year in the same occupation. It was 1888 when he came to Mexico, determined to make a start for himself. On the 7th of September, 1889, he went into the jewelry business here for

himself, in a small room which is now a part of his present store. His business grew rapidly and in 1901 he bought out his largest competitor, and since that time each year has seen an increase in his own business. He is the proprietor of the largest store of the kind, in proportion to the size of the town, in the United States, and his stock is as up-to-date and attractive as any you might find in much larger cities. He has divided the store into seven distinct departments, each branch carrying a large stock. These departments are; jewelry and watches; silverware; optical goods and kodaks, stationery and leather goods, pianos and music, cut glass and china, and the manufacturing and repairing department. He has also established a branch store at Louisiana, known as the Worrell-Bass Company, Incorporated, which is doing a thriving business.

Mr. Worrell holds the political principles of the Democratic party, but to use his own expression he is not "hide bound." For a time he was a member of the city council but this is the only political office that he has held. He is much interested in education as may be seen from his membership on the Hardin College board of trustees. He is president of the Commercial Club and is president of the Savings and Loan Association. He was the first president of the Missouri Society of Retail Jewelers and is a member of the executive committee of the National Retail Jewelers.

Mr. Worrell married Jennie Hitt, a daughter of Abram C. and Amanda (Netherton) Hitt, on the 14th of June, 1893. Mrs. Worrell is a native of Audrain county, Missouri, where she was born in 1868. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Worrell, namely, Dorothy, Carolyn, Mary, Elizabeth and Richard Orlando, who are living, and Robert Rodes, deceased.

Mr. Worrell is a member of the Christian church, teacher in the Sunday school of a class of boys that is one of the banner classes of the school, member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar and has been treasurer of the K. of P. Paris Section for twenty years.

W. D. SETTLE. One of the best-governed communities of Northeastern Missouri is that section lying in Howard county, which has been fortunate in securing for its public officials men of ability and purpose, earnest and painstaking in their efforts to advance their locality's welfare and that of its people, and regarding their offices as sacred trust. Many of these men are native-born residents of the county, who have risen to their high positions of responsibility through the medium of their own efforts, their ability having been recognized by the voters and rewarded by continued election. In this class may be named W. D. Settle, of Fayette, now serving his second term as county clerk of Howard county, and a citizen universally respected and esteemed. Mr. Settle was born September 24, 1855, in Howard county, Missouri, and is a son of John L. Settle.

John L. Settle was born in Howard county, Missouri, April 28, 1831, a son of Martin and Ann (Horseman) Settle, natives of Virginia, who came to Missouri as pioneers and here died. John L. Settle was reared to agricultural pursuits, and was a farmer all of his life, until he retired from business activities several years ago, since which time he has lived retired at Fayette. Although eighty-two years of age, he is still possessed of vigor and energy, while his wife also survives at the advanced age of seventy-nine; and both come of long-lived families, their parents all having lived to be more than seventy-five years old. Mrs. Settle bore the maiden name of Martha Dudgeon, and was born in Howard county, a daughter of Alexander Dudgeon, of Kentucky. Two children were

born to Mr. and Mrs. Settle: W. D. and Jefferson Davis, who is engaged in the abstract business in Fayette. Mr. Settle is a Democrat; and he and his wife are consistent and highly respected members of the Christian church.

W. D. Settle was reared on the home farm, and built up an excellent physique while developing his mind in the public schools. He was not satisfied to take up the vocation of an agriculturist, however, and at the age of eighteen years began a career as an educator which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. His high abilities gained him a high place in his profession, while the gift of imparting his own knowledge to others made him a general favorite with his pupils everywhere. For eight years he served as county commissioner of schools, and during this time the standard of education was materially raised in Howard county and many greatly needed reforms were inaugurated. On January 1, 1907, he was elected county clerk of Howard county, and when his first term had expired he had built up such an excellent record in his office that he was the logical candidate of his party and became his own successor.

Mr. Settle was married in 1877 to Sallie Patrick, who was born, reared and educated in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, a daughter of Robert M. and Martha (*nee* Watts) Patrick, well-known residents of Howard county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Settle: Mae, the wife of E. H. Sears, of Fayette; J. Robert; Wilford L., a graduate of Central College, who received the degree of A. B. from that institution in 1910, and is now engaged in teaching; and Morris D., who is now a junior in the Fayette high school. W. D. Settle is a member of the board of managers of the Pythian Home of Missouri in Springfield, Missouri. He also holds membership in the local lodges of the A. F. & A. M. and Odd Fellows, and in all fraternities has numerous friends. He and his family are members of the Christian church. A man of genial and pleasing personality, he is popular with the citizens of his community, who recognize in him a capable public official, a conscientious public-spirited citizen, and a kind and sincere friend.

SIDNEY J. ROY. The activity and enterprise of any growing center of population is perhaps as clearly indicated in the class of professional men who look after its legal interests as in any other respect, and it is with pleasure that we refer to the career of Sidney J. Roy. He conducts a general practice of law in the city of Hannibal, Missouri, and in many important litigations has demonstrated ability beyond the ordinary. His accuracy and familiarity with the law is well known and his practice is a large and lucrative one. In 1912 he was secretary of the Commercial Club of Hannibal and he is an ardent supporter of all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare.

A native son of Missouri, Sidney J. Roy was born in Nelsonville, Marion county, this state. He is a son of Fantly Jackson and Vienna (Finnell) Roy, both of whom were born in Warren county, Virginia. William Roy, paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, settled in Fabius township, Marion county, Missouri, as a pioneer, in the year 1836, and there he was extensively engaged in agricultural enterprises until his demise. Fantly J. Roy was engaged in business during the greater portion of his active career and he and his wife became the parents of eight sons and two daughters.

In the public schools of Nelsonville Sidney J. Roy received his early educational discipline. In the 1889 session of the state legislature he was clerk of court for the general assembly and in 1893 he was assistant chief clerk of the house of representatives. In the sessions of 1895-

1897 he served as correspondent for a number of metropolitan and state papers. His articles, however, which attracted considerable attention for the truths brought out and for the able manner in which they were presented, caused the senate to refuse him a seat at the reporters' table, presumably on account of his vigorous assailing of some of the efforts of legislation. Mr. Roy was admitted to the bar in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1894 and in 1897 located in Hannibal, where he was city attorney, under Mayor O'Brien. In 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion county and subsequently he became secretary of the Merchants Association. He was one of the prime factors in the organization of the Commercial Club of Hannibal, of which he is now secretary. He controls an extensive law practice and is recognized as one of the leading attorneys in Northeastern Missouri. He is a great booster for his home city and his natural talent as a writer is made frequent use of in painting pen pictures of the beauties of Hannibal, in emphasizing its commercial importance and in predicting its future greatness.

Mr. Roy was married, June 20, 1894, to Miss Jenny Smith Curry, a daughter of Dr. William A. Curry, a leading citizen in Jefferson City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Roy have one daughter, Mary Sydney.

An orator of power, a keen lawyer, an acute logician, and withal a student of men possessing a rare insight into their natures, Sidney J. Roy is, indeed, a man of fine legal ability. His record at the bar and the honors which have been bestowed upon him stand proof of his worth.

ROBERT M. SPAULDING. The owner of the Spaulding Springs, a well-known resort in Ralls county, Missouri, is one of the few pioneers of the first half of the nineteenth century, who has spent his life in this county. He is an active man yet in spite of his years of hard work, and his influence in the county has grown with the years, so that for a long time he has been a power in the community. In establishing and developing Spaulding Springs, he has added to the real estate values of the county, and in addition has made of the springs a very attractive resort for those seeking mineral waters. Mr. Spaulding is now ninety years of age and the years that he has lived in the state of Missouri have seen the passing of the frontier further west and the gradual advance of civilization, until she has now taken her place among the foremost states of the Union. During these years Mr. Spaulding has grown wise in the ways of men, and has attained a wide knowledge of business, and this broad experience has made him a wise and invaluable aid to many a young man just starting in life. As the oldest resident in the community he is entitled to the respect of all, but his fine personality and strong character have won for him not only respect but genuine friendship from the many people with whom he has come in contact throughout his long and varied career.

Robert M. Spaulding is descended from a family that carries on its records the names of some famous men. This family was probably originated in America by two English brothers, Edmond and Edward Spaulding, one of whom founded the Massachusetts branch of the family, and the other of whom is responsible for the Maryland branch. In the colonial records of Virginia mention of various facts concerning Edmond Spaulding is made, which lead to the belief that he lived in Virginia at one time and that he subsequently settled in Maryland, in St. Mary's county, his brother going at the same time to Massachusetts. One of the direct descendants of this Edmond Spaulding was John Aaron Spaulding, who was born, it is believed, in St. Mary's county,

Maryland, in 1752. In 1776 he enlisted in Capt. John A. Thomas' company which was a part of Colonel Smallwood's regiment of the Maryland militia. He took part in many of the most important battles of the Revolutionary war, among them being the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown, Camden, where Gates was defeated, the most terrible defeat inflicted upon the Americans during the whole war, Guilford Court House, Eutaw Springs, and Cowpens, the last, which was fought on January 17, 1781, being Morgan's brilliant strategic defeat of Tarleton. After the war, in 1819, he applied for a pension, for he was injured during his seven years of fighting with the British, and always was forced to walk with the aid of a crutch. He received the pension and in addition to this monthly allowance, he received an annuity, which it is claimed was paid him as a reward for the part which he took in the capture of Major André, the British spy who paid the penalty for his negotiations with Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point. While the name of John Spaulding is the one which has gone down in history as one of the captors of Major André, yet it is believed that this John Spaulding was the man. The only proofs lacking to show without a doubt that this is true is the congressional medal presented to each of the three captors, and the special stone ordered by the government which was to be placed over the grave of each. It can be easily understood how both of these marks of identification should be missing however.

After the war was over, in 1785, John A. Spaulding left the community of Leonardtown, Maryland, and crossing the Blue Ridge into the country into which Daniel Boone had penetrated only a few years before, he settled in Washington county, Kentucky. This backwoods pioneer became in time a slave-holding planter, raising the tobacco that meant so much to Virginia and Kentucky in those days, and was a typical sport loving Englishman, in spite of the fact that he had spent many years fighting against the English. He was fond of the hunt and was a master of the rod, living to a ripe old age, and seeing Kentucky admitted into the Union as a state, for he died in 1843. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Nellie Mattingly. Four sons and as many daughters were born to this union, among whom were Ben Aaron; Joseph, born in 1800; Nicholas, born in 1802; Nancy, who married William Redmond, of Nelson county, Kentucky; Mary, whose first husband was Mr. Nesbit and whose second was Philip Peek; and another daughter. John A. Spaulding married for his second wife a Miss Moore, and from this marriage one son was born, namely, Ignatius Spaulding.

The eldest son of John A. Spaulding, Ben A. Spaulding, was born April 8, 1798, received such education as the log-cabin school house of the backwoods country could afford. This was not a very broad education but it sufficed to meet his requirements in a somewhat varied career. As a youth his father apprenticed him to a cooper, and he thus started out in life equipped with the knowledge of a trade. It was about 1818 that he made his first journey away from home, his destination being Missouri. With two other boys he bought a cargo of whiskey, which they loaded on a boat and carried up the river to St. Louis, where they sold it. Then proceeding on up the river to St. Charles, Missouri, Mr. Spaulding made that place headquarters during his temporary sojourns in the state. About this time he took the contract for the erection of the first courthouse at Fulton, Missouri, which he executed. During this time he made frequent trips to Kentucky by horseback, thus keeping in touch with his parents as long as they were alive.

On the 13th of November, 1822, Mr. Spaulding was married to Ma-

tilda Hagar, a daughter of James Hagar, a member of the family, for which historic old Hagarstown, Maryland, is named. Mrs. Spaulding was born in 1799, on the 16th of April, and she died January 5, 1877. In 1829 Mr. Spaulding moved with his family to a farm on Cedar Creek in Ralls county. On the way hither he stopped at Bouvet Springs, where salt was being manufactured from the mineral springs there by an old Frenchman named Bouvert. These springs are the present Spaulding Springs. The farming which Ben Spaulding carried on in this rough country was primitive indeed, but he made a good living out of the cooperage business, which he carried on where the farm now owned by the widow of his son Thomas, is located. He also inherited the love of the chase from his English ancestors, and his pack of fox hounds were an important adjunct of his establishment. He was the township squire, was a Jackson Democrat, and was one of those free-speaking, emphatic citizens, whose influence over a community is always a powerful one, and when, as in the case of Mr. Spaulding, this is directed toward the right, it is of inestimable benefit to the community. He died in 1874, on the 20th of February. Ben Spaulding and his wife were the parents of ten children. The eldest was Robert M.; Thomas A., was a forty-niner, and spent twenty years in the state of California. During the Mexican war he was a member of Captain Laughlin's company, which belonged to Colonel Ralls regiment and was a part of General Price's Division of the army commanded by General Taylor. He died after his adventurous life in the old Spaulding homestead, leaving a family. Zerelda married George A. Whitecotton, and died in Ralls county. She was the mother of J. H., John T., and William Whitecotton, who are men of prominence in Northeast Missouri. William E. spent his life in Monroe county, and died in Paris, Missouri. James A. was killed by bushwhackers at Florida, Missouri. Emerine died unmarried. John was killed in Ellis county, Texas, as a peace officer while making an arrest. Benjamin F. died at Waxahachie, Texas, in 1909. Edwin died at Paris, Missouri, and Catherine passed away before maturity was reached.

Robert M. Spaulding was born November 6, 1823, (?) in old Washington county, Kentucky. He came to Ralls county when civilization here was in rather primitive stages and his education was obtained in the crudest of schools. The log schoolhouse where he learned to read and write did not possess even the luxury of a puncheon school and he followed the pointer of the school-master down the line of the alphabet while standing on the ground for a floor, with the roof overhead of clapboards. He learned the cooper's trade from his father and worked with and for his father while he remained a member of the family circle. After a time he married and then giving up the cooperage business, he settled on a farm not far from the old homestead, and began to devote his time to agriculture and the raising of mules. In 1883 he purchased Bouvet Springs, and improved it, making it a very attractive spot for summer visitors. He was very successful as a farmer and in his later project prosperity also came to him, so that in 1911, when the weight of years compelled his retirement from the active management of the resort and of the two sections of land in which his farm consisted, he was accounted a well-to-do man. He is now living quietly, watching the work which he carried on for so many years handled skillfully by those whom he has trained to take his place.

Mr. Spaulding took no active part in the Civil war. He sympathized with the South, however, and he had two brothers in the Confederate army in Texas, yet he himself did not bear arms. He was successfully engaged in raising mules at this time, and since the prices they brought

were very high, he had quite a large amount of cash in hand most of the time. It became noised abroad that he was keeping the proceeds of his sales somewhere hidden about his premises and he was called upon by some of his enemies to surrender the gold or suffer the consequences. He finally succeeded in making those who threatened him believe that they had been misinformed, but in reality he had secreted fifteen hundred dollars in gold under a rock in the garden, and had told no one but his wife. When the war was over the hiding place gave up its plunder and Mr. Spaulding was able to exchange it for currency at the rate of two for one.

His inclination for the out-of-door sports Mr. Spaulding inherited from his forefathers. While the large game of the frontier days abounded he kept a "pack and mount" and well knew the excitement of a chase after fox, deer and wolf. He has always been greatly addicted to fishing and has fished the waters of the Atlantic ocean from the coast of Florida around, into and across the Gulf of Mexico, from every noted fishing port along our southern border. For ten or fifteen years he spent his winters in the warmer climate of the southern gulf states, and much of this time was spent in the romantic land of the Aztecs and their Spanish fellow citizens south of the Rio Grande.

In politics, Mr. Spaulding has ever been a supporter of the Democratic party. He was a member of the convention that nominated Governor Stone, and he also helped to nominate Judge Buckner for Congress, and to send there also, Col. Dick Norton and Champ Clark from the ninth district of the state.

On the 10th of February, 1847, Mr. Spaulding married Minerva J. Norton, a daughter of Thomas P. Norton, who had come to Ralls county from Kentucky, but who was born in South Carolina, in 1790. As a child Mr. Norton had been brought by his parents to Kentucky, and in 1812, he had there married Jane Robinson, whose birth had taken place in Hancock county, Kentucky. Mr. Norton moved with his family to Missouri in 1815, and settled on Sugar creek, in Pike county. After living here for a time, in the year 1818, they moved to the little community of Hydesburg in Ralls county, finally settling permanently in Center township, where the father died in 1848, his wife surviving him until 1850. Mr. Norton was one of the first men to penetrate the wilderness to the north of the Salt river, and in this region he ran a carding mill for many years, on the spot where the farm of his grandson, William R. Norton, is now located, south of Center, Missouri. Thomas P. Norton and his wife were the parents of seven children. Robert died in 1823. William B., who was married three times, and left one son at his death. He lost a leg in the Mexican war, having taken part in some of the fiercest conflicts of that struggle. Ulysses died leaving a son. Minerva, who married R. M. Spaulding, was born in the first brick house built in Ralls county, in 1826. Elizabeth married Fountain Kenney and left a son. Dr. James J. Norton died in Monroe county, leaving no children.

Mrs. Spaulding died in 1896, on the 2d of March. She was the mother of Douglas P., who is dead; Norton F., also deceased, who married Annie M. Wilson, and left a son; Miss Rolla Spaulding, who is the companion of her father; Sterling P., the active manager of the Spaulding ranch and farm; and Eliza J., who is the wife of J. W. Hays, an attorney of Hannibal, Missouri,

Mr. Spaulding was brought up under the influence of the Roman Catholic church, but he married a Protestant, and as an evidence of his broad-minded spirit, permitted his children to choose their church affiliations for themselves. Only one, Mrs. Hays, chose the faith of her

father. Mr. Spaulding in addition to his farming interests is a stockholder in the Ralls county bank and in the Farmers and Merchants bank, of Hannibal, Missouri.

JOHN A. KNOTT is editor and proprietor of the Hannibal *Morning Journal* and has been identified with state journalism for nearly forty years. The dissemination of news, the discussion of public questions and the promotion of the general welfare of his community through the columns of his paper constitute life's object with him as a private citizen. His public service both to his city and state has been no less important and earnest. Since 1902 he has been the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of state railroad and warehouse commissioner and during the entire period of his active career he has been deeply and sincerely interested in Democratic politics, serving on a number of important committees of the Democratic party and representing his home district as a delegate in a number of its presidential nominating conventions.

John A. Knott was born in Millersburg, Callaway county, Missouri, in 1852. He is a son of William B. and Martha A. (McClelland) Knott, his father having been born in Maryland and his mother in Kentucky. John A. was bereft of his father when a mere child and at the age of eight years he began to work in a general merchandise store. He was a clerk until he had reached his eighteenth year. His first newspaper experience was as owner of the Chamois *Leader*. In 1878, with his brother, William J. Knott, he started the Troy *Free Press*. In 1885 he became a resident of Hannibal, where he has since resided and where for the past twenty-five years, he has been editor and owner of the *Morning Journal*, the leading Democratic daily paper of Northeastern Missouri.

In early youth John A. Knott became aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and in recent years he has figured very prominently in political circles in Missouri and the west. He has sat in almost every Democratic state convention for the past thirty years and in 1895 he visited a number of states as a Bland campaign committeeman. In that year he was a member of the national convention which met in Chicago and there worked hard for the nomination of Dick Bland. In 1900 he was a Bryan delegate to the national convention in Kansas City and at that time Governor Dockery placed him on his staff as lieutenant colonel. In 1902 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of state railroad and warehouse commissioner by a majority of more than 40,000 votes and he is still incumbent of that position, in 1912. He has been a member of the state Democratic committee, president of the Missouri Associated Democratic Clubs, president of the Missouri Editorial Association, president of the Northeast Missouri Press Association and a member of the Trans-Mississippi congress. He was a member of Governor Stephens' committee to locate the best place for the Missouri fruit experimental station.

June 9, 1880, Mr. Knott was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Breckenridge, a daughter of the famous western pathfinder, Major Thomas E. Breckenridge, who served with General Fremont in a number of Indian campaigns. Mr. and Mrs. Knott have one daughter, Elizabeth, who is the wife of Harold A. Stillwell. He has one grandchild, Harriet Knott Stillwell.

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